

WAHA CAPITAL

**Report and consolidated financial statements for
the year ended 31 December 2024**

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

It is my privilege to report that Waha Capital has delivered another year of strong performance in 2024, generating net profit attributable to shareholders of AED 381 million while achieving a robust 10% return on average equity. These results underscore the strength of our investment strategy, our ability to navigate complex market conditions, and our commitment to delivering sustainable value that generates positive financial returns.

Our disciplined approach and multi-year track record of success enabled us to achieve a 13% year-on-year growth in total assets under management (AUM), which reached AED 11.9 billion. Notably, third-party assets increased to AED 6.9 billion as of December 31, 2024, now comprising 58% of total AUM - an important milestone in our strategic growth journey.

This momentum has been driven by Waha Investment, our wholly owned asset management subsidiary, which attracted significant third-party capital commitments in 2024. Its actively managed long-short emerging market equities and credit funds continue to differentiate Waha Capital, attracting institutional investors globally and enhancing our recurring fee income.

In 2024, the Private Investments business monetized AED 294 million from mature assets as it maintained a rigorous growth-focused, multi-asset investment approach. This was complemented by mark-to-market gains in several portfolio assets. The team remains focused on monetizing holdings in other mature assets so that it can redeploy the capital raised into emerging investment opportunities.

Waha Land, our wholly owned real estate subsidiary, continued to serve as a stable income-generating asset, supported by strong rental revenues from ALMARKAZ, our light industrial development in Abu Dhabi. With Stages 1 and 2A now 98% occupied and Stage 2B, completed in Q1 2024, already at 50% occupancy, demand remains robust, reinforcing Waha Land's role as a consistent value driver.

Our 2024 results reflect the resilience and scalability of Waha Capital's business model. With the successful refinancing of our revolving credit facility under enhanced terms, we have further strengthened our balance sheet and positioned the company to capitalize on emerging opportunities that align with our disciplined investment approach.

With 2025 well underway, Waha Capital remains focused on reinforcing its market position and driving long-term shareholder value. We will continue to expand our investor base, attract additional third-party capital, and execute a flexible, strategic approach to capital deployment. Our ability to remain agile, pragmatic, and forward-thinking will be key to identifying and unlocking high-value investment opportunities in the year ahead.

I would like to extend my deep appreciation to the visionary leadership of the UAE government for fostering an economic environment that enables businesses like Waha Capital to thrive.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Board, management team, and employees for their unwavering commitment, expertise, and dedication. Their efforts have been instrumental in delivering another year of strong financial and operational performance.



Waleed Al Mokarrab Al Muhairi
Chairman



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

AL WAHA CAPITAL PJSC

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Al Waha Capital PJSC ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

AL WAHA CAPITAL PJSC continued

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

Key audit matters continued

Valuation of investment properties

The Group's investment properties amounted to AED 434.2 million as at 31 December 2024. The Group carries such investment properties at fair value and gain/loss from changes in the fair value of are included in profit or loss. The Group uses independent valuers to determine the fair value of the investment properties on an annual basis.

As the fair value is determined using non-observable inputs under different valuation techniques, it requires management to apply significant judgement and use of assumptions in determining the fair value of investment properties. We have identified valuation of investment properties as a key audit matter in view of the significant estimates and judgments involved.

For details of the investment properties related disclosures, refer to notes 8 and 3(d).

As part of our audit procedures, we have:

- Assessed the appropriateness of accounting policy and valuation basis used to measure investment properties in the consolidated financial statements;
- Assessed the external valuer's competence, capabilities and objectivity by considering their terms of engagement with the Group to determine whether there were any matters that might have affected their objectivity or may have imposed any scope limitations in their work;
- Involved our real estate specialists to assist us in evaluating the key assumptions and methodologies of both management and the external valuer. With the assistance of our real estate specialists, we have assessed whether the valuations were performed in accordance with the IFRSs requirements;
- Gained an understanding of valuation techniques and the assumptions applied. We also assessed whether the assumptions used are reasonable and supportable with available evidence; and
- We have assessed the adequacy of disclosure relating to investment properties in line with the requirements of IFRSs.

Revenue from healthcare operations

The Group operates healthcare clinics and provides a range of healthcare services through such clinics. Revenue from such healthcare operations is a key performance indicator for the Group's performance.

For details of revenue from healthcare operations related disclosures, refer to notes 20 and 3(k). As applicable, we reviewed the revenue recognition policies applied by the Group to assess their compliance with IFRS requirements. For each material operation, we involved component auditors to perform substantive audit procedures which included substantive analytical procedures at the Group and subsidiary level and testing on a representative sample of transactions to check whether revenues were recognised in the correct accounting period and at appropriate amounts. We have also assessed the adequacy of disclosure in line with the requirements of the IFRSs.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

AL WAHA CAPITAL PJSC continued

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

Disposal of an investment in an associate

As referred to in the notes 11 and 3(a)(iii) to the consolidated financial statements, during the year, the Group has divested its equity investment in an associate which resulted in a gain of AED 68,018 thousand as recognised in the consolidated financial statements. Considering the significance of this transaction in terms of its impact on the consolidated financial statements, we have identified this as a key audit matter.

As part of our audit, we have performed the following key procedures:

- obtained an understanding of the transaction structure through discussions with the management and review of relevant agreements;
- checked the carrying value of the investment before the sale transaction and the appropriateness of the gain recognised in relation to the transaction in accordance with the IFRSs requirements;
- discussed the key milestones in relation to the transaction and the position with regard to the achievement of such milestones at the year end and gathered relevant evidences in this regard; and
- assessed the adequacy of disclosure in line with the requirements of IFRSs.

Other information

Other information consists of the information included in the Chairman's Report, Management's Discussion and Analysis and Annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the Chairman's Report and Management Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of our audit report, and we expect to obtain the Annual Report after the date of our auditor's report. The Board of Directors and management are responsible for the other information.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed or the other information obtained prior to the date of the auditor's opinion, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

AL WAHA CAPITAL PJSC continued

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

AL WAHA CAPITAL PJSC continued

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements continued

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

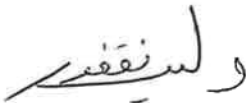
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021, we report that for the year ended 31 December 2024:

- i) we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- ii) the consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021 and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;
- iii) the Group has maintained proper books of account;
- iv) the financial information included in the Chairman's Report is consistent with the books of account of the Group;
- v) Investment in shares and stocks are included in notes 11 and 12 to the consolidated financial statements and include purchases and investment made by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2024;
- vi) note 27 to the consolidated financial statements reflects the disclosures relating to material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted;
- vii) based on the information that has been made available to us nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened, during the financial year ended 31 December 2024, any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021 or of its Memorandum and Articles of Association which would materially affect its activities or its consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2024; and
- viii) note 22 to the consolidated financial statements discloses social contributions made during the year ended 31 December 2024.

For Ernst & Young



Walid J Nakfour
Registration No: 5479

14 February 2025
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December

	Note	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
ASSETS			
Property and equipment, net	7	14,423	12,966
Investment properties	8	434,200	413,450
Goodwill and intangible assets	9	37,440	37,081
Right-of-use assets	19	42,743	23,431
Investments in associates and joint ventures	11	95,246	88,313
Loan investments	10	52,699	46,340
Inventories		2,167	2,522
Financial investments	12	10,272,592	8,652,900
Trade and other receivables	13	1,895,432	2,928,422
Cash and bank balances	14	901,393	866,942
		13,748,335	13,072,367
Assets held for sale	25	468,515	468,515
Total assets		14,216,850	13,540,882
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	15	1,883,514	1,944,515
Treasury shares	15	(39,759)	(187,066)
Retained earnings		1,444,938	1,383,212
Reserves		665,459	616,912
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		3,954,152	3,757,573
Non-controlling interests		4,307,766	2,911,542
Total equity		8,261,918	6,669,115
Liabilities			
Borrowings	16	5,373,263	5,955,844
Financial liabilities	17	229,698	218,866
Deferred tax liability		3,286	3,286
Lease liabilities	19	41,085	21,420
Trade and other liabilities	18	307,600	672,351
Total liabilities		5,954,932	6,871,767
Total equity and liabilities		14,216,850	13,540,882

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 February 2025 and signed on their behalf by:

 <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>Chairman</p>	 <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>Managing Director</p>	 <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p>Chief Financial Officer</p>
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The notes numbered 1 to 30 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements is set out on pages 2 to 7.

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

	Note	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Revenue from sale of goods and services	20	150,111	140,433
Cost of sale of goods and services	20	(113,340)	(107,456)
Gross profit from healthcare operations		36,771	32,977
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures, <i>net</i>	11	21,357	5,059
Gain on disposal of investment in associates and joint ventures	11	68,018	5,021
Income from financial investments, <i>net</i>	21	940,960	1,089,438
Income from investment properties, <i>net</i>	8	69,339	59,790
Other income, <i>net</i>		39,207	30,116
Net operating income		1,175,652	1,222,401
General and administrative expenses	22	(263,532)	(259,650)
Finance cost	23	(308,981)	(191,675)
Finance income	24	76,611	52,364
Profit before tax		679,750	823,440
Tax expense	26	(313)	(3,286)
Profit for the year		679,437	820,154
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		381,277	440,102
Non-controlling interests		298,160	380,052
Profit for the year		679,437	820,154
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the parent (AED)	15	0.206	0.234

The notes numbered 1 to 30 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
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Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Profit for the year	679,437	820,154
Other comprehensive income		
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>		
Share of effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	9,568	-
Share of changes in other comprehensive income of investment in associates and joint ventures (note 11)	(2,982)	(4,255)
Release of share of other comprehensive income of investment in associates and joint ventures upon disposal	3,833	88
Other comprehensive income for the year	10,419	(4,167)
Total comprehensive income for the year	689,856	815,987
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	391,696	435,935
Non-controlling interests	298,160	380,052
Total comprehensive income for the year	689,856	815,987

The notes numbered 1 to 30 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
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WAHA CAPITAL

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

	Share capital AED '000	Treasury shares AED '000	Retained earnings AED '000	Statutory reserve AED '000	Other reserves AED '000	Total reserves AED '000	Equity attributable to the parent AED '000	Non-controlling interests AED '000	Total equity AED '000
At 1 January 2023	1,944,515	(161,194)	1,140,733	583,629	(6,560)	577,069	3,501,123	1,827,823	5,328,946
Profit for the year	-	-	440,102	-	-	-	440,102	380,052	820,154
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(4,167)	(4,167)	(4,167)	-	(4,167)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	440,102	-	(4,167)	(4,167)	435,935	380,052	815,987
Cash dividend (note 15)	-	-	(150,681)	-	-	-	(150,681)	-	(150,681)
Purchase of treasury shares, net	-	(25,872)	-	-	-	-	(25,872)	-	(25,872)
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	(44,010)	44,010	-	44,010	-	-	-
Loss on acquisition of non-controlling interests	-	-	(2,932)	-	-	-	(2,932)	(1,605)	(4,537)
Contributions from non-controlling interests, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	708,115	708,115
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,843)	(2,843)
At 31 December 2023	1,944,515	(187,066)	1,383,212	627,639	(10,727)	616,912	3,757,573	2,911,542	6,669,115
At 1 January 2024	1,944,515	(187,066)	1,383,212	627,639	(10,727)	616,912	3,757,573	2,911,542	6,669,115
Profit for the year	-	-	381,277	-	-	-	381,277	298,160	679,437
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	10,419	10,419	10,419	-	10,419
Total comprehensive income	-	-	381,277	-	10,419	10,419	391,696	298,160	689,856
Cash dividend (note 15)	-	-	(188,351)	-	-	-	(188,351)	-	(188,351)
Purchase of treasury shares, net	-	(6,766)	-	-	-	-	(6,766)	-	(6,766)
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	(38,128)	38,128	-	38,128	-	-	-
Contributions from non-controlling interests, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,098,064	1,098,064
Cancellation of treasury shares (note 15)	(61,001)	154,073	(93,072)	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	1,883,514	(39,759)	1,444,938	665,767	(308)	665,459	3,954,152	4,307,766	8,261,918

The notes numbered 1 to 30 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
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Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December

		2024	2023
	Note	AED '000	AED '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		679,750	823,440
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property and equipment, net	7	5,625	8,604
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	19	12,516	11,814
Finance cost	23	308,981	191,675
Finance income	24	(76,611)	(52,364)
Charge for employees' end of service benefits, net		2,681	4,465
Amortisation of intangible assets	9	4	-
Reversal for expected credit losses		4,126	6,947
Interest expense on lease liabilities	19	(1,881)	(1,888)
Share of profit from investment in associates and joint ventures, <i>net</i>	11	(21,357)	(5,059)
Gain on disposal of investment in associates and joint ventures	11	(68,018)	(5,021)
Fair value gain on investment properties	8	(13,589)	(15,061)
Income from financial assets at FVTPL	21	(940,960)	(1,089,438)
		(108,733)	(121,886)
Interest received		320,477	88,671
Dividend received		190,121	116,541
Dividend from equity-accounted associates and joint ventures	11	8,291	5,186
Proceeds from disposal of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures		-	7,919
Investments in financial assets at FVTPL		(1,202,601)	(788,541)
Loans (repaid) / obtained for financial assets at FVTPL	16	(414,630)	2,305,404
Finance cost paid on loans obtained against financial assets at FVTPL		(183,030)	(63,385)
Changes in working capital:			
Change in inventories		355	(306)
Change in trade and other receivables		1,153,161	(1,984,154)
Change in trade and other liabilities		(323,360)	143,675
Net cash used in operations			
		(559,949)	(290,876)
Employees' end of service benefits paid		(2,358)	(1,247)
Net cash used in operating activities			
		(562,307)	(292,123)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangibles, net	9	(363)	(117)
Payments made for development of investment properties	8	(7,161)	(117,732)
Purchase of property and equipment, net	7	(7,082)	(3,433)
Net cash used in investing activities			
		(14,606)	(121,282)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Finance cost paid on borrowings		(124,552)	(113,334)
Lease liabilities principal paid		(11,859)	(12,948)
Loans repaid	16	(1,336,557)	(34,546)
Loans obtained	16	1,174,619	91,971
Dividends paid	15	(188,351)	(150,681)
Contributions from non-controlling interest holders, net		1,098,064	708,115
Acquisition of non-controlling interest holders		-	(4,537)
Distributions paid to non-controlling interest holders		-	(2,843)
Proceeds from treasury shares sale		-	1,801
Net cash generated from financing activities			
		611,364	482,998
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			
		34,451	69,593
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		866,942	797,349
Cash and cash equivalents on 31 December			
	14	901,393	866,942

The notes numbered 1 to 30 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditor's report on the consolidated financial statements is set out on pages 2 to 7.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements**1 Legal status and principal activities**

Al Waha Capital PJSC (the "Company") is a public joint stock company with limited liability, formed in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, by Emiri Decree No. 10 dated 20 May 1997 and incorporated on 12 July 1997.

These consolidated financial statements comprise the results and financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group").

The Group invests and operates in a wide range of sectors, including public markets, industrial real estate, infrastructure, healthcare, fintech and oil and gas.

2 Basis of preparation**(a) Statement of compliance**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and applicable requirements of the UAE laws.

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for investment properties and certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would consider those characteristics when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised 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 measurement 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; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(c) Functional currency and presentation currency

The individual financial statements of each Group company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of the Group are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams ("AED"), which is the Group's presentation currency. All financial information presented in AED has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) New and revised IFRS

(i) New and revised IFRSs adopted with no material effect on the consolidated financial statements

In the current year, the Group has adopted new number of standards and amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2024, as follows:

<u>New and revised IFRSs</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024

The application of these revised and new IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

(ii) New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

<u>New and revised IFRSs</u>	<u>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</u>
Amendments to IAS 21 - <i>Lack of exchangeability</i>	1 January 2025
IFRS 18 - <i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i>	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 - <i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability; Disclosures</i>	1 January 2027

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information

(a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries.

(i) Subsidiaries

Consolidation of a subsidiary is achieved when the Company obtains control over the investee and ceases when the Company loses control of the investee. 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.

When the Company 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 Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company'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 other 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.

The Company 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.

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 when the Company ceases to control the investee.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the equity holders of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the equity holders of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup balances, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows resulting from intragroup transactions are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interest 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 equity holders of the parent.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(i) Subsidiaries (continued)

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and the liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9, or when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

(ii) Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

(iii) Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(iii) Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued)

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of IAS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or a joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale.

(b) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

All other notes to the consolidated financial statements include amounts for continuing operations, unless indicated otherwise.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(c) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. The cost of property and equipment is the purchase cost plus any directly attributable cost of acquisition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the assets' cost to their residual value over their estimated useful life, on the following basis:

Description	Estimated useful lives
Leasehold improvements	3 to 5 years
IT equipment, furniture and fittings	3 to 5 years
Medical and other equipment	5 to 7 years
Motor vehicles	3 years

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss

(d) Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Cost includes all direct costs attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for the asset to operate in the manner intended, including related staff costs, design, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. When the assets are ready for intended use, they are transferred from work-in-progress to completed properties. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(e) Goodwill and intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arising upon an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

The Group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an equity accounted investee is described at note 3 (a) (iii) above.

(ii) Other intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Other intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost), and include trademarks, licenses contracts and software.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, on the following basis:

Description	Estimated useful lives
Trademarks	5 to 10 years
Software	3 to 5 years

The estimated useful lives and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

(iii) De-recognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(f) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

(g) Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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

(h) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated selling expenses. Allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventory is made to reduce the carrying amount of inventories to their net realisable value.

(i) Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument except for "regular way" purchases and sale of financial assets which are recognised on trade date basis (other than derivative assets).

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Options which are acquired at transaction cost, with a different day one fair value based on unobservable inputs, are initially recognised at fair value; and any differences between fair value and transaction cost are deferred into unearned income, which is recycled into profit and loss account over the life of the options. Any subsequent changes on the re-measurement of fair value are presented in profit and loss account.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are classified and subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost, net of any write down for impairment, only if (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and (ii) 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.

Interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss and is included in 'Finance cost, net'. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Group may choose at initial recognition to designate a debt instrument that otherwise qualifies to be measured at amortised cost or as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch. All other debt instruments must be measured as at FVTPL.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Trade and other receivables, loan investments and cash and bank balances are measured at amortised cost less any impairment. Interest income is recognised on an effective interest basis, except for short term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits held with banks for working capital purposes (excluding deposits held under lien) and term and Wakala deposits of original maturity less than 3 months.

Equity instruments

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments. The Group holds equity investments and has not elected to carry these investments at FVTOCI with changes in fair value through other comprehensive income.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Dividends earned are recognised in profit or loss and are included in 'Income from financial investments, net'.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised as the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

(iv) Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the consideration received is recognised in:

- Profit or loss, for securities measured at amortised cost or FVTPL, or
- Other comprehensive income, for investments at FVTOCI. At the time of derecognition of FVTOCI investment any revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported net in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and when the Group intends to settle either on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activity.

The Group is party to a number of arrangements, including master netting agreements that give it the right to offset financial assets and financial liabilities but, where it does not intend to settle the amounts net or simultaneously, the assets and liabilities concerned are presented on a gross basis.

(vi) Repurchase and reverse repurchase contracts

Securities sold subject to a commitment to repurchase them at a predetermined price at a specified future date (repos) continue to be recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and a liability is recorded in respect of the consideration received under borrowings. Assets purchased with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date (reverse repos) are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. Amounts placed under these agreements are included in 'Reverse-repo contracts' within 'Financial investments'.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss. Therefore,

- for financial assets and liabilities that are classified as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component is recognised in profit or loss; and
- for financial assets that are equity instruments and designated as at FVTOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in other comprehensive income.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the 'Income from financial investments, net' line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(viii) Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments, including futures, credit default swaps, total return swaps, interest rate swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to equity price, interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit immediately unless: (i) the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship or (ii) the derivative is capitalised as unearned income and subsequently recognised in profit or loss over the life of the options and warrants.

(ix) Hedge accounting

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps, to hedge its interest rate risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Group adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

Note 12 sets out details of the fair values of the derivative instruments used for hedging purposes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(i) Financial instruments (continued)

(ix) Hedge accounting (continued)

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in other comprehensive income must remain in accumulated other comprehensive income if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated other comprehensive income must be accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

(x) Impairment of financial assets

Under IFRS 9, the Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets. No impairment loss is recognised for investments in equity instruments which are carried at FVTPL. The amount of expected credit losses (ECL) is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring ECL which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for its trade and other receivables. Further, the Group applies the general approach for all other financial assets carried at amortised cost.

The Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

(j) Foreign currencies

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

(k) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates, and other similar allowances.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(k) Revenue recognition (continued)

(i) Sale of goods and services

The Group recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS 15:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternate use to the Group and the Group has as an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
- b) The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.
- c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, considering contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

The Group recognises revenue from the sale of goods and services from the following:

- a) healthcare services to patients at its various clinics.
- b) laboratory services to patients for tests requested by patients or prescribed by doctors; and
- c) contracts with customers for the sale of pharmacy items including medicines and other consumables

Performance obligations relating to goods and services are satisfied at the point in time.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(k) Revenue recognition (continued)

(ii) Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

(iii) Rental income

The Group's policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases is described in note (l) below.

(l) Leasing

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) The Group as lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) The Group as lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(l) Leasing (continued)

(ii) The Group as lessee (continued)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(m) Employee benefits

The provision for employees' end of service benefit is calculated in accordance with the UAE Federal Labour Law and is recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on an accrual basis.

Pension contribution for GCC nationals is recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss on an accrual basis.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits, included in trade and other liabilities, are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

(n) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)**3 Material accounting policy information (continued)****(o) Government grants**

The Group believes that, in most cases, when land is initially received through government grants, the probability that future economic benefits will flow to the Group is uncertain, since, until the Group has established plans to utilise the land, it is possible that such land may revert back to the government. In addition, in the absence of identified use of the land, the amount of future economic benefits cannot be determined with reasonable certainty. Accordingly, land so received is not initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements until certain events occur, which enable management to conclude that it becomes probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group from its ownership of such land.

Land received as government grants that do not meet the criteria that future economic benefits will flow to the Group, are not recognised, but their existence is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. The determination of whether future economic benefits will flow to the Group is made by management using guidelines approved by the Board of Directors; each such determination is also approved by the Board of Directors. Once the determination is made, land is recognised in the financial statements at nominal value.

At the point of such initial recognition, and subsequently, at each reporting date, an assessment is made by the Group as to the ultimate use of the land, and based on such assessment, the land is transferred to the relevant asset category (such as investment property, property, plant and equipment or inventory) depending on its intended use, and is thereafter accounted for using the accounting policy in place for that relevant asset category.

(p) Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit after tax is transferred at the end of each financial year to a non-distributable statutory reserve. Such transfers are required to be made until the balance of the statutory reserve equals one half of the Company's paid up share capital.

(q) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

(r) Taxes***Income tax***

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(r) Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Group relies on the same forecast assumptions used elsewhere in the financial statements and in other management reports, which, among other things, reflect the potential impact of climate-related development on the business, such as increased cost of production as a result of measures to reduce carbon emission.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

3 Material accounting policy information (continued)

(r) Taxes (continued)

Value added tax (VAT)

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT, except:

- When VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(i) Investment property valuation

The Group's investment properties are revalued at the end of the reporting period by management with reference to accredited independent appraisers having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The fair values are based on market values, being the estimated consideration that would be exchanged at an arms' length transaction between knowledgeable market participants at measurement date.

In the absence of reliable estimates of current prices in an active market, the valuations are prepared by considering the aggregate of the estimated future cash flows expected to be received from the property considering income capitalization approach, comparable method and residual value method. Based on the revaluation, a fair value increase of AED 13,589 thousand was recognised in the current year (2023: AED 15,061 thousand). The fair valuation methodology of the investment properties are disclosed in note 8.

(ii) Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of the Healthcare subsidiaries was tested for impairment during the year. The critical estimates involved are disclosed in note 9.

(iii) Allowance for expected credit losses

The Group has estimated the recoverability of trade and other receivables, and loan investments and has considered the allowance required for Expected Credit Losses ("ECL").

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring ECL which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for its trade and other receivables. Further, the Group applies the general approach for all other financial assets carried at amortised cost.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)**4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)****(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)****(iii) Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)**

As at 31 December 2024, provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables amounting to AED 41,416 thousand (2023: AED 1,722,709 thousand), amounted to AED 4,235 thousand (2023: AED 16,815 thousand) and provision for expected credit losses on other receivables amounting to AED 168,550 thousand (2023: AED 69,529 thousand) amounted to AED 534 thousand (2023: AED 5,243 thousand). Any difference between the amounts actually collected in future periods and the amounts expected to be received will be recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments

The Group has financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 30.

(b) Critical accounting judgements**(i) Possibility of future economic benefits from land received as government grant**

Refer to note 3(o) for a description of judgements used to ascertain the possibility of future economic benefits from land received as government grant.

(ii) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

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

(iii) Discount rate used for initial measurement of lease liabilities

The Group, as a lessee, measures the lease liabilities at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group on initial recognition of the lease uses its incremental borrowing rate. Incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use assets in similar economic environment. The Company determined its incremental borrowing rate at 5.28% - 7.02% in respect of the lease liabilities (note 19).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Composition of the Group

5.1 Subsidiaries

Details of the Group's material subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Group's shareholding	
			2024	2023
Private Investments				
Al Waha Land LLC	UAE	Industrial Real Estate	100%	100%
WPI Health Investment LLC	UAE	Healthcare	100%	100%
Waha VAS Limited ¹	Cayman Islands	Investment in Optasia	100%	100%
Waha Energy Limited ²	Cayman Islands	Energy	100%	100%
Asset Management				
Waha Investment PrJSC	UAE	Investment manager	100%	100%
Waha Investment Management Company SPC ³	Cayman Islands	Financial investments		

¹ Holding Company carrying an investment in Optasia (note 11).

² Holding Company carrying special purpose vehicles for investments in Petronash Global Limited and NESR Corp (note 11 and 12).

³ The Group owns 47.3% of Waha MENA Equity Fund SP (2023: 51.2%), 40.1% of Waha Emerging Markets Credit Fund SP (2023: 54.7%), 56% of Waha Islamic Income Fund SP (2023: 65%) and 100% of Waha EM Equity Fund SP (2023: 100%). These funds are managed by Waha Investment PrJSC.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Composition of the Group (continued)

5.2 Details of subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

5.2a Waha Investment Management Company SPC

Summarised financial information in respect of Waha Investment Management Company SPC is set out below and this represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Statement of financial position		
Total assets	11,991,752	11,180,184
Total liabilities	(4,304,641)	(4,985,810)
Non-controlling interests ¹	(4,306,516)	(2,912,407)
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent	3,380,595	3,281,967

¹ Movement in non-controlling interests includes: a) net investment into Waha MENA Equity Fund SP of AED 162,711 thousand (2023: AED 345,579 thousand); b) net investments from Waha Emerging Markets Credit Fund SP of AED 899,354 thousand (2023: AED 327,694 thousand); and c) investment of AED 33,102 thousand into Waha Islamic Income Fund SP (2023: AED 34,842 thousand).

Movement in equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent includes a) redemption of AED 116,593 thousand from Waha MENA Equity Fund SP (2023: AED 245,885 thousand) and the Group's ownership decreased from 51.2% to 47.3%; b) net redemption of AED 55,170 thousand (2023: AED 25,746 thousand) from Waha Emerging Markets Credit Fund SP and the Group's ownership decreased from 54.7% to 40.1%.

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Statement of profit or loss		
Income from financial investments	990,346	1,180,546
Expenses	(421,278)	(176,881)
Profit for the year	569,068	1,003,665
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	270,125	620,316
Profit attributable to the non-controlling interests	298,943	383,349
Profit for the year	569,068	1,003,665
Statement of cash flows		
Net cash inflow from operating activities	586,614	44,822
Net cash inflow from financing activities	564,008	519,186
Net cash inflow	1,150,622	564,008

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Composition of the Group (continued)

5.2 Details of subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests (continued)

5.2b WPI Health Investment LLC

WPI Health Investment LLC (WPI) is a holding company for the Group's 70% (2023: 70%) ownership interest in Health Bay Polyclinic and 100% (2023: 100%) in IVF Investment LLC.

Summarised financial information in respect of WPI is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts before intragroup eliminations.

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Statement of financial position		
Non-current assets	85,509	61,530
Current assets	38,013	43,912
Total liabilities	(67,546)	(53,603)
Non-controlling interests	1,648	865
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent	57,624	52,704
	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Statement of profit or loss		
Income	151,389	141,043
Expenses, net	(147,252)	(144,481)
Profit / (loss) for the year	4,137	(3,438)
Gain / (loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent	4,920	(141)
Loss attributable to the non-controlling interests	(783)	(3,297)
Profit / (loss) for the year	4,137	(3,438)
Statement of cash flows		
Net cash inflow from operating activities	20,423	11,236
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(6,751)	(2,869)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(11,726)	(11,745)
Net cash inflow / (outflow)	1,946	(3,378)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

6 Operating segments

Private Investments

The Private Investments segment holds all of the Group's proprietary investments in diversified industries including financial services, infrastructure, oil and gas, fintech and healthcare.

Waha Land

Waha Land segment represents the Group's interest in industrial real estate.

Public Markets

The Public Markets segment represents a platform to provide investors access to opportunities in equities and other asset management services.

Corporate

The corporate segment comprises the Group's activities, which are not allocated to reportable segments.

Information related to the operating segments is mentioned below as at and for the year ended 31 December:

AED '000 2024	Private Investments	Waha Land	Public Markets	Corporate	Consolidated
Revenue from sale of goods and services	150,111	-	-	-	150,111
Cost of sale of goods and services	(113,340)	-	-	-	(113,340)
Share of profit from equity-accounted associates and joint ventures, <i>net</i>	21,357	-	-	-	21,357
Gain on disposal of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures	68,018	-	-	-	68,018
Income from financial investments, <i>net</i>	24,819	-	916,141	-	940,960
Income from investment properties, <i>net</i>	-	69,339	-	-	69,339
Other income, <i>net</i>	6,684	(1,436)	20,713	13,246	39,207
General and administrative expenses – parent	(15,102)	-	-	(73,622)	(88,724)
General and administrative expenses – subsidiaries	(32,076)	(12,580)	(130,152)	-	(174,808)
Finance income / (cost), <i>net</i>	4,458	(9,091)	(128,957)	(98,780)	(232,370)
Profit / (loss) before tax	114,929	46,232	677,745	(159,156)	679,750
Tax expense	-	-	-	(313)	(313)
Profit / (loss) for the year	114,929	46,232	677,745	(159,469)	679,437
Other comprehensive income	10,419	-	-	-	10,419

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

6 Operating segments (continued)

AED '000 2023	Private Investments	Waha Land	Public Markets	Corporate	Consolidated
Revenue from sale of goods and services	140,433	-	-	-	140,433
Cost of sale of goods and services	(107,456)	-	-	-	(107,456)
Share of profit from equity-accounted associates and joint ventures, <i>net</i>	5,059	-	-	-	5,059
Gain on disposal of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures	5,021	-	-	-	5,021
Income / (loss) from financial investments, <i>net</i>	(44,886)	-	1,134,324	-	1,089,438
Income from investment properties, <i>net</i>	-	59,790	-	-	59,790
Other income, <i>net</i>	610	1,231	28,272	3	30,116
General and administrative expenses – parent	(17,707)	-	-	(74,026)	(91,733)
General and administrative expenses – subsidiaries	(35,706)	(13,446)	(118,765)	-	(167,917)
Finance (cost) / income, <i>net</i>	4,303	(4,020)	(21,308)	(118,286)	(139,311)
Profit / (loss) before tax	(50,329)	43,555	1,022,523	(192,309)	823,440
Tax expense	(3,286)	-	-	-	(3,286)
Profit / (loss) for the year	(53,615)	43,555	1,022,523	(192,309)	820,154
Other comprehensive loss	(4,167)	-	-	-	(4,167)

Segment income reported above represents income generated from external customers. There was no inter-segment income during the year (2023: AED nil). All revenues are generated from sales of goods and services within the UAE. Included in revenue from sales of goods and services are revenues of approximately AED 19,797 thousand (2023: AED 20,875 thousand) which arose from the Group's largest customer. Two customers (2023: one customer) contributed 10% or more to the Group's revenue for 2023.

During the year, the Group recognised an impairment loss of nil (2023: nil) on investments in equity accounted investees, and a fair value gain of AED 13,589 thousand (2023: AED 15,061 thousand) on investment properties in the Waha Land segment.

The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 3. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of central administration cost amounting to AED 159,469 thousand (2023: AED 192,309 thousand). This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

6 Operating segments (continued)

AED '000	Private Investments	Waha Land	Public Markets	Corporate	Consolidated
2024					
Investment in equity-accounted associates and joint ventures	95,246	-	-	-	95,246
Other assets	712,651	977,188	12,256,747	175,018	14,121,604
Segment assets	807,897	977,188	12,256,747	175,018	14,216,850
Segment liabilities	80,248	176,470	4,499,880	1,198,334	5,954,932
Capital expenditures	6,865	7,161	109	670	14,805
Depreciation and amortisation	14,615	26	83	3,421	18,145
2023					
Investment in equity-accounted associates and joint ventures	88,313	-	-	-	88,313
Other assets	866,237	961,872	11,425,510	198,950	13,452,569
Segment assets	954,550	961,872	11,425,510	198,950	13,540,882
Segment liabilities	64,696	208,086	5,222,959	1,376,026	6,871,767
Capital expenditures	2,974	117,732	91	650	121,447
Depreciation and amortisation	17,012	26	61	3,320	20,419

For the purpose of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- All assets are allocated to operating segments other than corporate assets of AED 175,018 thousand (2023: AED 198,950 thousand)
- All liabilities are allocated to operating segments other than corporate liabilities of AED 1,198,334 thousand (2023: AED 1,376,026 thousand)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7 Property and equipment, net

	Leasehold improvements		IT equipment, furniture and fittings		Medical and other equipment		Motor vehicles		Capital work in progress		Total
	AED '000	AED '000	AED '000	AED '000	AED '000	AED '000	AED '000	AED '000	AED '000	AED '000	
Useful economic lives (years)	3 - 5	3 - 5	3 - 5	5 - 7	3	3					
Cost											
At 1 January 2023	36,163	21,613	42,734	1,814	28					102,352	
Additions	676	1,120	1,258		581					3,635	
Transfers	-	7	-	-	(7)					-	
Disposals	-	-	(21)							(223)	
At 31 December 2023	36,839	22,740	43,971	1,814	400					105,764	
Additions	186	781	1,586		4,728					7,281	
Transfers	-	198	-	-	(198)					-	
Disposals	-	(123)	-	-	(104)					(227)	
At 31 December 2024	37,025	23,596	45,557	1,814	4,826					112,818	
Accumulated depreciation and impairment											
At 1 January 2023	31,629	19,298	31,670	1,618	-					84,215	
Charge for the year ¹	2,646	1,188	4,673	97	-					8,604	
Disposals	-	-	(21)	-	-					(21)	
At 31 December 2023	34,275	20,486	36,322	1,715	-					92,798	
Charge for the year ¹	1,522	1,175	2,850	78	-					5,625	
Disposals	-	(28)	-	-	-					(28)	
At 31 December 2024	35,797	21,633	39,172	1,793	-					98,395	
Net carrying amount											
At 31 December 2024	1,228	1,963	6,385	21	4,826					14,423	
As at 31 December 2023	2,564	2,254	7,649	89	400					12,966	

¹ Depreciation expense of AED 2,842 thousand is included in "Cost of sales of goods and services" (2023: AED 4,648 thousand) and AED 2,783 thousand is included in "General and Administrative expenses" (2023: AED 3,956 thousand).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

8 Investment properties

	2024	2023
	AED '000	AED '000
At 1 January	413,450	282,232
Additions	7,161	117,732
Fair value gain	13,589	15,061
Assets held for sale	-	(1,575)
At 31 December	434,200	413,450

Investment properties comprise of land and buildings that are constructed for commercial and industrial use.

The Group has recognised a portion of the land granted in the consolidated financial statements by applying the accounting policy with respect to government grants (refer to note 3(o)) and investment properties (refer to note 3(d)). The land grant related to the portion of land for which the Group has no development plans, remains unrecognised on the consolidated statement of financial position as at reporting date.

Investment properties are categorised into level 3 of the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs to the valuation technique accepted by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors and consistent with IFRS requirements. The valuation, as of 31 December 2024 was performed by management with reference to an accredited independent appraiser having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. In estimating the fair value, the current use of the property was deemed to be its highest and best use. Valuation methodologies considered include:

- The Income Capitalization Approach, where income receivable under comparable leases, existing lease agreements and projected future rental streams are capitalized at appropriate rates to reflect the investment market conditions at the valuation date.
- The Comparable method, which identify identical or similar assets (properties) that have been sold, analysing the sales prices achieved and the relevant market data and establishing value by comparison with those properties that have been sold
- The Residual Value Method, which requires the use of estimates such as sale price, construction costs, professional fees, financing cost and targeted internal rate of return. These estimates are based on local market conditions existing at the end of the reporting period.

The Income Capitalisation Approach was used to derive the fair value of buildings where the discount rate used ranged from 10% – 12%. The Comparable method and Residual Value Method were used to derive the fair value of land plots where the sales price ranged from AED 34 to AED 36 per sq. ft.

Based on the revaluation, a fair value increase of AED 13,589 thousand was recognised in the current year (2023: AED 15,061 thousand).

Income from investment properties, net

	2024	2023
	AED '000	AED '000
Rental income	59,473	48,487
Operating costs	(3,723)	(3,758)
Fair value gain	13,589	15,061
	69,339	59,790

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

9 Goodwill and intangible assets

	Goodwill AED '000	Trademarks AED '000	Software AED '000	Capital work in progress AED '000	Total AED '000
Useful economic lives (years)	Indefinite	5 - 10	3 - 5		
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	36,507	24,952	8,931	-	70,390
Adjustments	-	-	554	-	554
Additions	-	-	107	-	107
At 31 December 2023	36,507	24,952	9,592	-	71,051
Additions	-	-	-	363	363
At 31 December 2024	36,507	24,952	9,592	363	71,414
Accumulated amortisation and impairment					
At 1 January 2023	-	24,952	8,474	-	33,426
Adjustments	-	-	544	-	544
Amortisation	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	-	24,952	9,018	-	33,970
Amortisation	-	-	4	-	4
At 31 December 2024	-	24,952	9,022	-	33,974
Net carrying amount					
At 31 December 2024	36,507	-	570	363	37,440
At 31 December 2023	36,507	-	574	-	37,081

Goodwill acquired through business combinations with indefinite useful lives is allocated to the Healthcare cash-generating units within the Private Investment operating segment. The recoverable amounts of these cash-generating units were determined using "fair value less cost to sale" approach. For this purpose, the fair value is based on market approach and key inputs in the valuation methodology are EBITDA/revenue and their market driven multiples. EBITDA/revenue cash flows projection is based on the most recent financial information and enterprise value is determined after taking account of cash outflows. Management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which recoverable amount is based, would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amounts of the cash generating units and hence the goodwill is not impaired.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

10 Loan investments

	2024	2023
	AED '000	AED '000
Loan investments - <i>amortised cost</i>	52,699	46,340

During 2022, the Group provided an interest-bearing loan amounting to AED 36,044 thousand at a PIK interest rate of 13% per annum compounded quarterly. The loan is repayable in five years. As of 31 December 2024, the Group has outstanding loan of AED 52,699 thousand (2023: AED 46,340 thousand) inclusive of capitalized interest of AED 16,200 thousand (2023: AED 9,996 thousand) under the PIK arrangement. Loan can be extended by the borrower for one year. The Group believes that ECL provision would not be material to the financial statements. The loan is secured by the guarantee provided by the parent of SPV.

11 Investments in associates and joint ventures

	2024	2023
	AED '000	AED '000
Carrying amount		
Associates	78,840	78,957
Joint ventures	16,406	9,356
	95,246	88,313

11.1 Details of material associates

Details of the Group's material associate at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Associate	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Group's shareholding	
			2024	2023
Channel VAS Investments Limited	Fintech	UAE	10.48%	10.48%

The Group considers this investment as an associate due its rights to representation of the group on the board of investee company.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

11 Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued)

11.1 Details of material associates (continued)

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's material associate is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS (adjusted by the Group for equity accounting purposes).

	Optasia ¹ 2024 AED '000 (Unaudited)	2023 AED '000 (Audited)
Statement of financial position		
Current assets		
- cash and cash equivalents	29,546	43,142
- others	328,463	202,874
Non-current assets	151,503	154,058
Current liabilities		
- trade and other payables	(28,448)	(29,621)
- others	(57,939)	(30,544)
Non-current liabilities	(271,497)	(272,833)
Non-controlling interests	(6,735)	(1,090)
Statement of profit or loss		
Revenue	494,930	472,861
Expenses	(249,079)	(283,773)
Interest expense	(45,701)	(29,425)
Depreciation and amortisation	(28,650)	(28,051)
Other operating loss	-	(1,265)
Profit before tax	171,500	130,347
Income tax expense	(28,927)	(29,301)
Profit for the year	142,573	101,046
Statement of cash flows		
Dividends received during the year	8,291	5,186
Group's share of contingencies	31,852	16,800
Group's share of commitments	-	-

¹The 2024 amounts disclosed above pertain to the eleven-month period ended and as of 30 November 2024. The 2023 amounts disclosed pertain to the twelve-month year ended and as of 31 December 2023.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

11 Investments in associates and joint ventures (continued)

11.1 Details of material associates (continued)

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in the Group's material associate recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

	Optasia	
	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Net assets of the associate	144,893	84,984
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest	10.48%	10.48%
Group's share of net assets of the associate	15,185	8,906
Goodwill	42,750	42,750
Intangible assets	9,857	15,897
Other adjustments	11,048	11,404
Carrying amount of associate	<u>78,840</u>	<u>78,957</u>

The movement of investment in associates is presented below:

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
As at 1 January	78,957	85,769
Disposals	-	(2,898)
Share of profit, net	10,348	5,439
Share of other comprehensive income	(2,982)	(4,167)
Distributions received	(7,483)	(5,186)
	<u>78,840</u>	<u>78,957</u>

11.2 Details of material joint ventures

Joint venture	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Group's shareholding	
			2024	2023
Petronash Global Limited ¹	Oil and gas services	Cayman Islands	-	32.09%

¹ On 6 August 2018, the Group, along with co-investors, entered into a subscription agreement to acquire 35% stake in Dubai-based Petronash Global Limited (Petronash), a global oilfield services and manufacturing company, for an upfront consideration of AED 322,762 thousand and a deferred contingent consideration of AED 134,863 thousand. The transaction closed on 10 October 2018 which includes options, pursuant to which the Group can increase its ownership up to 50% in Petronash. During the year, the Group has disposed its full stake in Petronash resulting in a gain of AED 68,018 thousand.

During the year, the Group recognised net share of gain of AED 11,009 thousand (2023: AED 380 thousand), from joint ventures that are not individually material the total carrying value of such investments amounting to AED 16,406 thousand (2023: AED 9,355 thousand).

The movement of investment in joint ventures is presented below:

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
As at 1 January	9,356	9,736
Share of profit, net	11,009	(380)
Distributions received	(3,959)	-
	<u>16,406</u>	<u>9,356</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

12 Financial investments

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Reverse repurchase contracts, net ²	204,256	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment in unquoted funds and private equities	342,494	426,103
Derivative assets ¹	215,324	238,542
Listed fixed income securities ³	7,566,405	5,391,776
Listed equity securities	1,943,150	2,395,507
Convertible preference shares ⁴	-	200,009
Other investments	963	963
	10,272,592	8,652,900

Financial investments held outside the UAE amount to AED 9,369,226 thousand (31 December 2023: AED 7,333,842 thousand).

¹The Group entered into interest rate swap (IRS) to partially hedge its interest rate risk in relation to its floating rate borrowings to manage interest rate risk of the newly secured revolving loan facility during the year. Under IRS contract, the Group agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contract enables the Group to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates and the cash flow exposures on the issued variable rate borrowing held. Under the IRS contract, the Group fixes the interest rate of a portion of the new borrowings, which was obtained during the year (note 16).

Derivative assets held by the Group include total return swaps, credit default swaps, currency, and interest rate futures, which are measured at fair value, Level 2 (see note 30).

²Reverse repurchase contracts are shorted simultaneously. The carrying amounts presented are net of reverse repurchase receivables of AED 2,923,174 thousand and corresponding liabilities of AED 2,718,920 thousand (31 December 2023: reverse repurchase receivables of AED 2,119,760 thousand and corresponding liabilities of AED 2,137,898 thousand). The repurchase agreements are subject to a master netting agreement.

³Listed fixed income securities aggregating to AED 4,772,026 thousand (31 December 2023: AED 3,557,446 thousand) are pledged as security against the Group's borrowings under repurchase agreements.

⁴On 20 August 2020, the Group entered into a subscription agreement with Despegar.com, a NYSE-listed online travel company in Latin America to acquire 50,000 Series B Preferred Shares, without par value for an aggregate purchase price of \$50 million. The terms of the transaction include an option to the holder to convert each Series B Preferred Shares into 108.1081 common shares of Despegar.com. The Group paid net cash consideration of AED 180,222 thousand for the transaction which was closed on 21 September 2020. During the year, the Group disposed its entire holding in Despegar.com for a consideration of AED 221,078 thousand.

Maturity profiles of derivative assets are as follows:

	2024 Notional AED '000	2024 Fair value AED '000	2023 Notional AED '000	2023 Fair value AED '000
Due within 1 year	2,179,951	37,068	2,435,964	54,680
Due between 1 to 3 years	625,260	11,542	144,251	14,677
More than 3 years	4,853,747	166,714	816,295	169,185
	7,658,958	215,324	3,396,510	238,542

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

13 Trade and other receivables

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Trade receivables	41,416	1,722,709
Allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables	(4,235)	(16,815)
	37,181	1,705,894
Prepayments and advances	4,248	6,900
Accrued interest	103,660	125,096
Restricted bank balances ¹	15,742	15,742
Deposits under lien	1,051	1,045
Margin accounts	1,565,534	1,009,459
Other receivables	168,550	69,529
Allowance for expected credit losses on other receivables	(534)	(5,243)
	1,895,432	2,928,422

¹Amounts set aside in banks against unclaimed prior years dividends.

²Balance includes proceeds from disposal of a joint venture amounting to AED 79,077 thousand (note 11.2).

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables as at 31 December by geographic region is:

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Middle East	41,129	1,721,959
Other regions	287	750
	41,416	1,722,709

The ageing of trade receivables as at 31 December is:

	2024			2023		
	Trade receivables AED'000	Expected credit losses AED'000	Expected credit loss rate	Trade receivables AED'000	Expected credit losses AED'000	Expected credit loss rate
Not past due	8,672	121	0 - 25%	1,686,792	435	0 - 25%
Past due:						
Within 90 days	12,397	276	0-35%	2,739	216	5 - 35%
91 days - 180 days	5,761	351	3-45%	4,036	509	15 - 50%
181 days - 365 days	9,144	596	10-70%	2,337	515	25 - 75%
> 365 days	5,442	2,891	20-100%	26,805	15,140	40 - 100%
	41,416	4,235		1,722,709	16,815	

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables:

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Balance at the beginning of the year	16,815	16,832
Expected credit losses recognised during the year	583	2,129
Write-off	-	(1,641)
Other adjustments	(13,163)	(505)
Balance at the end of the year	4,235	16,815

Movement in allowance for expected credit losses on other receivables:

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,243	534
Expected credit losses recognised during the year	-	4,709
Write-off	(4,709)	-
Balance at the end of the year	534	5,243

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

13 Trade and other receivables (continued)

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period.

Deposits under lien represent cash collateral for letters of guarantee issued by commercial banks in favour of the Central Bank of the UAE on behalf of the Group. The interest rate on deposits under lien is 0.55% (2023: 0.55%) per annum. All deposits under lien are placed with UAE banks.

14 Cash and bank balances

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Deposits held with banks	97,007	96,450
Cash at banks	804,381	770,491
Cash in hand	60	56
	901,448	866,997
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(55)	(55)
Cash and cash equivalents	901,393	866,942

The interest rate on short term deposits ranged between 4.15% - 5.57% (2023: 4.80% - 5.73%) per annum. All short-term deposits are placed with UAE banks.

15 Share capital and dividend

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Authorised and fully paid up capital:		
1,883,513,614 shares (2023: 1,944,514,687 shares) of AED 1 each	1,883,514	1,944,515

On 26 March 2024, the Company held its Annual General Meeting ("AGM") which, among other things, approved a cash dividend of AED 188,351 thousand representing 10 fils per share (21 March 2023: approved a cash dividend of AED 150,681 thousand representing 8 fils per share).

On 13 March 2023, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to cancel 61,001,073 shares held by the Company (which included the shares still held by the Company as a result of the buyback program), after necessary regulatory approvals.

At the AGM and in order to finalise the cancelation of these shares, shareholders approved the amendment of the articles of association of the Company to reflect the new share capital.

As of 31 December 2024, the Company holds 20,284,202 treasury shares at AED 39,759 thousand (31 December 2023: AED 187,066 thousand).

A cash dividend of 10 fils per share is proposed for 2024 by the Board of Directors of the Company subject to the approval of the shareholders in the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 has been calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year after considering the effect of treasury shares.

	2024	2023
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent (AED '000)	381,277	440,102
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share	1,852,571,847	1,878,496,493
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the parent (AED)	0.206	0.234

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

16 Borrowings

	31 December 2024 AED '000			31 December 2023 AED '000						
	Effective Interest Rate	< 1 year	1 – 3 years	> 3 years	Total	Effective Interest Rate	< 1 year	1 – 3 years	> 3 years	Total
Secured term loans ¹	SOFRA+2% and 3m EIBOR +2.5%	1,178,202	67,726	50,795	1,296,723	LIBOR+3% and 3m EIBOR +2.5%	1,334,448	28,388	101,838	1,464,674
Borrowings through repurchase agreements ²	0.0% to +5.25%	4,076,540	-	-	4,076,540	0.013% to +5.2%	4,491,170	-	-	4,491,170
		5,254,742	67,726	50,795	5,373,263		5,825,618	28,388	101,838	5,955,844

¹ On 9 August 2024, the Group replaced its existing AED 1,839 million (\$500 million) secured revolving loan facility with a new 3-year AED 1,471 million (\$400 million) secured revolving loan facility. The new facility is initially secured by a pledge over the Group's shareholding in Waha Land LLC. As at 31 December 2024, a net amount of AED 147,120 was repaid (2023: AED nil thousand).

During 2016, the Group secured AED 426 million in a Murabaha-ijara based financing for further development of its light industrial real estate project. During 2018, it was amended to reduce the facility from AED 426 million to AED 378 million. The facility is secured by mortgages over certain plots of land, negative pledge over Phases 1 and 2 and assignment of certain rental income.

² Repurchase liabilities represent the Group's borrowings against its investment in listed fixed income securities under repurchase contracts.

The investments pledged to lenders as security against various facilities are certain investments (refer to note 12).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

16 Borrowings (continued)

Reconciliation of borrowings movement to cash flows arising from financing activities is as follows:

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
At 1 January	5,955,844	3,585,715
Loans drawn down	1,174,619	2,305,404
Loans (repaid) / obtained for financial assets at FVTPL	(414,630)	91,971
Loan arrangement costs, net of amortisations	(6,013)	7,300
Loans repaid	(1,336,557)	(34,546)
	5,373,263	5,955,844

During the year, an amount of AED 14,818 thousand was net repayment of the secured Murabaha-ljara based financing for further development of its light industrial real estate project.

During the year, the Group's repurchase liabilities against its investment in fixed income securities decreased by AED 414,630 thousand.

17 Financial liabilities

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Reverse repurchase agreements ¹	-	18,138
Financial liabilities at FVTPL		
Derivative liabilities	229,698	200,728
	229,698	218,866

¹ refer to note 12.

Maturity profiles of derivative liabilities are as follows:

	2024 Notional AED '000	2024 Fair value AED '000	2023 Notional AED '000	2023 Fair value AED '000
Due within 1 year	385,730	31,368	36,780	9,489
Due between 1 to 3 years	-	-	-	10,045
More than 3 years	978,873	198,330	1,670,483	181,194
	1,364,603	229,698	1,707,263	200,728

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

18 Trade and other liabilities

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Trade payables	21,369	372,199
Interest accrued on borrowings	256	78,251
Dividends payable	15,744	15,744
Long term employee incentive plans accrual (note 29)	74,674	78,211
Deferred income	-	5,288
End of service benefit provision	23,416	23,093
Other payables and accruals	172,141	99,565
	307,600	672,351

Trade and other liabilities are stated at amortised cost. The average credit period for the trade payables is 60 days. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all the payables are paid within the agreed credit period. The contractual maturities for trade payables are within one year.

19 Leases

The Group as lessee

The Group has entered into operating lease arrangements for office and medical facility space.

The movement in the Group's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities during the year is as follows:

	Right-of-use assets AED '000	Lease liabilities AED '000
As at 1 January 2023	35,245	34,368
Depreciation expense	(11,814)	-
Interest expense	-	1,888
Payments	-	(14,836)
As at 31 December 2023	23,431	21,420
Reassessment	(624)	(928)
New leases	32,452	32,452
Depreciation expense	(12,516)	-
Interest expense	-	1,881
Payments	-	(13,740)
As at 31 December 2024	42,743	41,085

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

19 Leases (continued)

The Group as lessee (continued)

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	12,516	11,814
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,881	1,888
Expense relating to short-term leases	201	276
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	14,598	13,978

The Group as lessor

Operating leases relate to the investment properties owned by the Group with lease payments between 1 to 15 years (2023: 1 to 15 years).

Rental income earned by the Group on its investment properties is set out in note 8.

The non-cancellable operating lease receivables are set out below:

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Within one year	63,830	46,031
Between 2 and 5 years	115,747	64,788
More than 5 years	28,657	2,012
	208,234	112,831

20 Revenue from sale of goods and services

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Revenue	150,111	140,433
Cost of sale	(113,340)	(107,456)
Gross profit	36,771	32,977

Revenue and cost of sales of services are mainly attributable to the healthcare operations. Performance obligations relating to goods and services are satisfied at the point in time.

All revenues are generated within UAE.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

21 Income from financial investments

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Net loss from investment in unquoted funds and private equities	(91,362)	(40,150)
Net gain from derivatives	72,228	188,975
Net gain from listed fixed income securities	332,031	298,045
Net gain from listed equity securities	99,310	414,821
Net gain from convertible preference shares	21,069	39,015
Dividend income from listed equity securities	95,082	88,894
Interest income from listed fixed income securities	354,512	138,362
Profit income from sukuk	10,281	8,799
Others	47,809	(47,323)
	940,960	1,089,438

22 General and administrative expenses

	2024 AED '000			2023 AED '000		
	Company	Subsidiaries	Total	Company	Subsidiaries	Total
Staff costs	57,438	120,582	178,020	58,090	122,355	180,445
Legal and other professional expenses	16,011	30,530	46,541	12,836	17,961	30,797
Depreciation	3,439	2,321	5,760	3,335	3,395	6,730
Marketing expenses	2,777	1,333	4,110	1,947	2,285	4,232
Provision for expected credit losses	-	583	583	4,709	2,238	6,947
Others ¹	9,059	19,459	28,518	10,816	19,683	30,499
	88,724	174,808	263,532	91,733	167,917	259,650

¹ During the year, the Group made social contributions amounting to AED 1,429 thousand (2023: AED 3,027 thousand).

23 Finance cost

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Interest on borrowings	300,975	182,487
Interest on lease liabilities	1,881	1,888
Amortisation of loan arrangement costs	6,125	7,300
	308,981	191,675

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

24 Finance income

	2024	2023
	AED '000	AED '000
Interest income from loan investments at amortised cost	6,343	5,622
Interest earned on time deposits	5,665	3,052
Collateral and other interest income	64,289	42,077
Unwinding of interest on disposal of an investment property	314	1,613
	76,611	52,364

25 Non-current asset held for sale

During 2022, the Group decided to sell a part of its investment properties and an SPA was signed to complete the sale of this asset. As a result, this portion was reclassified to an asset held for sale. However, due to circumstances beyond the Group's control, the sale was not concluded and the SPA was terminated in Q1 2024. Following the termination of the SPA, the Group has reengaged with multiple buyers to complete the sale transaction and is currently in process of reviewing their proposals. The Group remains committed to the sale of this asset and is working towards finalizing this transaction. As of 31 December 2024, asset held for sale amounted to AED 468,515 thousand (2023: AED 468,515 thousand).

The valuation, as of 31 December 2024 was performed by management with reference to an accredited independent appraiser having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

As per the assessment, the fair values of these properties is not materially different from the carrying values.

26 Taxes

UAE Corporate Tax Law

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses (Corporate Tax Law or the Law) to enact a Federal corporate tax (CT) regime in the UAE. The CT regime has become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023.

Since the Group is expected to pay tax in accordance with the provision of the UAE CT Law on its operational results with effect from 1 January 2024, current taxes have been accounted for in the consolidated financial statements for the period beginning from 1 January 2024.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

26 Taxes (continued)

Deferred taxes should be measured by reference to the tax rates and laws, as enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of the reporting period, that are expected to apply in the periods in which the assets and liabilities to which the deferred tax relates are realized or settled.

Amount recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income:

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 December:

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Current income tax expense	313	-
Deferred income tax credit relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	3,286
Income tax expense recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss	313	3,286

Reconciliation of accounting income (for UAE entities only)

	2024 AED '000
Accounting profit before tax	679,437
Profit attributable to NCI	(298,160)
	381,277
<i>At United Arab Emirates' statutory income tax rate of 9%</i>	34,315
Effect of standard exemption	(34)
Income not subject to tax	(33,968)
TP adjustment	-
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated income statement	313
Effective tax rate	0.08%

As at 31 December 2024, there were no amounts recognised directly to equity or in other comprehensive income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

27 Related parties

Related parties include major shareholders of the Company, directors or officers of the Group, enterprises that are in a position to exercise significant influence over the Group or those enterprises over which the Group can exercise significant influence or has joint control.

The Group conducts its transactions with related parties are required to be conducted in compliance with all relevant laws and regulations. Where a Board member has an actual or perceived conflict of interest over an issue to be considered by the Board, the interested member may not vote on any relevant resolutions and can also be asked by the Chairman not to participate in the relevant Board discussions. The Company has a conflict-of-interest policy for Board members and, for senior management, a code of conduct. The Company takes reasonable steps to maintain an awareness of the other relevant commitments of its directors and senior management, and thus is able to monitor compliance with this policy and code.

Significant transactions with related parties

Key management personnel compensation

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Short-term benefits	10,561	11,731
End of service and other long-term benefits	360	417
	10,921	12,148

28 Commitments

Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2024, the Group has capital commitments of AED 6,152 thousand (2023: nil) with respect to WPI.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group has outstanding capital calls of AED 31,112 thousand (2023: AED 40,329 thousand) pertaining to its investment in unquoted fund and private equities.

29 Employee compensation

In designing its employee compensation plans, the Group's primary objective is to provide employees with a robust compensation platform upon which they are encouraged to pursue outstanding returns and to reward them based on their results in line with the interests of the Group. This is achieved through a combination of cash salaries, variable bonuses dependent upon Group and individual's performance, and participation in various long term employee incentive and co-investment programs described below.

Investment profit participation plans

The Group's Board of Directors has approved the following cash settled long term incentive plan for certain employees linked to investment profit participation:

- A trading plan, whereby the employees are granted points linked to the fund's performance which vests annually. An amount representing the value of vested points derived from the fund's net asset value is divided into a cash payment and cash deferral. The amount of the cash deferral is index-linked to the relative fund performance for a period of three years. The reinvested amount vests over the three-year period and after completing the service condition a cash payment is made.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30 Financial instruments

Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- operational risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established a permanent Risk and Compliance Committee, comprising of three members of the Board of Directors. In addition, Management has established a committee comprising of senior management. These committees are responsible for overseeing the Group's risk management and compliance activities (including the implementation and effectiveness of the Group's risk management framework). The Group's risk management framework is established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management framework is reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by an internal audit team. The Internal audit team undertakes regular reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

In respect of public market transactions, the Group has implemented risk management policies and guidelines, as set out in the Private Placement Memorandums of Waha MENA Equity Fund SP, Waha Emerging Markets Credit Fund SP, Waha EM Equity Fund SP and Waha Islamic Income Fund SP (all together the "Funds"), which set out the procedures to be performed prior to making investment decisions, including employing qualitative analyses, quantitative techniques, due diligence and management meetings as well as fundamental research on evaluation of the issuer based on its financial statements and operations. In addition to analysing financial instruments, the Group determines the relative attractiveness of investing in different markets in order to determine the country weighting in each area. In assessing the investment potential in each area, the Group considers economic growth prospects, monetary decisions, political risks, currency risks, capital flow risks, and other factors.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30 Financial instruments (continued)

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers, derivative assets, cash and cash balances and loan investments. As at the end of the reporting date, the Group's financial assets exposed to credit risk amounted to:

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and bank balances ¹	901,333	866,886
Trade and other receivables ²	1,891,184	2,921,522
Loan investment	52,699	46,340
Reverse repurchase contracts, net	204,256	-
	3,049,472	3,834,748
Financial investments at FVTPL	10,068,336	8,652,900
	13,117,808	12,487,648

¹ Cash and bank balances exclude cash in hand

² Trade and other receivables exclude prepayments and advances

(i) Bank balances

Substantially all of the bank balances are held with reputed financial institutions with S&P credit ratings ranging between A and BBB+, therefore, there are no significant credit risks as at reporting date.

(ii) Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The characteristics of the Group's customer base including default risk of the industry and country in which the Group's customers operate are some of the factors which influence credit risk.

The Group has established various policies and procedures to manage credit exposure, including initial financial assessment and appraisal, collateral and guarantee requirements and continual credit monitoring. The expected credit losses on trade and other receivables are estimated based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions, and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Credit risk arising on transactions with brokers relates to transactions awaiting settlement. Risk related to unsettled transactions is considered small due to the short settlement period involved and high credit quality of the brokers used.

(iii) Lending

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing in securities which are fully collateralised or guaranteed and with credit ratings which are within the limits prescribed by the Group's financial risk management guidelines.

(iv) Derivative assets

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk on derivative assets by dealing with financial institutions and commercial banks that have S&P credit ratings ranging between A and BBB+ as at the reporting date.

WAHA CAPITAL

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30 Financial instruments (continued)

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which provides appropriate liquidity risk management guidance to the management for the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking and borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The maturity profile of the assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

AED '000	31 December 2024						31 December 2023				
	Current		Non-current				Current		Non-current		Total
	< 1 year	1 – 3 years	> 3 years	Unspecified	Total	< 1 year	1 – 3 years	> 3 years	Unspecified		
Assets											
Property and equipment, net	-	-	-	14,423	14,423	-	-	-	12,966	-	12,966
Right-of-use assets	12,591	20,868	9,284	-	42,743	9,338	11,499	2,594	-	-	23,431
Investment properties	-	-	-	434,200	434,200	-	-	-	413,450	-	413,450
Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	-	37,440	37,440	-	-	-	37,081	-	37,081
Loan investments	-	-	52,699	-	52,699	-	-	46,340	-	-	46,340
Investments in equity-accounted associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	95,246	95,246	-	-	-	88,313	-	88,313
Financial investments	10,094,336	11,542	166,714	-	10,272,592	8,469,038	14,677	169,185	-	-	8,652,900
Inventories	2,167	-	-	-	2,167	2,522	-	-	-	-	2,522
Trade and other receivables	1,895,432	-	-	-	1,895,432	2,928,422	-	-	-	-	2,928,422
Cash and bank balances	901,393	-	-	-	901,393	866,942	-	-	-	-	866,942
Assets held for sale	468,515	-	-	-	468,515	468,515	-	-	-	-	468,515
Total assets	13,374,434	32,410	228,697	581,309	14,216,850	12,744,777	26,176	171,779	551,810	13,540,882	
Liabilities and equity											
Borrowings	5,254,742	67,726	50,795	-	5,373,263	5,825,618	28,388	101,838	-	-	5,955,844
Financial liabilities	31,368	-	198,330	-	229,698	27,627	10,045	181,194	-	-	218,866
Lease liabilities	12,196	19,174	9,715	-	41,085	9,144	12,276	-	-	-	21,420
Deferred tax liability	-	-	-	3,286	3,286	-	-	-	3,286	-	3,286
Trade and other liabilities	284,184	-	-	23,416	307,600	649,258	-	-	23,093	-	672,351
Total equity	-	-	-	8,261,918	8,261,918	-	-	-	6,669,115	-	6,669,115
Total liabilities and equity	5,582,490	86,900	258,840	8,288,620	14,216,850	6,511,647	50,709	283,032	6,695,494	13,540,882	

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30 Financial instruments (continued)

b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities, based on contractual undiscounted payments, into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date.

AED '000	31 December 2024			31 December 2023				
	< 1 year	1 – 3 years	> 3 years	Total	< 1 year	1 – 3 years	> 3 years	Total
Liabilities								
Borrowings	5,369,632	77,133	59,614	5,506,379	5,960,653	32,832	121,766	6,115,251
Trade and other liabilities	111,821	-	-	111,821	544,405	-	-	544,405
Derivative liabilities	14,645	21,815	10,219	46,679	10,248	13,147	-	23,395
Total liabilities	5,496,098	98,948	69,833	5,664,879	6,515,306	45,979	121,766	6,683,051

c) Market risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the returns.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30 Financial instruments (continued)

c) Market risks (continued)

i) Currency risk

The Group may be exposed to currency risk on financial investments, trade receivables and trade payables that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities. In respect of the Group's transactions and balances denominated in US\$, Qatari Riyal (QAR), Saudi Riyal (SAR), the Group is not exposed to the currency risk as the UAE Dirham (AED) and Saudi Riyal (SAR) are currently pegged to the US\$. The table below summarizes the sensitivity of the Group's monetary and non-monetary assets and liabilities to changes in foreign exchange movements at year end. The analysis is based on the assumptions that the relevant foreign exchange rate increased/decreased by 0.5% with all other variables held constant:

2024 AED'000	Assets	Liabilities	Net Exposure	Hedged	Effect on net equity for +/- 0.5% sensitivity
Euro	807,802	(687,344)	120,458	(130,901)	+/- (52)
Kuwaiti Dinar	174,923	-	174,923	-	+/- 875
Bahraini Dinar	1	-	1	-	-
Egyptian Pound	424,829	-	424,829	-	+/- 2,124
Omani Riyal	19,704	-	19,704	-	+/- 99
Others	1,074	-	1,074	-	+/- 5
	1,428,333	(687,344)	740,989	(130,901)	+/-3,051

2023 AED'000	Assets	Liabilities	Net Exposure	Hedged	Effect on net equity for +/- 0.5% sensitivity
Euro	1,140,316	(996,812)	143,504	(141,064)	+/- 1,423
Great British Pound	490	-	490	-	+/- 2
Kuwaiti Dinar	368,587	(17,087)	351,500	-	+/- 1,758
Bahraini Dinar	34,043	(1,449)	32,594	-	+/- 163
Egyptian Pound	564,263	-	564,263	-	+/- 2,821
Omani Riyal	85,689	(6,159)	79,530	-	+/- 398
Others	26,676	(5,239)	21,437	-	+/- 107
	2,220,064	(1,026,746)	1,193,318	(141,064)	+/- 6,672

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk on its investment in listed fixed income securities carried at fair value through profit or loss, and cash flow interest rate risk on its floating rate non-derivative borrowings. The sensitivities of these financial instruments to changes in interest rates are as follows:

Fair value interest rate risk

- The Group had listed fixed income securities fair valued at AED 7,566,405 thousand at the end of the reporting period (2023: AED 5,391,776 thousand), for which the Group uses a range of DV01 (the dollar value of a basis point) for different time intervals as a key measure of interest rate risk. An absolute measure derived from duration, it indicates the change in price or fair value, expressed in monetary units, caused by a one basis point (0.01%) change in the yield curve. The DV01 for the Group's listed fixed income securities was AED 289,389 thousand at the end of the reporting period (2023: AED 130,826 thousand).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30 Financial instruments (continued)

c) Market risks (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Cash flow interest rate risk

- The Group had floating rate non-derivative borrowings of AED 5,231,432 thousand at the end of the reporting period (2023: AED 5,793,182 thousand). Had the relevant interest rates been higher/lower by 50 basis points, the Group's finance cost would have been higher/lower, therefore the profit for the year would have been lower/higher by AED 57,010 thousand (2023: AED 47,406 thousand).

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into interest rate swaps, where appropriate, to hedge against the net interest rate exposure of the Group's investments in listed fixed income securities and the corresponding borrowings through repurchase agreements, except where the interest rate exposure is deemed to be immaterial or acceptable in relation to the cost of entering into a hedge. At the end of the reporting period, the net carrying amount of the interest rate swaps was immaterial.

The Group entered into interest rate swaps to partially hedge its exposure to fluctuations in cash flows arising from variable interest rates on certain floating rate borrowings. These swaps, designated as cash flow hedges, involve exchanging floating interest rate payments for fixed rate payments, with the interest rate swaps and corresponding loan payments settled concurrently.

(iii) Equity and fixed income price risk

Equity and fixed income price risk arises from investments in equity and fixed income securities. Management of the Group monitors the mix of securities in its investment portfolio based on respective benchmark market indices to reduce the exposure on account of share prices.

d) Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's involvement with financial instruments, including processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

The Group's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Group's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Group standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions.
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- documentation of controls and procedures.
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified.
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action.
- development of contingency plans.
- training and professional development.
- ethical and business standards; and
- risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30 Financial instruments (continued)

d) Operational risks (continued)

Compliance with Group standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by internal audit. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the Audit Committee and senior management of the Group.

e) Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of share capital, retained earnings and reserves. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders in order to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

In respect of the public market segment, the amount of net assets attributable to shareholders can change significantly on a weekly basis, as the Funds are subject to weekly subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of shareholders, as well as changes resulting from the Funds' performance. The Group's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Funds' ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, provide benefits for other stakeholders and maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Funds.

The Group monitors its capital structure based on the covenants required by the Group's lenders of the Revolving Corporate facility ("RCF"). For the year ended 31 December 2024, a gearing ratio was computed and is defined as Borrowings over tangible assets as defined in the RCF agreement dated 9 August 2024.

The Group's gearing ratio reported to the Group's lenders of the Revolving Corporate facility ("RCF") as at 31 December 2024 was 0.25 (31 December 2023: 0.28) and was in compliance of the requirement of maximum of 0.60 times.

f) Fair values

a Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial assets and liabilities by valuation technique:

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

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30 Financial instruments (continued)

f) Fair values (continued)

a Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Some of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. As at 31 December, the Group held the following financial assets and liabilities at fair value:

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique	Sensitivity Analysis
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
a Listed equity securities	1,943,150	2,395,507	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market	± 5% change in quoted bid prices, impacts fair value by AED 97,158 thousand
b Other investment in equity securities	963	963	Level 3	Valuation is based on Net Asset Values (NAV) and discounted cash flows using unobservable inputs, mainly discount rate, interest rate, share price and market volatilities of the underlying instrument.	± 5% change in NAV, impacts fair value by AED 48 thousand
c Convertible preference shares	-	200,009	Level 3	Options model with unobservable inputs, mainly share price and market volatilities of the underlying shares	
d Listed fixed income securities	7,566,405	5,391,776	Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market	± 5% change in quoted bid prices, impacts fair value by AED 378,320 thousand
e Derivative assets	215,324	238,542	Level 2	The valuation is based on broker quotes	± 5% change in broker quotes impacts fair value by AED 10,766 thousand
f Investment in unquoted funds and private equities	342,494	426,103	Level 3	Valuation is based on Net Asset Values (NAV) of the fund calculated by the fund manager	± 5% change in NAV, impacts fair value by AED 17,125 thousand
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
a Derivative liabilities	(229,698)	(200,728)	Level 2	The valuation is based on broker quotes	± 5% change in broker quotes impacts fair value by AED 11,485 thousand

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30 Financial instruments (continued)

f) Fair values (continued)

a Fair value hierarchy (continued)

	2024			2023		
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		AED '000		AED '000		
Financial assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL						
Investment in equity securities	1,943,150	1,943,150	-	2,395,507	-	-
Other investment in equity securities	963	-	-	963	-	963
Convertible preference shares	-	-	-	200,009	-	200,009
Investment in fixed income securities	7,566,405	7,566,405	-	5,391,776	-	-
Derivative assets	215,324	-	215,324	238,542	238,542	-
Investment in unquoted funds and private equities	342,494	-	-	426,103	-	426,103
Total	10,068,336	9,509,555	215,324	7,787,283	238,542	627,075
Financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities at FVTPL						
Derivative liabilities	(229,698)	-	(229,698)	-	(200,728)	-
Total	(229,698)	-	(229,698)	-	(200,728)	-

There have been no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

30 Financial instruments (continued)

f) Fair values (continued)

a Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value movements

	2024 AED '000	2023 AED '000
At 1 January	627,075	680,258
Redemptions, net	(193,650)	(4,712)
Decrease in fair value through profit or loss, net	(89,968)	(48,471)
	<u>343,457</u>	<u>627,075</u>

b Fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts.