



ANNUAL REPORT 2023

In The Name Of Allah,
The Most Gracious,
The Most Merciful,



**ANNUAL
REPORT
2023**

We are indebted to



His Highness

SHEIKH TAMIM BIN HAMAD AL THANI

THE AMIR OF QATAR

We are indebted to



His Highness

SHEIKH HAMAD BIN KHALIFA AL THANI

THE FATHER AMIR

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2023**

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Board of Directors



Sheikh Falah Bin Jassim Bin Jabr Al-Thani
Chairman



Mr. Salem Bin Butti Al-Nuaimi
Vice Chairman



Sheikh Abdulla Bin Ahmed Bin Abdulla Al-Thani
Member



Sheikh Rashid Bin Abdul Rahman Bin Jabr Al-Thani
Member



Mr. Mohammed Abdulla Ahmed Al-Hashimi
Member



Mr. Hamad Hassan Al-Jamali

Chief Executive Officer

WE GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE

Aljarah Holding progressing thanks, appreciation and gratitude to both:

Our Bankers

Masraf Al Rayan.
Qatar International Islamic Bank.
Qatar Islamic Bank.

Our External Auditors

Russell Bedford & Partners



About Us

National Leasing Holding Company was established as a Qatari Public Shareholding Company in accordance with law No. (35) for 2003 issued on 21st April by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce. The Company is registered under the commercial registration No. 26487 and subject to Qatari Commercial Companies Law No. (11) for 2015 (as amended by Law No. (8) of 2021). The Company's shares are listed on the Qatar Stock Exchange.

Its issued and fully paid capital is of 494,802,000 Qatari Riyals comprising of 494,802,000 fully paid shares.

Vision

Our vision is to become the leading company in Qatar in the leasing and investment sector in accordance with the principles of Islamic Sharia, through creating a portfolio of diversified investments, with low risks and lucrative returns focusing on the corporate sector, the real estate sector and the equities.

Mission

Applying a business model based on selecting promising opportunities that follow the provisions of Islamic Sharia, that generate returns exceeding the cost of invested capital and at the lowest expected risks, in line with the local and global market conditions, ensuring the maximization of shareholder benefit.

Principles

- **Commitment:** Adherence to the principles of Islamic Sharia, laws and regulations of regulatory bodies, and maximizing the benefit of shareholders.
- **Customer Satisfaction:** Providing the best practices in the field of customer service to ensure achieving the greatest satisfaction from our valued customers.
- **Quality:** Quality in choosing investments and in serving our customers through our subsidiaries.
- **Transparency:** Demonstrating the utmost levels of transparency in dealings with related parties.
- **Teamwork:** Encouraging employees to practice teamwork skills to serve clients.
- **Continuous development:** Continuously evaluating the investment portfolio and other activities, with the aim of adding added value.

Main Activities

Corporate sector Real Estate sector Investment sector

Aljarah Holding

We aspire to be a leading company in the field of leasing services, whether in the State of Qatar or regionally. We look forward to consolidating our position as a leading company and a key player in the field of material transportation, property development and limousine services.

Financial Performance

To be among the best companies listed on Qatar Stock Exchange in terms of earnings per share and annual growth rate in assets and profits.

Clients

To be the preferred partner for clients with full focus on providing outstanding services.

Social Responsibility

To be the preferred company to work for. To be the distinguished national company that adheres to its social role keeping on credibility and contributes effectively to the development of the society in which it operates. To be a partner in nation-building.

Fair Competition

To be described as a company that anticipates possible future changes in customer requirements and the labor market and to always work on developing its business methods.

OUR GOVERNING POLICY

Our Code of Business Conduct

The code of Business Conduct, approved by the Board of Directors, outlines expected behaviors for all employees. We shall conduct our business fairly, impartially, in an ethical and proper manner and in full compliance with all applicable Qatari Laws and Regulations. In conducting our business, integrity must underlie all Aljarah Holding relationships, including those with customers, suppliers, communities and among employees.

The highest standards of ethical business conduct are required of our employees in the performance of their Aljarah Holding responsibilities. Employees shall not engage in conduct or activity that may raise questions as to the Aljarah Holding's honesty.

Our Code of Ethics

1. Employees of Aljarah Holding are expected to know and comply with company policies and procedures.
2. Management and Employees of the company shall foster a culture that only legal, proper and ethical behavior takes place. Employees are required to conduct the highest standards of ethical business in their performance of their duties.
3. Employees are encouraged to address questions or concerns with ethics with their superiors and management. Retaliation against any employee who reports unethical behavior or conduct by other employees shall not be tolerated and may result in termination of employment.
4. New employees recruited in the company shall receive an ethics orientation. Ethics and business conduct guidelines shall be available to all employees and the general public.

5. Senior Management shall review investigations in a timely manner. Where necessary they shall communicate investigation results and corrective action to all employees and to the employee who reported concerns.
6. Managers and Supervisors shall create a work environment that encourages open communication and disclosure regarding ethics, business conduct and other concerns. They shall take timely corrective action for any violation of this policy.
7. Internal Audit shall provide appropriate auditing and evaluation of business systems and procedures. They shall report any non-compliance or occurrence of violation of business ethics in their audit reports to the Management.

Where necessary, Senior Management may request Internal Audit to perform independent investigations on non-compliance or violations.

Our Conflict of Interest Policy

Our conflict of interest policy was established to enhance outsider's confidence on the integrity of Alijarah Holding and its subsidiaries by establishing clear miles of conduct with respect to Conflict of Interest applicable to all employees minimizing the possibility of Conflict of Interest arising between the private interests and official duties of employees and providing for the objective and fair resolution of such conflicts should they arise.

A conflict of interest may exist when an employee is involved in an activity or has a personal interest that might interfere with the employee,s objectivity in performing Alijarah Holding,s duties and responsibilities. Any such personal interests or activities are prohibited unless formally approved. Personal interests may include working relationships and/or financial interests with immediate family members or relatives. This policy applies to all employees and they shall comply.

OUR SUBSIDIARIES

Alijarah Property commenced its business in late 2008. It was in the worst of times that it saw opportunities for the future. Alijarah Property successfully launched in early 2009. The sale of Lusail plots in the north and west waterfront areas to the citizens of Qatar. The public lottery in allotting plots in March 2009 was a success. Alijarah Property pursued our aggressive sales of Lusail plots through the entire year of 2010 and all plots have been sold out. Subsequently, Alijarah Property embarked in one of the largest infrastructure development project for developing the LUSAIL plot areas.

Our Vision

Alijarah Property shall excel in the development of infrastructure and property development projects through execution of its project before planned time, under cost and in good quality. Alijarah Property shall continue to build a strong asset base through a bank of projects that shall be completed for generating consistent revenues for the company.

Aljarah Driving Academy was established in October 2018 as a subsidiary of the National Leasing Company. It seeks to qualify and train new trainees on the skills and principles of driving modern vehicles aiming at traffic safety. The company is characterized by providing the latest training methods that raise the efficiency of drivers in order to achieve the principle of security and traffic safety on the road in cooperation with General Traffic Department.

Aljarah Driving Academy also achieved a distinguished operational performance during the year 2022. 2022 was the first year for the company to run its business away from the specter of shutdowns caused by Covid-19 pandemic. The management of the Academy, in cooperation with the executive management, sought to attract a number of competencies in the field and to develop models and action plans to the advantage of customers.

Aljarah Driving Academy provides numerous training programs including how to drive the following:

- 1- Light vehicles
- 2- Medium-sized trucks
- 3- Motorcycles
- 4- Forklifts

OUR QATARISATION EFFORTS

1. HR direct recruitment:

By advertising the vacancies available in newspapers, competent websites and our portal. Or by accepting candidates, CVs and maintaining them in a database that assures the selection of the best and most appropriate for the vacant post as soon as they get advertised.

2. Coordination with the Department of National Manpower Development, Ministry of Labour:

In a non-stop manner we receive lists of candidates, interview them, then select the most fit to the positions available at our company.

3. A partnership with Social Development Center to sponsor a portfolio for social development:

Aljarah undertakes to cover all financial needs of programs aimed to provide development and training for Qataris.

We also support self-initiatives and small pioneer enterprisers and encourage them to transform their ideas and initiates into productive projects, consolidating their success chances. This shall participate in creating high quality job opportunities for the Qatari community of all ages in the private sector.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



Dear Shareholders,

Peace, mercy and blessing of Allah be upon you all,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present Aljarah Holding's Annual Report and the audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended 31/12/2023.

The year 2023 witnessed many challenges and obstacles, including a rise in profit rates to historic levels, and a decline in financial markets, which in one way or another affected the businesses all around the world. In light of this, the Company was keen to adapt to these changes by taking advantage of the rise in profit rates through various financial instruments. The Board of Directors resolved to propose a recommendation to the Extraordinary General Assembly to write off the accumulated losses as of December 31, 2022, amounting to 152,573,224 Qatari Riyals against the legal reserve balance of 350,158,059 Qatari riyals. The Company and during the year 2023 also witnessed an expansion related to the real estate sector by constructing additional warehouses.

Financial performance

The Company achieved net profits of 15,395,661 Qatari riyals for the year 2023, with revenues reaching 60,813,319 Qatari riyals, and net operating profit of 16,059,272 Qatari riyals, while earnings per share amounted to 0.031 Qatari riyals. Total assets reached 713,612,003 Qatari riyals for the year 2023.

Company solvency:

Despite all the pressures the company has faced over the years, the Holding continues to enjoy a good financial solvency that commensurate with its future ambitions.

Dividends

In continuation of our commitment to the valued investors who have placed their trust in the Company, and in view of the company's positive performance during the year 2023, the Board of Directors recommended to the General Assembly the distribution of cash dividends of 3% of the nominal value of the share, equivalent to 0.030 Qatari riyals.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can only express our deep gratitude and thanks for the unlimited support provided by the wise leadership of the Country, as the group would not have achieved all the achievements without the endless support of His Highness Sheikh / Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani - the Emir of the Country - may Allah protect him, and the wise government. . We also express our thanks and appreciation to the honorable members of the Sharia Supervisory Board for their efforts and sound guidance, and we thank all the employees of the Aljarah, Shareholders and Valued Customers.

Falah Bin Jassim Bin Jaber Al Thani

Chairman

CEO'S MESSAGE



Dear shareholders,

May the peace, blessings, and mercy of God be upon you ,,

The executive management has set its sight on the directives set by the esteemed Board of Directors and its strategic plan for the next five years. The work program has been prepared to implement the objectives of the plan and the company's strategic vision. This is done by taking advantage of macroeconomic data represented by high profit rates through investing in fixed income instruments, in addition to the expansion in the real estate sector. The company also constantly perform studies on available investment opportunities based on the returns and the risks associated with them, as the company seeks for the best investment opportunities with the lowest risks, that leads to enhancing the value of shareholders' investments. The year 2023 witnessed, the Company's intention to write off the accumulated losses amounting to 152 million Qatari riyals.

Operational environment developments

The year 2023 was full of challenges, as the year 2023 witnessed a historic rise in lending and deposit profit rates, the company was keen during the year to benefit from the rise in profit rates, in addition managed to increase operational occupancy rates for the Aljarah Driving Academy. The real estate units also witnessed full occupancy during the year, in addition new warehouses are being constructed.

Financial performance

The Company achieved net profits of 15,395,661 Qatari riyals for the year 2023, with revenues reaching 60,813,319 Qatari riyals, and net operating profit of 16,059,272 Qatari riyals, while earnings per share amounted to 0.031 Qatari riyals. The Board of Directors recommended the distribution of cash dividends of 3% of the nominal value of the share, equivalent to 0.030 Qatari riyals.

Internal environment

Based on the directives of the Board of Directors, the executive management sought to attract several new talents to the company, to help the company achieve its future aspirations. The company is currently working on developing its internal systems, governance system, and many other matters that benefit our company and its valued shareholders.

Conclusion

Our success in the current year, and in the future, would not have been possible after the grace of Allah Almighty without the combined efforts of our employees. I would like to extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to them for their support and efforts during the year. I would also like to thank our esteemed clients and shareholders. I also extend my sincere thanks to the esteemed Board of Directors for their trust and support during the year.

We ask Allah Almighty to guide us to what is good...

Hamad Hassan Al-Jamali

Chief Executive Office

IN THE NAME OF GOD THE MERCIFUL REPORT OF THE ISLAMIC LEGISLATION CENSORSHIP, AS PER THE FINANCIAL PERIOD: 1/1/2023 - 31/12/2023

Thank God and may peace, blessings fall upon our Master, the Messenger of God, Mohammad, his family and companions, and those following his guidance.

Most respectful shareholders:

Aljarah Holding
Al Doha - Qatar

Peace, Mercy, and Blessing of God,

The supervisory board is pleased to offer you a legitimate report on the activities and workflow of the company during the financial year ended 31/12/2023.

The board had monitored the works and activities carried out by the company throughout the above referred to duration.

In fact, it is the administration's responsibility to assure that the company's flow of work accurately complies with the Islamic legislations, noting that the board is solely responsible for delivering a righteous independent opinion base upon Shari'a principles.

And to attain all information, data, and interpretations found compulsory to provide the board with all adequate proofs that the company has not performed any act that violates the Islamic legislations, the board has segregated its workflow as follows:

Conclusion:

- A. The contracts and activities performed by the company during the financial year 2023, as well as the mechanisms and principles operated in plan implantation do not violate any Shari'a principles.
- B. The distribution of the share holders profits has been fulfilled in accordance with the Shari'a principles.
- C. The percentage of Zakat forced upon shareholders is 0.0165 QR per share.

In conclusion, the board takes this opportunity to bestow deepest thanks to the company's administration in general, for fortifying the board's role in performing an internal auditing of the company as per the Islamic legislation.

Dr. Abd A-Daim Ahmed Abu Al-Ma'ali
Member

Doha· Qatar

Dr. Sultan Al-Hashimi
Member

Date: 15 /Rajab/1445 H

Abdulaziz Bin Saleh Al
Chairman

27/01/2024



ALIJARAH HOLDING Q.P.S.C.

Corporate Governance

Board Committees Membership:

The Board of ALH has established two Board Committees to which it has delegated certain power and authorities. The Board Committees are operating in ALH are as follows:

Table A: Board Committee Membership:

Board Members / representative	Remuneration and Nomination Committee	Audit Committee
Sheikh Falah Bin Jassim Bin Jaber Al-Thani – Chairman	-	-
Mr. Salim Bin Butti Al-Nuaimi - Deputy Chairman	-	-
Sheikh Abdullah Bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah Al-Thani – Member	Chairman	-
Sheikh Rashid Bin Abdul Rahman Bin Mohammed Al Thani – Member	-	Chairman
Mr. Mohammed Abdulla Al Mustafawi - Member	Member	Member
Mr. Hamad Abdullah Shareef Al EMadi	Member- Ceased	Member- Ceased

Alijarah Holding (Q.P.S.C.)		16 Feb 2021
Date of election/assignment of the current Board of Directors		2023
End date of the current Board of Directors		6
Number of Board of Directors		5
Number of Independent Directors		1
Number of Dependent Directors		-
Number of Executive Directors		6
Number of Non-Executive Directors		6
Number of the Board Meetings held during the year of the CGR		3
Number of the Audit Committee Members	Three	2
Number of the Audit Committee Independent Members		1
Number of the Audit Committee Dependent Members		-
Number of the Audit Committee Executive Members		3
Number of the Audit Committee Non-Executive Members		-
Number of the Audit Committee Members outside the Board		3
Number of Remuneration and Nomination Committee Directors		2
Number of Remuneration and Nomination Committee Independent Directors		1
Number of Remuneration and Nomination Committee Dependent Directors		-
Number of Remuneration and Nomination Committee Executive Directors		3
Number of Remuneration and Nomination Committee Non-Executive Directors		2,500,000
Number of Board Membership Shares Guarantee		Table C
Total number of shares for the Board of Directors as of end the last financial		494,802,000
Total number of shares for the Company as of end of the last financial year		

Senior Executive Management Team

Management Member	Position	Owned Share
Hamad Hassan Al Jamali	Chief Executive Officer	-
Rami Soussou	Chief Financial Officer	260
Ali Al Emadi	Corporate Services Director	-
Ibrahim Laffi	Director – Aljarrah Driving Academy	300
Faisal Noor	Legal Counselor	300
Alaa AlShekly	Head of Business Development & Investment	792
Jalal Mali	Chief Operations Officer	-

Table B: Director's attendance of Meetings:

Board Membership Representative	AGM	EGM	Board Meeting	Nomination And Remuneration Committee	Audit Committee	Classification	Independence Status
Sheikh Falah Bin Jassim Bin Jaber Al-Thani – Chairman	1/1	-	5/6	-	-	Non-Executive	Independent
Mr. Salim Bin Butti Al-Nuaimi – Deputy Chairman	1/1	-	5/6	-	-	Non-Executive	Independent
Sheikh Abdullah Bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah Al-Thani – Member	1/1	-	6/6	3/3	-	Non-Executive	Independent
Sheikh Rashid Bin Abdul Rahman Bin Mohammed Al Thani – Member	1/1	-	5/6	-	6/6	Non-Executive	Independent
Mr. Mohammed Abdulla Al Mustafawi – Member	1/1	-	6/6	3/3	6/6	Non-Executive	Independent
Mr. Hamad Sabdullah Shareef Al Emadi – Member (Since 5 Oct 2022) Ceased	-	-	-	-	-	Non-Executive	Dependent

Table C: Directors' Shareholding

Name of board Member	Position	Representative of Membership	Owned Share
Sheikh Falah Bin Jassim Bin Jaber Al-Thani	Chairman	Personal Al Dawlieh for Tawkeilat Co.	0 3,298,680
Mr. Salim Bin Butti Al-Nuaimi	Deputy Chairman	Personal Qatar National Cement Company	2,255,917 2,500,000
Sheikh Abdullah Bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah Al-Thani	Member	Personal AlKhaleej Takaful Insurance	0 2,500,000
Sheikh Rashid Bin Abdul Rahman Bin Mohammed Al Thani	Member	Personal Doha Bank	2,651,640
Mr. Hamad Abdulla Shareef Al Emadi	Member - Ceased	Personal Al Majal International for Trading and contracting	0 2,500,077
Mr. Mohammed Abdulla Al Mustafawi	Member	Personal Al Hashmi Holding	1,730,000 2,517,982

<p>Article (2) Scope of Implementation</p>	<p>The principles and provisions of this Code shall apply to companies, legal entities listed on the main Market unless there is a special provision on this regard stipulated in any of the Authority's Legislation. The Company shall, in its annual report, disclose its compliance with provisions of this Code. In case of non-compliance with any principle or provision for reasons accepted by the Authority taking into account the public interest, the Market interest or the protection of investors-the Company shall specify the article or articles that have not been complied with as well as to mention in the Governance Report the justifications of non-compliance- as the case might be.</p>
<p>Governance Implementation</p>	<p>The company has complied with provisions of this QFMA CG code. Compliance has been indicated article-wise to provide assurance of full compliance with all the requirements of the QFMA governance codes. The Corporate Governance Report is included in the company's annual report that is circulated to all shareholders.</p>
<p>Article (3) Compliance with Governance Principles</p>	<p>The Board shall commit to implement Governance principles set out in this Code, which are: Justice, Equality among Stakeholders without discrimination among them on basis of race, gender, and religion; and transparency, disclosure and providing information to the Authority and Stakeholders at the right time and in the manner that enables them to make decisions and undertake their duties properly. The principles also include upholding the values of corporate social responsibility and providing the public interest of the Company and Stakeholders over the personal interest as well as performing duties, tasks and functions in good faith, integrity, honor and sincerity and taking the responsibility arising therefrom to the Stakeholders and society. The Board shall constantly and regularly review and update Governance applications and apply the highest principles of Governance when listing or trading any securities in the Foreign Market and uphold fair-trading principle among shareholders. The Board shall also update professional conduct rules setting forth the Company's values and shall constantly and regularly review its policies, charters, and internal procedures of which shall be binding upon the Company's Board members, Senior Executive Management, advisors, and employees. These professional conduct rules may include the Board Charters and committees, the policy of its dealings with related parties, and the insiders' trading rules.</p>
<p>Governance Implementation</p>	<p>The company has adopted and implemented the COSO Internal Control framework. COSO has established a common internal control model against which companies and organizations may assess their control systems. The company have implemented the principles of governance contained in the governance code, which are justice, equality among stakeholders, non-discrimination, transparency and disclosure of all essential information in a timely manner. The Board of Directors are regularly reviewing and updating Governance applications and applying the highest principles of Governance when listing or trading any securities in the Foreign Market. The company also provides corporate social responsibility and assure public interest of the Company and Stakeholders over the personal interests in its decision making. The Board through the Board Audit Committee also requires the Company's Chief Audit Executive to review and update the Board and Committee charters on annual basis to assure they are up-to-date with relevant regulatory laws. The company as a standard routine; reviewed and updated professional conduct rules setting forth the Company's values; This includes the reviews of Do's and Dont's in the company as well as the various board related charters.</p>
<p>Article (4) Governance Report</p>	<p>The Governance Report is an integral part of the Company's annual report and shall be attached with it and signed by the Chairman. Without prejudice to the provision of Article (2) of this Code, the Governance Report must include Company's disclosure on its compliance with the provisions of this Code. It must also include all the information regarding the implementation of its principles and provisions, which include, but not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The procedures followed by the Company in implementing the provisions of this Code. 2. The disclosure of any violations committed during the Year including violations and sanctions imposed because of noncompliance with implementation of any of principles or provisions of this Code, their reasons, the remedial measures taken and measures to avoid the same in the future. 3. The disclosure of the information relating to Board members and its Committees, Senior Executive Management in the Company, their responsibilities, powers and activities during the Year, as well as their remunerations; 4. The disclosure of the procedures of risk management and Internal Control of the Company including the supervision of the financial affairs, investments, and any relevant information; 5. The committees' works, including number of meetings and their recommendations. 6. Disclosure of the procedures followed by the Company in determining, evaluating and managing risks, a comparative analysis of the Company's risk factors and discussion of the systems in place to confront drastic or unexpected market changes; 7. Disclosure of the performance assessment of the Board, compliance of its members in achieving the Company's interest, doing the committee's works, and their attending of the Board and Committees. Disclosure of the performance assessment of the Senior Executive Management in implementing the Internal Controls system and risk management including identification of number of appeals, complaints, proposals, notifications and the way used by the Board to handle the regulatory issues; 8. Disclosure of the Internal Controls failures, wholly or partly, or weaknesses in its implementation, contingencies that have affected or may affect the Company's financial performance, and the procedures followed by the Company in addressing Internal Controls failures (especially such problems as disclosed in the Company's annual reports and financial statements); 9. Disclosure of the Company's compliance with applicable market listing and disclosure rules and requirements; 10. Disclosure of any conflict or dispute in which the Company is a party including arbitration and lawsuits. 11. Disclosure of operations and transactions entered into by the Company with any "Related Party"
<p>Governance Implementation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The annual Governance Report for has been signed-off by the Company's Chairman and is included in the published Annual Report that is being distributed to all Shareholders. 2. The Company has not been subjected to any violations or sanctions during the current year for not complying with any of the principles or provisions of this law. The Company is keen to adhere to the principles and provisions of the Qatar Financial Markets Authority and all related legislations; 3. The company has disclosed all information related to the Board Members and Senior Executive Management responsibilities, Committees and their works, as well as their remunerations; The Board of Directors approves all major transactions in the company, especially the one related to discounts on early settlements 4. Senior Executive management remuneration for the year: QAR 1,500,000 5. The company disclose with respect to the commitment to its internal control procedures, including supervision of financial and investments. In addition to that a report is issued on the Internal Controls over Financial Reporting and related information 6. The Corporate Governance Report includes summary of the Committees work and the number of meetings and their recommendations as indicated in Table 1.2 above and the recommendation as indicated in Article 18 below. 7. The company has a clear methodology for identifying, evaluating, and managing risks which includes a comparative analysis of the risk factors it faces and discusses the adopted risk management framework to address the major or unexpected changes in the market. A performance assessment of Board members during the year 2023 was carried out to determine that board members are optimally productive and in their best possible assigned area of expertise.

	performance assessment of	Results
Chairman		Excellent – Outstanding performance
Board Members		Excellent – Outstanding performance
Board Committees		Excellent – Outstanding performance

8. Risk management process the objective of the company's risk management process is to assess, treat, monitor and communicate the material risks that could impact the achievement of the company's strategic objectives. Establish the Context The assessment is carried out in the context of the environment in which company operates, the company's strategic objectives and business plans. Risk Identification New and emerging risks that are material to the company are identified through structured interviews and workshops with key stakeholders. A risk is characterized by an event or condition and its potential impact, with consideration given to what, where, when, why and how risks could impact the achievement of company's strategic business objectives.

Risk Evaluation Risk evaluation is performed by comparing the results of the risk analysis with the company's risk appetite to determine whether or not the risk is acceptable or further treatment is required.

Risk Treatment Where the risk evaluation determines that further treatment is required, a decision must be made whether to:

- (i) reduce the risk by instigating a risk action plan.
- (ii) avoid the risk altogether by discontinuing the activity that gives rise to the risk.

Action Plan Action plans includes specific actions to be completed, accountability for their completion and timeframes for completion.

Risk Monitoring & Review Internal Audit are responsible for monitoring progress against these action plans and for appropriate escalation through to the management and the Audit committee where necessary. The Internal Audit also perform detailed reviews of company's top risks in accordance with the Internal Audit plan and report the outcomes to the Audit Committee. They carry out and monitor the implementation of action plans and their effectiveness in mitigating the identified risks and consider how risk management activities have affected the achievement of company's strategic objectives.

Management did not identify any material weaknesses and concluded that ICOFR is appropriately designed, implemented, and operated effectively as of December 31, 2021.

9. The Corporate Governance report included compliance with applicable market listing and disclosure rules and requirements;

10. The below table shows any conflict or dispute in which the Company is a party including arbitration and lawsuits

2023	No. of cases	Amount
Cases raised by Aljjarah	49	19,546,482
Cases against Aljjarah	1	3,613,103

11. The company leased part of a building to a related party according to market prices and on a purely commercial basis, and the lease contract did not include any clause that contradicts the interest of the company.

The Board member must be qualified with sufficient knowledge of administrative matters and relevant experience to perform its duties effectively and must devote enough time to do its job with integrity and transparency to achieve the Company's interest, goals and objectives. The Board member must:

1. Not be under twenty-one years old with full capacity.
2. Not have been sentenced to criminal penalty, or a crime against honor or integrity, or any of the crimes stipulated in Article (40) of Law No. (8) Of 2012 concerning the Qatar Financial Markets Authority, and articles (334) and (335) of law No. (11) Of 2015 Promulgating Commercial Companies Law, or be prevented from practicing any work in the entities subject to the Authority's jurisdiction under Article (35 paragraph 12) of law No. (8) Of 2012 referred to, or have been bankrupted, unless been rehabilitated
3. Be a shareholder owning, when elected, or within thirty days from its election date, a number of the Company's shares determined by Article of Association. Such shares shall be deposited to the Depository within sixty days from starting date of membership with prohibition from trading, mortgage or seize until the end of membership period, approved on the last budget of financial Year of doing business. Such shares shall also be allocated to ensure the rights of the Company, shareholders, creditors and third parties for the responsibility of the Board members. If the member does not provide the guarantee as mentioned, its membership becomes invalid. The Independent Member shall be exempted from this requirement.
4. The candidate for Board membership shall provide written acknowledgment stating not undertaking any legally prohibited job position to combine it with the Board membership.
5. In all cases, the Company shall commit to send a list of names and data of Board membership candidates attached with each candidate's curriculum vitae and original copies of candidacy requirements to the Authority at least two weeks before the date specified for Board election.

All Board Members have fulfilled the membership conditions and requirements according to all relevant regulatory authorities; they have also given a written assurance that they have not received any sentence to criminal penalty, or a crime against honor or integrity or any of the crimes stipulated in Article (40) of Law No. 8 of 2012 concerning the Qatar Financial Markets Authority, and articles (334) and (335) of law No. (11) Of 2015 Promulgating Commercial Companies Law. With exception to one Board member, his membership is on hold until documents are provided.

All our Board members are above 21 years old and are with full capacity to perform their duties. All Board members own the minimum shares required in the company's Article of Association as specified by article 25 of article of association which is 2,500,000 shares. The existing Board Members have provided written acknowledgment stating of not undertaking any legally prohibited job position that should not be combined with the Board Membership. The current Board is constituted with experienced and qualified members with sufficient knowledge of administrative matters and relevant experience to perform its duties effectively.

<p>Article (6) The Board Composition</p>	<p>The Board shall be composed pursuant to the Law and the Company's Articles of Association. At least one-third of the Board Members shall be Independent Board Members, the majority of the Board members shall be Non-Executive Board Members; and a seat or more of seats may be allocated to represent the Minority and another to represent the Company employees. In all cases, the Board composition shall ensure that one member or more do not dominate issuing the Board decisions.</p>
<p>Governance Implementation</p>	<p>Structure and composition of The Board Structure is described in the Articles of association of company. As currently defined, it provides for a six (6) elected Board membership all of whom were elected by the General Assembly by ballots. Four (4) Boards are independent by the definition of the Corporate Governance Codes.</p>
<p>Article (7) Prohibition o Combining Positions</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the Law provisions in this regard, it is prohibited for anyone, whether in person or in capacity, neither to be a Board Chairman or a vice-chairman for more than two Companies which their headquarters located in the State, nor to be a Board member for more than three shareholding companies which their headquarters located in the State, nor to be a Managing Director in more than one Company which its headquartered located in the State, nor to combine two memberships of two Companies exercising a homogenous activity. It is also prohibited to combine the position of the Chairman with any other executive position in the Company. The Chairman shall not to be a member of any of the Board committees set out in this Code. The Chairman and the members of the Board must provide an annual acknowledgment that no one of them shall combine the prohibited positions according to the Law and this Code provisions. The Secretary shall keep such acknowledgment in the file prepared for this purpose.</p>
<p>Governance Implementation</p>	<p>Board members have provided annual acknowledgement letters assuring of compliance with the law that: Prohibit for any one, whether in person or in capacity, neither to be a Board Chairman or a vice-chairman for more than two Companies which their headquarters located in the State of Qatar, nor to be a Board member for more than three shareholding companies with headquarters located in the State, nor to be a Managing Director in more than one Company which its headquartered located in the State, nor to combine two memberships of two Companies exercising a homogenous activity. Prohibit to combine the position of the Chairman with any other executive position in the Company. The Chairman shall not to be a member of any of the Board committees set out in this Code. The Board shall prepare a Charter called "Board Charter" detailing the Board's functions, and rights, duties and responsibilities of the Chairman and members, according to the provisions of the Law and this Code and shall be published at the Company's website. The Board Charter shall include the Board's key functions and responsibilities including, at least the following:</p>
<p>Article (8) Key Functions and Tasks of the Board</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approving the Strategic Plan and main objectives of the Company and supervising their implementation, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Setting a comprehensive strategy for the Company and key business plans and risk management policy, reviewing and directing them. 1.2. Determining the most appropriate capital structure of the Company, its strategies and financial objectives and approving its annual budgets. 1.3. Supervising the main capital expenses of the company and acquisition/disposal of assets. 1.4. Setting the performance objectives and monitoring the implementation thereof and the overall performance of the Company. 1.5. Reviewing and approving the organizational structures of the Company on periodic basis to ensure distinct distribution for the functions, tasks and responsibilities of the Company especially internal control units. 1.6. Approving the procedures manual needed to implement the strategy and objectives of the Company, prepared by senior executive management. The manual shall include determining ways and means of the quick contact with the Authority and other regulatory authorities as well as all parties concerned to governance, including the appointment of a communication officer. 1.7. Approving the annual plan of training and education in the Company that includes programs introducing the Company, its activities and Governance, according to this Code 2. Setting the rules and procedures for Internal Control and supervising them, that includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Developing a written policy that would regulate conflict of interest and remedy any possible cases of conflict by Board members, Senior Executive Management and shareholders. This includes misuse of the Company's assets and facilities and the mismanagement resulting from transactions with Related Parties. 2.2. Developing full disclosure system as to achieve justice and transparency and to prevent conflicts of interest and exploiting the insider information. Such system shall include procedures followed when dealing in securities by insiders, and identify prohibited periods of their trading in securities of the Company or any company of its group, as well as preparing and updating a list of insiders to provide a copy to the Board and the Market upon adoption or update. 2.3. Ensuring the integrity of the financial and accounting rules, including rules related to the preparation of financial reports. 2.4. Ensuring the implementation of control systems appropriate for risk management by generally forecasting the risks that the Company may encounter and disclosing them transparently. 2.5. Reviewing annually the effectiveness of the Company's Internal Control procedures. 3. Drafting a Governance code for the Company that does not contradict the provisions of this Code, supervising and monitoring in general the effectiveness of this Code and amending it whenever necessary. 4. Setting forth specific and explicit policies, standards and procedures for the Board membership and implementing them after approval by the General Assembly. 5. Developing a written policy that regulates the relationship among the Stakeholders in order to protect them and their respective rights; in particular, such policy must cover the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1. Indemnifying mechanisms of the Stakeholders in case of contravening their rights pursuant to the Law and their respective contracts. 5.2. Mechanisms of complaints or disputes that might arise between the Company and the Stakeholders 5.3. Suitable mechanisms for maintaining good relationships with customers and suppliers and protecting the confidentiality of information related to them. 5.4. Put a code of conduct for the Company's executives and employees compatible with the proper professional and ethical standards and regulate their relationship with the Stakeholders and mechanisms for supervising this Code and ensuring compliance there with. 5.5. The Company's social contributions. 6. Setting policies and procedures to ensure the Company's compliance with the laws and regulations and the Company's obligation to disclose material information to shareholders, creditors and other Stakeholders. 7. Inviting all shareholders to attend the General Assembly Meeting in the way chartered by Law. The invitation and the announcement shall include a thorough summary of the General Assembly agenda, including the item of discussing and approving the Governance Report. 8. Approving the nominations for appointment in functions of Senior Executive Management, and the succession planning concerning the management. 9. Developing a mechanism for dealing and cooperation with providers of financial service, financial analysis, credit rating and other service providers as well as the entities that identify standards and indices of financial markets in order to provide their services for all shareholders in a quick manner with integrity and transparency. 10. Developing awareness programs necessary for spreading the culture of self-control and risk management of the Company.

	<p>11. Setting a clear and written policy that defines the basis and method of granting remuneration for the Board members, in addition to incentives and rewards of Senior Executive Management and the Company's employees in accordance with the principles of this Code without any discrimination based on race, gender or religion. Such policy shall be submitted yearly to the General Assembly for approval.</p> <p>12. Developing a clear policy for contracting with the Related Parties and presenting it to the General Assembly for approval.</p> <p>13. Setting foundations and standards for evaluating the performance of the Board and the Senior Executive Management.</p> <p>The Board has adopted the Board Charter that is reviewed periodically, which provides a framework on how the Board operates as well as the type of decisions to be taken by the Board and which decision should be delegated to management with periodic reports submitted to the Board on the exercise of the delegated powers. The Board Charter can be found on company's website.</p>
<p>Governance Implementation</p>	<p>The roles and responsibilities of the Board broadly covers reviewing and approving corporate mission and broad strategies; overseeing and evaluating the conduct of the group's businesses; identifying principal risks and ensuring the implementation of appropriate measures and control systems to manage these risks; and reviewing and approving important matters such as financial results, investments and divestments and other material transactions. Approving the company's strategic plan & objectives and monitoring implementation of same; Reviewing of the company's Risk management to assure effective control; Approval of the company's annual Financial Plans as well as the company's capital structure; Monitoring of implementation of approved Budget plans including Financial, Capital, Marketing, and Cash-flow plans, reviewing annually the effectiveness of the Company's Internal Control procedures, Setting forth specific and explicit policies, standards and procedures for the Board membership and implementing them after approval by the General Assembly. The Board has delegated the day-to-day management and operation of the group's businesses to the management of the Company headed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). All management compensations structures have been approved by the board prior to implementation.</p> <p>Training plan is being prepared to be approved.</p> <p>The Board represents all shareholders; therefore, the Board must exert more due diligence and care in managing the Company in an effective and productive manner to achieve the interest of the Company, partners, shareholders and Stakeholders, and to achieve the public interest and investment development in the State as well as community development. The Board shall also bear the responsibility to protect shareholders from illegal or abusive practices and business, or any acts or decisions that may be harmful to them, discriminate among them, or let a group dominate another.</p> <p>The responsibilities of the Board must be clearly stated in the Company's Articles of Associations and in "the Board Charter" referred to in the previous article. Without violating the provisions of the Law, the Board must carry out its functions and duties, and bear responsibility according to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Board must carry out its duties in a responsible manner, in good faith and with due diligence. Its decisions should be based on sufficient information from the executive management, or from any other reliable source. 2. A Board member represents all shareholders; shall undertake to carry out whatever might be in the interest of the Company, but not in the interests of the group it represents or that which voted in favor of its appointment to the Board. 3. The Board shall determine the powers to be delegated to the Senior executive management and the procedures for taking any action and the validity of such delegation. It shall also determine matters reserved for decision by the Board. The Senior executive management shall submit to the Board periodic reports on the exercise of the delegated powers. 4. The Board shall ensure that procedures are laid down for orienting the new Board members of the Company's business and, in particular the financial and legal aspects, in addition to their training, where necessary. 5. The Board shall ensure that sufficient information about the Company is made available to all Board members, generally, and, in particular, to the Non-Executive Members, to enable them to discharge their duties and responsibilities in an effective manner. 6. The Board shall not enter into loans that spans more than three years and shall not sell or mortgage real estate of the Company, or drop the Company's debts, unless it is authorized to do so by the Company's Articles of Association. In the case where the Company's Articles of Association includes no provisions to this respect, the Board should not act without the approval of the General Assembly, unless such acts fall within the normal scope of the Company's business.
<p>Article (9) Board Responsibilities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Chairman has approved a Power of attorney delegating specific responsibility to the Chief Executive Officer. 2. The responsibilities of the Board are clearly stated in the Company's Articles of Associations. 3. All loans taken by the company are in compliance with laid down requirement of the company's AOA. 4. The responsibilities of directors include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and approve the company's strategies, plans and objectives; • Review the effectiveness of the company's internal control framework; • Maintain updated information received from the Board Committees and the Senior Management; • Ensure that the company complies with the rules and regulations issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority; • And, in general, to ensure compliance in accordance with the rules and legislations in force in Qatar, whether directly or through the delegated authorities; • Convening of the Annual General Assembly; • Develop procedural rules related to governance practices in order to ensure their implementation continuously; • Keep Board members informed of recent developments in governance and best practices; • There are instances whereby the management has disposed of the company assets after approval from the Board Members. • The company has a training program for the new members of the board of directors, including all the policies, procedures and charters followed in the company, to be distributed to the new members
<p>Governance Implementation</p>	<p>Without prejudice to the competences of the General Assembly, the Board shall assume all the necessary competencies and powers for the Company's management. The Board may delegate to its committees to exercise some of such powers and may form a special committee or more to carry out specific tasks to be stipulated in the decision of formation of those tasks. The ultimate responsibility for the Company rests with the Board even if it sets up committees or delegates some of its powers to a third party. The Board shall avoid issuing a general or an open ended delegation.</p>
<p>Article (10) Tasks Delegation</p>	

Governance Implementation	<p>The Board has adopted and approved a charter. The board consists of several committees which includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee; 2. Board Audit Committee. <p>The Board and each of the committees have an approved charter that specifies each committee roles, responsibilities and functions. All board committee charter has been distributed to all shareholders and is also published on the company's website and are constantly updated as required.</p> <p>The Chairman: is the president of the Company, represents it before the others and before the judiciary and is primarily responsible for ensuring the proper management of the Company in an effective and productive manner and working to achieve the interest of the Company, partners, shareholders and Stakeholders. The Board Charter must include tasks and responsibilities at least the following:</p>
Article (11) Duties of the Board Chairman	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring that the Board discusses all the main issues in an efficient and timely manner; 2. Approving the agenda of the Board meeting taking into consideration any matter proposed by any other Board member; 3. Encouraging all Board members to collectively and effectively participate in dealing with the Board affairs for ensuring that the Board is working with its responsibilities to achieve the best interest of the Company; 4. Making available for the Board Members all data, information, documents and records of the Company, and of the Board and its committees. 5. Creating effective communication channels with shareholders and making their opinions heard to the Board; 6. Allowing effective participation of the Non-executive Board Members in particular and promoting constructive relations between Executive and Non- Executive Board Members; and 7. Keeping the members constantly informed about the implementation of the provisions of this Code, the Chairman may authorize Audit Committee or other committee in this mission. 8. The vice-chairman shall replace the Chairman during his absence, and the Chairman may authorize another of the Board members in some of his/her powers.
Governance Implementation	<p>The Chairman is responsible for ensuring the proper functioning of the Board; in an appropriate and effective manner including timely receipt by the Board Members of complete and accurate information.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Chairman may not be a member of any of the Board committees prescribed in this Code. 2. The duties and responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board of Directors shall, in addition to the provisions of the Board Charter, include but not be limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the Board discusses all the main issues in an efficient and timely manner; • To approve the agenda of every meeting of the Board of Directors taking into consideration any matter proposed by any other Board Member; this may be delegated by the Chairman to a Board Member, but the Chairman remains responsible for the proper discharge of this duty by the said Board Member; • To encourage all Board Members to fully and effectively participate in dealing with the affairs of the Board of Directors for ensuring that the Board of Directors is working in the best interest of the Company; • To ensure effective communication with Shareholders and communication of their opinions to the Board of Directors; • To allow effective participation of the Non-Executive Board Members in particular and to promote constructive relations between Executive and Nonexecutive Board Members; • To ensure the conducting of an annual evaluation to the board's performance. 4. The vice chairman of the company is representing the chairman in his absence.
Article (12) Board Members Obligations	<p>The Board members shall comply with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attending meetings of the Board and committees regularly, and not withdrawing from the Board except for the need at the right time. 2. Giving priority to the interest of the Company, shareholders and all Stakeholders over their own interest; 3. Providing opinion on the Company's strategic matters, policy of projects implementation, staff accountability systems, resources, key appointments and operation standards; 4. Monitoring the Company's performance in realizing its agreed objectives and goals and reviewing its performance reports including the Company's annual, half yearly and quarterly reports; 5. Supervising the development of the procedural rules for the Company's Governance to ensure their implementation in an optimal manner in accordance with this Code. 6. Using their diversified skills and experience with diversified specialties and qualifications through an effective and productive management of the Company, and working to achieve the interests of the Company, partners, shareholders and other Stakeholders. 7. Effective participation in the Company's general assemblies, and achieving its members' demands in a balanced and fair manner. 8. Not to make any statements, data or information without prior written permission from the Chairman, and the Board shall appoint an official spokesperson for the Company. 9. Disclosure of financial and trade relations, and litigants, including the judicial, which may affect negatively on carrying out the tasks and functions assigned to them. The Board members, at the Company's expense, may request an opinion of an independent external consultant in issues relating to any of the Company's affairs.
Governance Implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Company's article of association clearly defines the roles of the Board. In interpreting these functions Board members generally follow a clear direction in the way the Board carries out its major functions, and delegates detail or other functions to management. 2. Board members have generally compiled and met with board and committee meeting attendant requirements. 3. The Board meets periodically to discuss the company's performance. 4. The Board members have used their diversified and specialized skills to administer the company; 5. The Board Members have had effective participation in the Company's 2023 general assemblies. 6. All Board Members are required by standard practice to clear with the Chairman before making any public statement about the company. 7. The company, after the approval of the Board, appointed the CEO as the official spokesperson for the company. 8. During the year, the company committed itself to revealing the financial and commercial relations in a timely manner, and the litigating parties, including the judicial authorities, that may have financial effects on the company's shares. (Details of disputes are set out in Clause 10 of Article 4 above.
Article (13) Invitation for Meeting	<p>The Board shall meet upon an invitation by the Chairman, and pursuant to what is stipulated in the Company's Articles of Associations. The Chairman may call the Board for the meeting upon a request by at least two of its members. The invitation, accompanied with the agenda, shall be sent to each member at least one week prior to the meeting date; the member may request to add an item or more to the agenda.</p>
Governance Implementation	<p>All Board meetings have been called and chaired by chairman and invitations, accompanied with the agenda have been sent to each member at least one week prior to the meeting date.</p>

Article (14) Board Meetings	<p>The Board shall convene at least six meetings during the year and three months must not elapse without convening a meeting. The Board meeting shall be deemed valid if attended by the majority of the members provided that either the Chairman or the vice-Chairman attends the meeting.</p> <p>The absent member may, by written request, delegate any other Board member to represent it in attendance and voting. A Board member cannot represent more than one member. If the Board member is absent from attending three consecutive meetings or four non-consecutive meetings without an excuse acceptable to the Board, the Board member shall be deemed as resigned.</p> <p>Participation in the Board meeting may be done by any secure and known of new technologies that enable the participant to hear and actively participate in the Board agenda discussions and make decisions</p>
Governance Implementation	<p>The Board have convened six meetings during the year and three months have not elapsed between meetings</p> <p>Meetings have been attended by majority of members. No Board member have been absent from three consecutive meetings without an excuse acceptable by the Board.</p>
Article (15) Board Decisions	<p>Without violating the provisions of the Law in this regard, the Board shall pass its decisions by majority votes of attendants and representatives. In case of a tie votes, the Chairman shall cast the deciding vote. A minute shall be prepared for each meeting, including names of the attending and absent members, as well as the meeting discussions. The Chairman and Secretary shall sign on the minute and if there is any member, who does not agree on any decision taken by the Board, may prove his objection in the meeting minute.</p> <p>The Board, if necessary or urgent, may issue some decisions by passing subject to written approval of all its members to those decisions, and to be presented at the next Board meeting to include them in its minutes</p>
Governance Implementation	<p>All Board decisions have been passed by majority of votes of attendants and representatives. A minute of meetings have been prepared for each Board meeting, including names of the attending and absent members. The Chairman and Secretary have sign on the minutes.</p>
Article (16) Secretary	<p>The Board shall issue a decision naming the Board Secretary. A priority shall be for a person who holds a university degree in law or accounting from a recognized university or equivalent, and for who has at least three years' experience in handling the affairs of a listed company. The Secretary may, upon the Chairman approval, requires the assistance of any employee of the Company to perform its duties.</p>
Governance Implementation	<p>The Company have a Board approved Secretary. The Secretary has more than Four years' experience in handling the affairs of the company.</p>
Article (17) Tasks and Duties of the Secretary	<p>The Board shall meet upon an invitation by the Chairman, and pursuant to what is stipulated in the Company's Articles of Associations. The Chairman may call the Board for the meeting upon a request by at least two of its members. The invitation, accompanied with the agenda, shall be sent to each member at least one week prior to the meeting date; the member may request to add an item or more to the agenda. The Secretary shall provide assistance for the Chairman and all members in conducting their duties and shall comply to conduct all Board functioning, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recording the minutes of the Board meetings setting out names of the attending and absent members and the meeting discussions and prove members' objections to any decision issued by the Board. 2. Recording the Board decisions in the register prepared for this regard as per issuance date. 3. Recording the meeting held by the Board in a serial numbered register prepared for this regard arranged as per the holding date setting out names of the attending and absent members, the meeting discussions and the member's objections, if any. 4. Safekeeping the Board meetings' minutes, decisions, reports, all Board records and correspondence, and its writings in paper and electronic records. 5. Sending to the Board members and participants - if any - the meeting invitations accompanied with the agenda at least one week prior to the meeting specified date and receiving members' requests to add an item or more to the agenda with submission date. 6. Making full coordination between the Chairman and the members, among members themselves, as well as between the Board and the Related Parties and Stakeholders in the Company including shareholders, management, and employees. 7. Enabling the Chairman and the members to have timely access to all Information, documents, and data pertaining to the Company. 8. Safekeeping the Board members' acknowledgments of not combining prohibited positions pursuant to the Law and the provisions of this Code.
Governance Implementation	<p>The Function of the Secretary includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recording the minutes of the of the Board meetings and setting out names of the attending and absent members as well as the meeting discussions; 2. Recording the Board decisions in the register prepared for the purpose according to issuance date; 3. Recording the meeting held by the Board in a serial numbered register prepared for this regard arranged as per the holding date setting out names of the attending and absent members, the meeting discussions and the member's objections, if any; 4. Safekeeping the Board meetings' minutes, decisions, reports, all Board records and correspondence, and its writings in paper and electronic records; 5. Sending to the Board members and participants and receiving members' requests to add an item or more to the agenda with submission date; 6. Enabling the Chairman and the members to have timely access to all Information, documents, and data pertaining to the Company; 7. Safekeeping the Board members' acknowledgments of not combining prohibited positions pursuant to the Law and the provisions of this Code.
Article (18) Board Committees	<p>The Board, immediately after election and at its first meeting, shall constitute at least three committees as follows:</p> <p>First: Nomination Committee, chaired by one of the Board members and a membership of at least two. When selecting the Committee members, the Board shall take into account the experience necessary for exercising the committee's functions, which are - at least - the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing general principles and criteria used by the General Assembly members to elect the fittest among the candidates for Board membership. 2. Nominating whom it deems fit for the Board membership when any seat is vacant. 3. Developing draft of succession plan for managing the Company to ensure the speed of a suitable alternative to fill the vacant jobs in the Company. 4. Nominating whom it deems fit to fill any job of the Senior Executive Management. 5. Receiving candidacy requests for the Board membership. 6. Submitting the list of Board membership candidates to the Board. 7. Submitting an annual report to the Board including a comprehensive analysis of the Board performance to identify the strengths, weaknesses, and proposals in this regard. <p>Second: Remuneration Committee, chaired by one of the Board members and a membership of at least two. When selecting the Committee members, the Board shall take into account the experience necessary for exercising the Committee's duties, which are - at least - the following:</p>

1. Setting the Company's remuneration policy yearly including the way of identifying remuneration of the Chairman and all Board Members. The Board members' yearly remuneration shall not exceed 5% of the Company's net profit after deduction of reserves, legal deductions, and distribution of the dividends (in cash and in kind) to shareholders.
2. Setting the foundations of granting allowances and incentives in the Company, including issuance of incentive shares for its employees.

Third: Audit Committee, chaired by an Independent Board Member and a membership of at least two. When selecting the Committee members, the Board shall take into account that: the majority of them shall be Independent Board Members; any person who has previously conducted audit for the Company within the previous two Years shall not be a candidate, directly or indirectly, for the Committee membership; and they shall have the experience necessary for exercising the committee's duties, which are – at least – the following:

1. Preparing and presenting to the Board a proposed Internal Control system for the Company upon constitution and conducting periodic audits whenever necessary.
2. Setting the procedures of contracting with and nominating External Auditors and ensuring their independence while performing their work.
3. Overseeing the Company's Internal Controls, following the External Auditor's work, making coordination between them, ensuring their compliance with the implementation of the best International Standards on Auditing and preparing the financial reports in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS / IAS) and (ISA) and their requirements; verifying that the External Auditor's report include an explicit mention if it had obtained all the necessary information and the Company's compliance with international standards (IFRS / IAS), or whether the audit was conducted based on International Standards on Auditing (ISA) or not.
4. Overseeing and reviewing the accuracy and validity of the financial statements and the yearly, half-yearly and quarterly reports.
5. Considering, reviewing and following up the External Auditor's reports and notes on the Company financial statements.
6. Ensuring the accuracy about and reviewing the disclosed numbers, data and financial statements and whatever submitted to the General Assembly.
7. Making coordination among the Board, Senior Executive Management, and the Internal Controls of the Company.
8. Reviewing the systems of financial and Internal Control and risk management;
9. Conducting investigations in financial control matters requested by the Board.
10. Making coordination between the Internal Audit Unit in the Company and the External Auditor.
11. Reviewing the financial and accounting policies and procedures of the Company and expressing an opinion and recommendation to the Board on this regard.
12. Reviewing the Company's dealings with the Related Parties and making sure whether such dealings are subject to and comply with the relevant controls.
13. Developing and reviewing regularly the Company's policies on risk management, taking into account the Company's business, market changes, investment trends and expansion plans of the Company.
14. Supervising the training programs on risk management prepared by the Company, and their nominations.
15. Preparing and submitting periodic reports about risks and their management in the Company to the Board - at a time determined by the Board - including its recommendations and preparing reports of certain risks at the behest of the Board or the Chairman.
16. Implementing the assignments of the Board regarding the Company's Internal Controls.
17. Conducting a discussion with the External Auditor and Senior Executive Management about risk audits especially the appropriateness of the accounting decisions and estimates and submitting them to the Board to be included in the annual report.

The Board, immediately after election and at its first meeting constituted two (2) committees; namely:

- I. Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee;
- II. Board Audit Committee

Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee The Board constituted a Nomination and Remuneration Committee consisting of three (3) Board Members and chaired by a Board Member. In selecting the membership of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board has taken into account the experience necessary for exercising the committee's functions. The Committee's main role includes setting the remuneration policy of the Company including remuneration of the Chairman and all Board Members as well as Senior Executive Management on yearly basis. And development of guideline and criteria used by the General Assembly to elect the fittest candidates for the Board membership; submitting an annual report to the Board including a comprehensive analysis of the Board performance to identify the strengths, weaknesses, and proposals in this regard.

The annual report of the committee included all its decisions including a comprehensive analysis of the Board performance that was presented to the Board of Directors.

Board Audit Committee

The Board of Directors established an Audit Committee that is chaired by an Independent Board Member and comprised of three Board members the majority of whom are Independent. No member of the Audit Committee has been an employee of the Company's external auditors within the previous 2 years. The Audit Committee members have the experience necessary for exercising the committee's duties, which are – at least – the following:

Preparing and presenting to the Board a proposed Internal Control system for the Company upon constitution, and conducting periodic audits whenever necessary; Compliance with legal, regulatory and independence requirements, the qualifications of the independent auditor, and the performance of the company's internal audit unit and independent auditors. The charter of the committee includes the permissibility of consulting experts at the company's expense

The committee meets periodically, and this year it has met six times. It issued recommendations related to the topics under discussion and submitted its report to the Board of Directors. During the year, there was no conflict between the recommendations of the Audit Committee and the decisions of the Council. In the event of its occurrence, the Board will include any recommendations in this regard in its report.

The committee discussed with the auditor and the senior executive management about the audit risks, especially the appropriateness of accounting decisions and estimates, and there was no conflict

The Board shall issue a decision to nominate the chairman and members of each committee, identifying its responsibilities, duties and work provisions and procedures. Audit Committee shall meet at least six meetings a year.

It is prohibited to chair more than one committee composed by the Board, and it is not permissible to combine the chair of the Audit Committee and the membership of any committee. The Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee may be combined together in one committee called "Nomination and Remuneration Committee".

The committee's meeting shall be deemed valid if attended by its chairman and the majority of the members. A minute shall be prepared for each meeting including the meeting discussions signed by the committee's chairman.

Each committee shall submit an annual report to the Board including its work and recommendations.

The Board shall review and evaluate the committees' achievements and include it in the Governance Report.

Governance
Implementation

Article (19)
Committees Work

Governance Implementation	<p>After the election of the current Board of Directors in 2021, the Board of directors issued a decision nominating the Chairman of the Board and nominating Board Members into 2 committees the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Audit Committee, and each committee, upon its establishment, issued its charter that specifies its responsibilities and tasks in addition to the procedures followed.</p> <p>The Audit Committee held 6 meetings in the year 2023, while the Nominations Committee conducted 3 meetings, as outlined in Table B. The attendance record of the board of directors for these meetings is documented) page no 2).</p> <p>No member of the Board of Directors has chaired more than one committee at the same time. The committee chairman and the majority of the members attended all the committee's meetings, and a meeting minutes were written for each of the committee's meetings .. The Board of Directors evaluated all the committees emanating from it.</p> <p>The Board shall adopt a proposal submitted by the Audit Committee on the Company's Internal Control. The proposal shall include control mechanism, duties and functions of the Company's departments and sections, its provisions and procedures of responsibility, and awareness and education programs for employees about the importance of self-control and Internal Controls. The above-mentioned proposal shall include the Company's plan in risk management that at least includes identifying major risks that may impact the Company especially those related to new technology, the Company's ability to take risks, put in risks identification mechanisms to ensure its qualification and implement awareness programs and ways to mitigate them.</p> <p>The Internal Audit sought and got the approval of the Audit Committee in 2018 to adopt and implement COSO as the basis for managing the company's Internal Controls.</p> <p>The COSO model defines internal control as a process, effected by an entity's board of directors, management and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance of the achievement of objectives in the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness and efficiency of operations; • Reliability of financial reporting; • Compliance with applicable laws and regulations. <p>Internal Control system of the Company shall include establishing one or more effective and independent unit (s) for assessment and management of risk, financial audit and overseeing the Company's compliance with the controls of financial Transactions, especially those done with any Related Party. This unit shall be managed by one or more internal auditor (s) who has qualification and experience in financial audit, performance assessment and risk management, and has access to all Company's departments to follow-up the unit work. The Board shall issue a decision on appointing and determining functions and remuneration of the internal auditor and shall be responsible before the Board.</p> <p>The board established an Internal Audit Department, delegating the responsibilities to the internal auditor. The annual internal audit plan is approved, and its implementation is overseen by the Audit Committee.</p>
Article (20) Internal Control	
Governance Implementation	
Article (21) Internal Control Unit	
Governance Implementation	
Article (22) Internal Control Reports	<p>Every three months, the internal auditor shall submit to the Audit Committee a report on the Internal Control achievements in the Company. Based on the Audit Committee recommendation, the Board shall determine the data that the report should include, which are at least the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procedures of control and supervision in respect of financial affairs, investments, and risk management. 2. Review of the development of risk factors in the Company and the appropriateness and effectiveness of the systems in the Company to face the drastic or unexpected changes in the Market. 3. Comprehensive assessment of the Company's performance regarding its implementation of the Internal Control system in compliance with provisions of this Code. 4. The Company's compliance with applicable market listing and disclosure rules and requirements. 5. The Company's compliance with Internal Control systems when determining and managing risks. 6. The risks faced the Company, their types, causes and the actions taken in this regard. 7. The suggestions for addressing the violations and mitigating the risks. <p>The internal audit presents a report on the achievements of the Internal Audit Management to the Audit Committee at each audit committee meeting (6 internal audit reports). The reports, are discussed throughout the year, cover internal control procedures, and include, at a minimum, the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Financial Analysis and report on the accuracy of the financial reports being published. ii. Internal Control assessments report. iii. Statements on the state of the company's risk management by functions and activity and remedy to identified lapses. <p>Due to the current Pandemic and closure of some activities for more than 6 months the audit team was only able to issue 3 reports this year. And the committee only discussed one report during the year.</p>
Governance Implementation	
Article (23) External Control	<p>The Audit Committee shall review and consider offers of External Auditors registered in the external auditors list of the Authority, and then submit to the Board a recommendation with reasons to choose one offer or more for appointment of the Company's external auditor. Immediately, after the Board's approval of the recommendation, it shall be included in the Company's General Assembly agenda.</p> <p>The General Assembly shall appoint an External Auditor or more for one Year, renewable for a similar period or other similar periods up to a maximum of five consecutive Years, provided that the re-appointment shall not be before passing two consecutive Years. The External Auditor and its employees are prohibited neither to reveal the Company secrets, nor to combine between its assigned business, functions and duties and any other business in the Company, nor to work at the Company before at least one Year from the date of relations end with such Company.</p> <p>The audit committee has forwarded its recommendation to the Board of Directors. Following the Board's approval, it was presented to the General Assembly for their endorsement of the appointment of the office. The General Assembly appointed Russell Bedford as the external auditor for the company for the year 2023. The company did not recruit any staff from the external auditor during the year 2023.</p>
Governance Implementation	
Article (24) Functions and Responsibilities of the External Auditor	<p>The External Auditor shall inform the Board - in writing - about any risk to which the Company exposed or expected to be exposed, and about all of the violations immediately upon identification, as well as send a copy of that notice to the Authority. In this case, the External Auditor shall have the right to invite the General Assembly to convene pursuant to the Law provisions in this regard, provided that informing the Authority thereof.</p> <p>The External Auditor - even if they are more - shall submit one report to the General Assembly and read it, as well as shall send a copy to the Authority with responsibility for the validity of data contained therein. Each shareholder of the General Assembly has the right to discuss with the External Auditor and seek clarification in any matter of the report. The External Auditor's report must include whatever informs shareholders with the control works and performance assessment in the Company, especially relating to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriateness and effectiveness of Internal Control systems implemented in the Company. 2. The Company's ability in continuous of engaging activities and implementation of its obligations; that is evaluated independently of what shown by the Board. 3. The Company's compliance to develop all types of internal policies and procedures, and the appropriateness of them with the Company 'status, as well as its compliance with their implementation. 4. The Company's compliance with its Articles of Associations and its compliance with the provisions of the Law and the Authority 's relevant legislations, including the provisions of this Code.

	<p>5. The Company's compliance with the implementation of the best international standards in auditing and the preparation of financial reports as well as its compliance with international audit and accounting standards (IFRS / IAS) and (ISA) and their requirements.</p> <p>6. The Company's cooperation with the External Auditor in providing access to the necessary information to complete its duties.</p> <p>The 2023 Financial Report which is signed-off by the External Auditors together with both the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer have been included in the Company's annual Report and made available to the shareholders and the Authority. A copy of this annual report is also available on the company's website and was presented at the AGM.</p> <p>The external Auditor normally issues a management report on a yearly basis that contains lapses in internal control (if any).</p> <p>No Control Failure has been reported in 2023.</p> <p>The External Auditor has provided disclosure notes in the financial report. These notes include statements of compliance or otherwise to the International accounting and Auditing Standards –ISA/IFRS as well as the company's ability to continuously engage in its business activities.</p> <p>The Company must comply with disclosure requirements, including the financial reports, the number of shares owned by each of the Chairman and the Board members, Senior Executive Management, and major shareholders or controlling shareholders. The Company must also comply with disclosure about information related to the Chairman, members, and committees of the Board as well as their scientific and practical experiences as in the Curriculum Vitae, and whether one of them is a Board member, Senior Executive Management of another Company or a member of any of their Board committees.</p> <p>The Company must determine its policy on dealing with rumors by denying or proving, and on how to disclose clearly in writing without inconsistency with the Authority's relevant legislations.</p> <p>The Board must ensure the accuracy and truth of the Company's disclosure and its compliance with all disclosure rules.</p> <p>The company has complied with disclosure requirements including the financial reporting disclosures, the number of shares owned by each of the Chairman and the Board members, Executive Management, and major shareholders or controlling shareholders etc. The company have also disclosed information related to the Chairman, members, and committees of the Board as well as their scientific and practical experiences as in the Curriculum Vitae, and whether one of them is a Board member, Senior Executive Management of another Company or a member of any of their Board committees.</p> <p>Without prejudice to the provisions of the Law in this regard, the Board shall comply with the principles of this Code and with the disclosure for dealings and transactions, which the Company enters into with any "Related Party" and in which such Related Party has an interest that may conflict with the Company's interest. Prior at least a week from the date of holding the General Assembly called for considering the Company's budget and the Board's report, the Board must disclose in detail for the shareholders about the abovementioned dealings and transactions and must disclose them in the Company's annual report.</p> <p>In all cases, the Company must not carry out any dealing or enter into any transaction with any "Related Party" only after the approval of the General Assembly of the Company, and must be included in the agenda of the next General Assembly to complete the procedures</p> <p>The company leased part of a building to a related party according to market prices and on a purely commercial basis, and the lease contract did not include any condition that contradicts the company's interest.</p> <p>There is no interest conflicting with the interest of the company to rent this building as this building was vacant.</p> <p>Any Related Party, which is a party, has a relation with a business dealing, or has a relation with or a transaction entered into by the Company, shall not attend the Board meeting while discussing that dealing, relationship or transaction. Such Related Party shall not be entitled to vote on what issued by the Board regarding these relationships or transactions.</p> <p>In all cases, all relationships held by the Company with others must serve the Company's interest, as well as all transactions shall be made according to market prices and on arm's length basis and shall not involve terms that are contrary to the Company's interest</p> <p>The company's control systems have been implemented with a focus on identifying the details of the real beneficiary of the companies contracting with the company.</p>
Governance Implementation	<p>The Board members, Senior Executive Management, all Insiders, their spouses and minor children must disclose any trading and transaction they carry out involving the Company's shares and any other securities, and the Board shall adopt clear rules and procedures regulating trading of the Insiders in securities issued by the Company</p>
Article (26) Conflicts of Interest	<p>The Company has issued out a clear policy that requires Board members, Executive Management, all Insiders, their spouses and minor children to disclose any trading and transaction they carry out involving the Company's shares and any other securities within the fiscal year. All Insiders have filed information on the number of securities traded where applicable</p> <p>Shareholders are equal and have all the rights arising from share ownership in accordance with the provisions of the Law, regulations and relevant decisions. The Company's Articles of Associations and by-laws shall include procedures and guarantees needed for all shareholders to exercise their rights. The rights, in particular, rights to dispose of shares, obtain the determined dividends, attend the General Assembly and participate in its deliberations and voting on decisions, as well as the right to access to information and request it with no harm to the Company's interests.</p> <p>The company has included in its Article of Association procedures and guarantees needed for all shareholders to exercise their rights. The article of Association article cover issues that includes the rights, in particular, rights to dispose of shares, obtain the determined dividends, attend the General Assembly and participate in its deliberations and voting on decisions, as well as the right to access to information and request it with no harm to the Company's interests.</p> <p>The Company shall submit, monthly, an application to the Depository to get an updated copy of shareholders register and keep it.</p>
Governance Implementation	<p>The Company is getting monthly an updated copy of shareholders registers from QCSD and kept it.</p>
Article (27) Transparency and Upholding the Company's Interest	<p>The Company's Articles of Associations and by-laws shall include procedures of access to information that enable the shareholder to exercise full rights without prejudice to other shareholders' rights or harm the Company's interest. The Company shall comply to check and update the information regularly, and to provide the shareholders with all information they deemed important and enable them to exercise their rights fully, using new and modern technologies.</p>
Governance Implementation	
Article (28) Disclosure of Securities Trading	
Governance Implementation	
Article (29) Shareholders Equality in Rights	
Governance Implementation	
Article (30) Access to Ownership Register	
Governance Implementation	
Article (31) Shareholder's Right to Access to Information	

Governance Implementation	<p>The Company's shareholders have equal access to information on request if that information is not already available on the company's website. The secretary of the Board and the CEO can be reached on the following email addresses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- ir@aljarah.com.com 2- info@aljarah.com
Article (32) Shareholders' Rights Related to General Assembly	<p>The Company's Articles of Associations shall include regulating the shareholders' rights related to the General Assembly Meeting, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The shareholder(s) who owns at least (10%) of the Company's capital shall, for serious grounds, be entitled to request an invitation to convene General Assembly. The shareholders representing at least (25%) of the Company's capital shall be entitled to invite Extraordinary General Assembly to convene pursuant to the procedures prescribed by the Law and the regulations in this regard. 2. The right to request including certain issues in the General Assembly's agenda to be discussed in the meeting if the Board do not include such issues and the Assembly decided that. 3. The right to attend meetings of the General Assembly, and to allow the opportunity to effectively participate in them and in its deliberations as well as discuss matters listed in the agenda, and to facilitate knowing date and place of the Assembly and the issues listed in the agenda as well as the rules governing the discussions and asking questions. 4. A shareholder shall – in writing and upon a power of attorney– be entitled to appoint another shareholder who is not a Board member to attend the General Assembly on his behalf, provided that shareholder by proxy shall not own more than (5%) of the Company's capital shares. 5. The right of minors and shareholders restricted to attend the General Assembly meeting, to be represented by their legal attorneys. 6. The shareholder shall be entitled to ask questions to the Board members and shall be answered in a manner that does not prejudice the Company's interests and shall be entitled to appeal to the General Assembly if the answer considered as not sufficient. 7. The right to vote on General Assembly decisions, and to facilitate all information about the rules and procedures governing the voting process. 8. The shareholder shall be entitled to object to any decision deemed for the interest or harm of a certain group of shareholders; or brings a special benefit for Board members or others without regard to the Company's interests, and be entitled to demonstrate this in the meeting minutes and to invalidate the objection according to the provisions of the Law in this regard. <p>Shareholders' rights are included in several articles of the articles of association, among them articles 46, 47 and 50.</p>
Governance Implementation	
Article (33) Facilitating Effective Participation in General Assembly	<p>The Company shall choose the most appropriate place and time of the General Assembly and shall use new and modern technologies in communicating with shareholders in order to facilitate the effective participation of the greatest number of them in the General Assembly.</p> <p>The Company shall enable shareholders to know the matters listed on the agenda and any new matters accompanied by sufficient information that enable them to make their decisions and shall also enable them to pursue the General Assembly minutes. The Company shall disclose the results of the General Assembly immediately upon finishing and send a copy of such minutes to the Authority immediately upon approval.</p>
Governance Implementation	
Article (34) Shareholders' Rights Related to Voting	<p>To hold its annual General Assembly, the Company always choose the most appropriate place and time for the General Assembly, and also use new and modern technologies in communicating with shareholders in order to facilitate the effective participation of the greatest number of them in the General Assembly. The Company have published agendas, where necessary, in newspapers and have announced General Assembly meeting times in the newspapers close to the day of the meetings. The Company have also disclosed the results of the General Assembly on the Company's Website as well as to Qatar Exchange and QCSD with a copy of such minutes sent to the Authority immediately upon approval</p> <p>Voting is a shareholder's right - can be exercised in person or by a legal representative – which shall not be waived or denied. The Company is prohibited to put any limitations or take any action might hamper the use of the shareholder's voting right. The shareholders shall be afforded all possible assistance as may facilitate to exercise of the right to vote, using the new and modern technologies.</p>
Governance Implementation	
Article (35) Shareholders' Rights Related to Board Members Election	<p>Shareholders' voting right is not in any way restricted, waived or denied by the Company procedure of convening General Assembly. The Company employs the use of technology and other tools to enable all shareholder freedom of voting.</p> <p>The Company shall comply with disclosure requirements relating to Board members' candidates and shall inform in sufficient time the shareholders all the information of all candidates and their knowledge and practical experiences as in their Curriculum Vitae before the date determined for convening the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall elect the Board members by secret ballot in accordance with the Cumulative Voting method.</p>
Governance Implementation	
Article (36) Shareholders' Rights Regarding Dividends Distribution	<p>The company will publish details of Board Members' candidates including all information of their knowledge and practical experiences as in their Curriculum Vitae before the date determined for convening the General Assembly for electing Board Members. Election of Board Members is by secret ballot in accordance with the Cumulative Voting method.</p> <p>The Company's Articles of Associations shall determine – without prejudice to the Company's ability to fulfill its obligations to third parties – the minimum percentage of net dividends that should be distributed to shareholders. The Board shall lay down a clear policy for the distribution of such dividends, in a manner that may realize the interests of the Company and shareholders; shareholders shall be informed of that policy during the General Assembly and reference thereto shall be made in the Board report.</p> <p>The dividends approved by the General Assembly for distribution, whether they be in cash or bonus shares shall be given, as of right, to shares owners who are listed in the register kept at the Depository at the end of trading session on the day on which the General Assembly is convened.</p> <p>The Company's Article of Association provides guidance on dividend distribution. According to the Company's AOA Article 70</p>
Governance Implementation	
Article (37) Shareholders' Rights Regarding to Major Transactions	<p>The Company's Articles of Associations shall include a specific mechanism for the protection of shareholders' rights in general and Minorities in particular in the event that the Company conducted Major Transactions that might harm their interests or prejudice the ownership of the Company's capital. In all cases, the Company must disclose its capital structure, any agreement concluded thereto, and the shareholders who own, directly or indirectly, (5%) or more of the shares.</p>
Governance Implementation	<p>The Company's Articles of Associations has included a specific mechanism for the protection of shareholders' rights in general and Minorities in particular in the event that the Company conducted Major Transactions that might harm their interests or prejudice the ownership of the Company's capital. The Company has also disclosed its capital structure in the financial Reports as published in the Annual Report. The list of Shareholders owning more than 5% or more has been incorporated into the company Articles of Associations under article no 88</p>

Article (38)	<p>The Company shall maintain and respect the Stakeholders' rights. Each Stakeholder in the Company may request the information related to his interest with attaching a proof of capacity, and the company shall provide the requested information in a timely manner and in a way that does not threaten the others' interests or prejudice the Company's interests. The Board shall establish, in writing, a mechanism that defines procedures of the Stakeholders' appeals against the decisions and actions of the Company's officials and Senior Executive Management, and other procedures to receive and consider their complaints, proposals and notifications regarding all aspects affecting the Company's interests and funds. The mechanism shall state the confidentiality of content of such complaint, proposal or notification, and shall protect the applicant, and deadlines to decide on appeals and response to complaints and proposals.</p>
Governance Implementation	<p>Stakeholders' rights are always respected by the company. The company maintains equal access right to company's information by Stakeholders 'upon proof of relevance and right'. The Company has also established, in writing, a mechanism that defines procedures of the Stakeholders' appeals against the decisions and actions of the Company's officials and Executive Management, and other procedures to receive and consider their complaints, proposals and notifications regarding all aspects affecting the Company's interests and funds. The mechanism also states the confidentiality of content of such complaint, proposal or notification, and shall protect the applicant, and deadlines to decide on appeals and response to complaints and proposals. The company has developed a whistleblowing policy that allows confidential disclosure of any complaints or unethical acts.</p>
Article (39) The Community's Right	<p>The Company shall do its part in community development and promotion, and the environment preservation through effective and meaningful participation system of corporate social responsibility.</p>
Governance Implementation	<p>In community development, the company committed to contributing 2.5% of its annual profits to the Corporate Social Responsibility Fund, as required by the Qatari Government law. An amount of 477,680 was paid during the year 2023, representing the company's contribution percentage for the profits of 2022. In environmental preservation, the company has worked on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company is also working to preserve the environment by continuing efforts to reduce energy consumption, such as changing most of the lights to LED lights in order to rationalize consumption. • The company also seeks to reduce the use of paper files and switch to electronic files as much as possible, in order to preserve the environment. • We also recycle used documents when their destruction date is due through a paper recycling company. It is worth mentioning that the Driving Academy also recycles used batteries and used oils through industrial waste recycling companies.

Appendix 1 – BOD Qualification and Experience

Board Members	Qualification	Experience
Sheikh Falah Bin Jassim Bin Jaber Al-Thani – Chairman	Finance graduate from USA	Experience: Ex-Minister of Civil Service Affairs and Housing Chairman of Doha Group Board member Doha Bank
Mr. Salim Bin Butfi Al-Nuaimi -Deputy Chairman	Bachelor of Economic Sciences - Michigan Central University - Michigan Central, USA, 1979	Chairman and MD of QNCC
Sheikh Abdullah Bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah Al-Thani – Member	BA degree	Chairman of General Takaful Chairman of Sharaka Chairman of Tasali
Sheikh Rashid Bin Abdul Rahman Bin Mohammed Al Thani – Member	Professional diploma in financial markets and investment portfolios from the Union of Arab Banks University studies until the third year at the South Eastern University in London, majoring in Business Administration	Member of the Board of Directors of the Transcend Holding Group of Companies Deputy Director - Public Relations Department - Doha Bank
Mr. Mohammed Abdulla Al Mustafawi - Member	Business Administration Marketing from the University of Denver, Colorado, U.S.A	He is the Managing Director of the Private Business Sector since 2007. Mr. Hashemi has other experience as the Senior Marketing Analyst/Director of Marketing Development of Qatar Industrial Development Bank from 1997 to 2005. He was the Business Development Director of Gulf Warehousing Company from 2005 to 2007 and has held Board Membership of Al Ahli Club from 2000 to 2007. He is a member of Al Meera's Tenders & Auctions Committee and the Chairman of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee
Mr. Hamad Abdulla Al Emadi	Business Administration from the University of Arizona, U.S.A	Board Member of Inma Holding Board Member of Islamic Insurance Chief Executive Officer of Aljjarah Holding till July 2022



Russell Bedford & Partners

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT

To the Shareholders
Alijarah Holding Q.P.S.C.
Doha – Qatar

Report on compliance with the Qatar Financial Markets Authority's law and regulations and Other Relevant Legislations including the Corporate Governance Code for Companies and Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market.

In accordance with the requirements of Article 24 of the Governance Code for Companies & Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market Issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority (QFMA) Board pursuant to Decision No. (5) of 2016, we have carried out a limited assurance engagement over Board of Directors' assessment of compliance of Alijarah Holding Q.P.S.C. referred as the "Company" with the QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Governance Code for Companies and Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market (the "Code") as of December 31, 2023 as noted in the Board of Director's Corporate Governance Report (Corporate Governance Report), excluding provisions listed under Other information section of this report.

Responsibilities of the directors and those charged with governance

The Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for preparing the accompanying Corporate Governance Report that covers at a minimum the requirements of Article 4 of the Code.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for ensuring the Company's compliance with the QFMA's law and relevant legislations and the Governance Code for Companies & Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market by the QFMA's Board pursuant to Decision No. (5) of 2016 and preparing the, 'Report on compliance with the QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Code', as set out in disclosure one to eleven and thirteen of the Corporate Governance Report excluding disclosure on Corporate Social Responsibility mentioned within thirteen disclosure of the Corporate Governance Report.

Responsibilities of the Assurance Practitioner

Our responsibilities are to issue a limited assurance conclusion on whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the "Board of Directors' Governance Report on compliance with the QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Code" presented disclosures one to eleven and thirteen of the Corporate Governance Report excluding disclosure on Corporate Social Responsibility mentioned within eleventh disclosure of the Corporate Governance Report do not present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's compliance with the QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Code, based on our limited assurance procedures.

Reporting on compliance with QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Code

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ('IAASB'). This standard requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain limited assurance about whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Board of Directors' statement of compliance with the QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Code, taken as a whole, is not prepared in all material respects, in accordance with the QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Code.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. We did not perform procedures to identify additional procedures that would have been performed if this were a reasonable assurance engagement.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT (CONTINUED)

Reporting on compliance with QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Code (Continued)

A limited assurance engagement involves assessing the risks of material misstatement of the Board of Directors' statement of compliance with the QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Code, whether due to fraud or error and responding to the assessed risks as necessary in the circumstances. A limited assurance engagement is substantially less in scope than a reasonable assurance engagement in relation to both the risk assessment procedures, including an understanding of internal control, and the procedures performed in response to the assessed risks.

Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion about whether the Board of Directors' statement of compliance with the QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Code, taken as a whole has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the 's law and relevant legislations, including the Code.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and included inquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, evaluating the appropriateness of reporting policies of the Company, and agreeing with underlying records.

Given the circumstances of the engagement, in performing the procedures listed above we:

- Made inquiries of management to obtain an understanding of the processes followed to identify the requirements of the QFMA law and relevant legislations, including the Code (the 'Requirements'); the procedures adopted by management to comply with these Requirements and the methodology adopted by management to assess compliance with these Requirements. This included analyzing the key processes and controls for reporting compliance with the Requirements;
- Considered the disclosures by comparing the contents of the Corporate Governance Report against the requirements of Article 4 of the Code;
- Agreed the relevant contents of the Corporate Governance Report to the underlying records maintained by the legal and compliance department of the Company;
- Performed limited substantive testing on a selective basis, when deemed necessary, to assess compliance with the Requirements, and observed evidences gathered by the Company's management and assessed whether violations of the Requirements, if any, have been disclosed by the Board of Directors, in all material respects.

Our limited assurance procedures do not involve assessing the qualitative aspects or effectiveness of the procedures adopted by management to comply with the Requirements. Therefore, we do not provide any assurance as to whether the procedures adopted by management were functioning effectively to achieve the objectives of the QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Code.

Our independence and quality control:

In carrying out our work, we have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour and the ethical requirements that are relevant in Qatar. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the (IESBA) Code.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC) 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Inherent limitations

Many of the procedures followed by entities to adopt governance and legal requirements depend on the personnel applying the procedure, their interpretation of the objective of such procedure, their assessment of whether the compliance procedure was implemented effectively, and in certain cases would not maintain audit trail. It is also noticeable that the design of compliance procedures would follow best practices that vary from one entity to another and from one country to another, which do not form a clear set of criteria to compare with.

Non-financial performance information is subject to more inherent limitations than financial information, given the characteristics of the Governance Report and the methods used for determining such information.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT (CONTINUED)

Other information

The Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Governance Report (but does not include the Directors' Report on compliance with QFMA's law and relevant legislations including the Code' presented in disclosures one to eleven and thirteen of the Corporate Governance Report (the "Directors' Statement") which we obtained prior to the date of this assurance report.

Our conclusion on the Board of Director's Corporate Governance Report on compliance with applicable QFMA laws and relevant legislations including the Code does not cover the other information and we do not, and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our assurance engagement on the applicable sections of the Corporate Governance Report, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Corporate Governance report or our knowledge obtained in the engagement, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard. When we read, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and the QFMA.

If, based on the work we have performed, on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

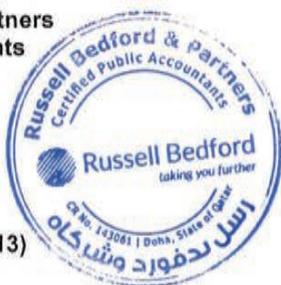
When we read the complete Corporate Governance Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and the QFMA.

Conclusion

Based on our limited assurance procedures described in this report, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Board of Directors' report on compliance with QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Code, as presented in the Board of Director's Corporate Governance Report, do not present fairly, in all material respects, the Company's compliance with the QFMA's law and relevant legislations, including the Code as at December 31, 2023.

**For Russell Bedford & Partners
Certified Public Accountants**

Hani Mukhaimer
License No. (275)
QFMA License No. (1202013)



**Doha – Qatar
January 24, 2024**



ALIJARAH HOLDING Q.P.S.C.

**Assessment of Internal Control
over Financial Reporting**

General

The Board of Directors of Alijarah Holding QPSC and its consolidated subsidiaries (together “the Group”) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (“ICOFR”) as required by Qatar Financial Markets Authority (“QFMA”). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Group’s consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). ICOFR also includes our disclosure controls and procedures designed to prevent misstatements.

Risks in Financial Reporting

The main risks in financial reporting are that either the consolidated financial statements are not presented fairly due to inadvertent or intentional errors or the publication of consolidated financial statements is not done on a timely basis.

A lack of fair presentation arises when one or more financial statement accounts or disclosures contain misstatements (or omissions) that are material. Misstatements are deemed material if they could, individually or collectively, influence economic decisions that users make based on the consolidated financial statements.

To confine those risks of financial reporting, the Group has established ICOFR with the aim of providing reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatements. We have also assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Group’s ICOFR based on the criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). COSO recommends the establishment of specific objectives to facilitate the design and evaluate the adequacy of a control system. As a result, in establishing ICOFR, management has adopted the following financial statement objectives:

- Existence / Occurrence - assets and liabilities exist and transactions have occurred;
- Completeness - all transactions are recorded, account balances are included in the consolidated financial statements;
- Valuation / Measurement - assets, liabilities and transactions are recorded in the financial reports at the appropriate amounts;
- Rights and Obligations and ownership - rights and obligations are appropriately recorded as assets and liabilities; and
- Presentation and disclosures - classification, disclosure and presentation of financial reporting is appropriate.

However, any internal control system, including ICOFR, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute assurance that the objectives of that control system are met. As such, disclosure controls and procedures or systems for ICOFR may not prevent all errors and fraud. Furthermore, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs.

Organization of the Internal Control System

Functions Involved in the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Controls within the system of ICOFR are performed by all business and support functions with an involvement in reviewing the reliability of the books and records that underlie the consolidated financial statements. As a result, the operation of ICOFR involves staff based in various functions across the organization.

Controls to Minimize the Risk of Financial Reporting Misstatement

The system of ICOFR consists of a large number of internal controls and procedures aimed at minimizing the risk of misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. Such controls are integrated into the operating process and include those which:

- are ongoing or permanent in nature such as supervision within written policies and procedures or segregation of duties;
- operate on a periodic basis such as those which are performed as part of the annual consolidated financial statement preparation process;
- are preventative or detective in nature;
- have a direct or indirect impact on the consolidated financial statements themselves. Controls which have an indirect effect on the consolidated financial statements include entity level controls and Information Technology general controls such as system access and deployment controls whereas a control with a direct impact could be, for example, a reconciliation which directly supports a balance sheet line item; and
- feature automated and/or manual components. Automated controls are control functions embedded within system processes such as application enforced segregation of duty controls and interface checks over the completeness and accuracy of inputs. Manual internal controls are those operated by an individual or group of individuals such as authorization of transactions.

Measuring Design, Implementation and Operating Effectiveness of Internal Control

For the financial year 2023, the Group has undertaken a formal evaluation of the adequacy of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the system of ICOFR considering:

- The risk of misstatement of the consolidated financial statement line items, considering such factors as materiality and the susceptibility of the financial statement item to misstatement;
- The susceptibility of identified controls to failure, considering such factors as the degree of automation, complexity, and risk of management override, competence of personnel and the level of judgment required.

These factors, in aggregate, determine the nature, timing and extent of evidence that management requires in order to assess whether the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the system of ICOFR is effective. The evidence itself is generated from procedures integrated within the daily responsibilities of staff or from procedures implemented specifically for purposes of the ICOFR evaluation. Information from other sources also form an important component of the evaluation since such evidence may either bring additional control issues to the attention of management or may corroborate findings.

The evaluation has included an assessment of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of controls within various processes including Sale, Purchases, Inventory Management, Human Resources and Payroll, General Ledger and Financial Reporting, Property & Equipment, Investment Management, Treasury Management. The evaluation also included an assessment of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of Entity Level Controls, Information Technology General Controls, and Disclosure Controls.

Conclusion

As a result of the assessment of the design, implementation, and operating effectiveness of ICOFR, management did not identify any material weaknesses and concluded that ICOFR is appropriately designed, implemented, and operated effectively as of December 31, 2023.



ALIJARAH HOLDING Q.P.S.C.

**Independent Assurance Report on
Internal Control over Financial Reporting**



Russell Bedford & Partners

Certified Public Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REASONABLE ASSURANCE REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Alijarah Holding Q.P.S.C.
Doha – State of Qatar

Report on the Directors' assessment of the suitability of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting of significant processes as of December 31, 2023 of Alijarah Holding Q.P.S.C., hereinafter referred to as the "Company" and its subsidiaries together referred as the "Group" in connection with the Governance Code for Companies & Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market Issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority's (QFMA's) Board pursuant to Decision No. (5) of 2016.

In accordance with the requirements of Article 24 of the Governance Code for Companies & Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market Issued by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority (QFMA) Board pursuant to Decision No. (5) of 2016, we have carried out a reasonable assurance engagement over the Management's Internal Control Statement on assessment of suitability of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Group's internal controls over financial reporting (Management Internal Control Statement) as of December 31, 2023, based on the framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission "COSO framework".

Responsibilities of the directors and those charged with governance

The Board of Directors are responsible for implementing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate policies, and making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Group's assessment of its internal control system is presented by the Management to the Board of Directors in the form of the Management's Internal Control Statement contained in disclosure twelve of the Corporate Governance Report, which includes:

- The management's assessment of the suitability of design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal control framework over financial reporting;
- The description of the process and internal controls over financial reporting for the Significant Process of (entity level controls, procurement to payment, revenues, receivables, inventory management, payroll, contract revenue recognition, borrowings, investment management, goodwill impairment, legal contingencies and commitments, financial reporting and periodic closing of the financial records);
- The control objectives; including identifying the risks that threaten the achievement of the control objectives;
- Designing and implementing controls to achieve the stated control objectives; and
- Identification of control gaps and failures; how they are remediated; and procedures set to prevent such failures or to close control gaps.

The Group has assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of its internal control system as at December 31, 2023, based on the criteria established in the Internal Control- Integrated Framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO framework"). These responsibilities include the design adequate internal financial controls that would ensure the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including:

- Adherence to the Group's policies;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REASONABLE ASSURANCE REPORT (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of the directors and those charged with governance (Continued)

- The safeguarding of its assets;
- The prevention and detection of frauds and errors;
- The accuracy and completeness of the accounting records;
- The timely preparation of reliable financial information; and
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including the QFMA's law and relevant legislations and the Governance Code for Companies & Legal Entities Listed on the Main Market issued by the QFMA's Board pursuant to Decision No. (5) of 2016.

Responsibilities of the Assurance Practitioner

Express a reasonable assurance opinion on the fairness of the presentation of Management's Internal Control Statement, based on the criteria established in COSO Framework, including its conclusion on the effectiveness of design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Group's internal controls over financial reporting of "Significant Processes" presented in disclosure twelve of the Corporate Governance Report to achieve the related control objectives stated in that description based on our assurance procedures.

Reporting on internal controls over financial reporting

We conducted our engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information' issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ('IAASB'). This standard requires that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain reasonable assurance on the Management's Internal Control assessment of suitability of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Group's internal controls over financial reporting of significant processes in all material respects, to achieve the related control objectives stated in the description of the relevant processes by management, based on the COSO framework. A process is considered significant if a misstatement due to fraud or error in the stream of transactions or financial statement amount would reasonably be expected to impact the decisions of the users of financial statements.

For the purpose of this engagement, the processes that were determined as significant are: (entity level controls, procurement to payment, revenues, receivables, inventory management, payroll, contract revenue recognition, borrowings, investment management, goodwill impairment, legal contingencies and commitments, financial reporting and periodic closing of the financial records). An assurance engagement of this type also includes evaluating Board of Directors' assessment of the suitability of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the controls in an organization involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the suitability of design and operating effectiveness of the controls. Our procedures on internal controls over financial reporting included:

- Obtaining an understanding of internal controls over financial reporting for significant processes;
- Assessing the risk that a material weakness exists; and
- Testing and evaluating the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

In carrying out our engagement, we obtained understanding of the following components of the control system:

1. Control Environment
2. Risk Assessment
3. Control Activities
4. Information and Communication
5. Monitoring

The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the suitability of design and operating effectiveness, whether due to fraud or error. Our procedures also included assessing the risks that the controls were not suitably designed or operating effectively to achieve the related control objectives stated in the Corporate Governance Report.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REASONABLE ASSURANCE REPORT (CONTINUED)

Reporting on internal controls over financial reporting (Continued)

Our procedures included testing the operating effectiveness of those controls that we consider necessary to provide reasonable assurance that the related control objectives stated in disclosure twelve of the Corporate Governance Report were achieved. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion on the Management's Internal Control Statement over their assessment of the suitability of design and operating effectiveness of the Group's internal controls over financial reporting.

Our independence and quality control

In carrying out our work, we have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour and the ethical requirements that are relevant in Qatar. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the (IESBA) Code.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Control 1 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Meaning of internal controls over financial reporting

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. An entity's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the entity;
2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the management of the entity; and
3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements

Inherent limitations

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting and compliance with relevant laws and regulations, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Therefore, internal controls over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all errors or omissions in processing or reporting transactions and consequently cannot provide absolute assurance that the control objectives will be met. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Furthermore, the controls activities designed, implemented and operated as of December 31, 2023 covered by our assurance report will not have retrospectively remedied any weaknesses or deficiencies that existed in relation to the internal controls over the financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations prior to the date those controls were placed in operation.

Other information

The Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Governance Report but, does not include Management's Internal Control Statement. Our conclusion on the Management's Internal Control Statement does not cover the other information and we do not, and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

If, based on the work we have performed, on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard. When we read the complete Corporate Governance Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and the QFMA.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REASONABLE ASSURANCE REPORT (CONTINUED)

Opinion

In our opinion, the Management's Internal Control Statement set out in disclosure twenty of the Corporate Governance Report, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in the COSO Framework, including its conclusion on the effectiveness of design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the Group's Internal Controls over Financial Reporting as at December 31, 2023.

**For Russell Bedford & Partners
Certified Public Accountants**

**Hanj Mukhaimer
License No. (275)
QFMA License No. (1202013)**



**Doha – Qatar
January 24, 2024**



ALIJARAH HOLDING Q.P.S.C.

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023



Russell Bedford & Partners
Certified Public Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
ALIJARAH HOLDING – Q.P.S.C.**

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Aljarah Holding – Q.P.S.C. (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2023, and the related consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 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 Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the State of Qatar, 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 matter

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 we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p><i>Valuation of investment properties</i></p> <p>The Group has investment properties (warehouse and labor accommodation) located in the State of Qatar. The Group measures its investment properties using fair value model in accordance with IAS40.</p> <p>The fair value of Group's investment properties as at December 31, 2023 amounting to QR 111,194,082 (2022: 111,194,082) which is approximately 16% (2022:16%) of the Group's total assets at the reporting date. The Group recorded fair value loss (2022: QR 5,397,562) as disclosed in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Valuation of investment properties was considered a key audit matter due to the significant judgments and estimates applied in assessing the fair values.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following key areas, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We performed walkthrough procedure and obtained an understanding of the controls relating to the valuation of investment properties including valuation methods, assumptions and estimates used in the valuation of investment properties. • With the assistance of our internal valuation specialist, we assessed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whether the valuation approach and methodology used by the management are in accordance with generally accepted valuation standard practices; and ○ Appropriateness of the assumptions and data used in the valuation such as projected cash flows, operating costs, terminal value, growth rate, weighted average cost of capital and market comparable prices where applicable. <p>We assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements including the disclosure of key assumption and judgement.</p>

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Key audit matter (Continued)

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Balances with financial institutions and cash	
<p>The Group has balances with financial institutions and cash amounted to 334,544,886 as of December 31, 2023 and it represents approximately 46% of total assets</p> <p>The above balance of QR 334,544,886 included term deposits of QR 56,960,889 and QR 252,000,000 maturing in 3 months and 3 years respectively.</p> <p>Refer to the following note to the consolidated financial statements for more details relating to this matter</p> <p>Note 3 – Balances with financial institutions and cash</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We assessed the design and implementation of controls over the balances with financial institutions and cash. • Obtained a list of all bank and cash balances and agreed to total amount of cash and cash equivalent presented in the cash flow statement of the consolidated financial statements. • Obtained the copies of the bank reconciliation, cast and agree the balances to the cash book and bank statement. • Obtained direct confirmations from banks and agreed the balances with bank reconciliation.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2022 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified audit opinion on those consolidated financial statements dated on January 18, 2023.

Other information

The board of directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report of 2023 but does not include the Group's consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Prior to date of this auditor's report. We obtained the report of the board of directors which forms part of the annual report, and the remaining sections of the annual report are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and when it becomes available, 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 misstated.

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

When we read annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter with the board directors.

Responsibilities of board of directors for the consolidated financial statements

Board of directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and applicable provisions of Qatar Commercial Companies Law, and for such internal control as the board of directors 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, the board of directors are 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 the board of directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility 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 high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (Continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement 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 risk, 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 the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, 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 controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by board of directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of board of directors' 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.

We communicate with board of directors regarding, 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.

Other legal and regulatory requirements

Further, as required by the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015, whose certain provisions were subsequently amended by Law No. 8 of 2021 ("amended QCCL"), we also report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- The Group has maintained proper accounting records and its financial statements are in agreement therewith.
- Furthermore, the physical count of the Company's inventories was carried out in accordance with established principles.
- The financial information included in the Board of Directors' report is in agreement with the books and records of the Company; and
- We are not aware of any violations of the applicable provisions of the amended QCCL and or the terms of the Group's Articles of Association having occurred during the year which might have had a material effect on the Group's financial position or performance as at and for the year ended December 31, 2023.

For Russell Bedford and Partners
Certified Public Accountants

Hani Mukhaimer
License No. 275
QFMA License No. (1202013)



Doha - Qatar
January 24, 2024

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		QR	QR
ASSETS			
Balances with financial institutions and cash	4	334,544,886	330,635,159
Installments and dues from customers	5	7,758,744	7,478,230
Investment securities	6	168,579,994	170,422,860
Inventories	7	273,158	357,070
Prepayments and other receivables	8	3,684,952	5,854,983
Property and equipment	9	78,746,504	79,054,298
Right-of-use asset	10	429,268	485,875
Investment properties	11	111,194,082	111,194,082
Intangible assets	12	8,400,415	8,094,948
TOTAL ASSETS		713,612,003	713,577,505
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable, accruals and other payables	13	47,337,949	48,579,956
Islamic financing under wakalah arrangements	14	18,500,000	-
Contract liabilities	15	10,347,935	12,096,435
Lease liability	10	581,320	647,973
TOTAL LIABILITIES		76,767,204	61,324,364
EQUITY			
Share capital	16	494,802,000	494,802,000
Legal reserve	17	335,313,999	350,158,059
Fair value reserve	18	(52,843,693)	(40,236,482)
Revaluation surplus	11	102,788	102,788
Accumulated losses		(140,530,295)	(152,573,224)
NET EQUITY		636,844,799	652,253,141
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		713,612,003	713,577,505

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24th January 2024 and signed on their behalf by:

Salem Bin Butti Al-Naimi
Vice Chairman

Hamad Hassan Aljamali
Chief Executive Officer

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		QR	QR
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenues			
Revenues from core business	20	38,939,335	32,980,773
Income from investments	21	2,005,325	8,275,079
Finance income from deposits with Islamic banks		15,095,612	7,231,565
Other income	22	4,773,047	31,609,747
TOTAL REVENUES AND INCOME		60,813,319	80,097,164
Expenses			
Operating expenses	23	(19,424,059)	(16,775,589)
General and administration expenses	24	(25,329,988)	(38,215,558)
Loss on valuation of investment properties	11	-	(5,397,562)
TOTAL EXPENSES		(44,754,047)	(60,388,709)
NET OPERATING INCOME		16,059,272	19,708,455
Finance cost – Islamic Financing under Wakalah Arrangements		(476,576)	(244,131)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		15,582,696	19,464,324
Income tax expense	26	(187,035)	(121,640)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		15,395,661	19,342,684
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
LOSS FOR THE YEAR FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	25	-	(235,482)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		15,395,661	19,107,202
Basic and diluted earnings per share	27	0.031	0.039
Basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	27	0.031	0.039

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM 1 TO 36 FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		QR	QR
Profit for the year		15,395,661	19,107,202
Other comprehensive loss for the year			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Change in fair value on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	18	(15,575,051)	(36,247,334)
Net other comprehensive loss for the year		(15,575,051)	(36,247,334)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(179,390)	(17,140,132)

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year Ended 31 December 2023

	Share capital		Legal reserve		Fair Value reserve		Revaluation Surplus		Accumulated losses		Total	
	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
Balance at 1 January 2022	494,802,000	350,158,059	(4,043,070)	102,788	(171,148,824)	669,870,953						
profit for the year	-	-	-	-	19,107,202	19,107,202						
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(36,247,334)	-	-	(36,247,334)						
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	(36,247,334)	-	19,107,202	(17,140,132)						
Transfer from fair value reserve to accumulated losses upon derecognition (Note 18)	-	-	53,922	-	(53,922)	-						
Social and sports fund appropriation (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	(477,680)	(477,680)						
Balance at 31 December 2022	494,802,000	350,158,059	(40,236,482)	102,788	(152,573,224)	652,253,141						
Balance at 1 January 2023	494,802,000	350,158,059	(40,236,482)	102,788	(152,573,224)	652,253,141						
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	15,395,661	15,395,661						
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(15,575,051)	-	-	(15,575,051)						
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	(15,575,051)	-	15,395,661	(179,390)						
Transfer from fair value reserve to accumulated losses upon derecognition (Note 18)	-	-	2,967,840	-	(2,967,840)	-						
Dividends paid (Note 19)	-	(14,844,060)	-	-	-	(14,844,060)						
Social and sports fund appropriation (Note 13)	-	-	-	-	(384,892)	(384,892)						
Balance at 31 December 2023	494,802,000	335,313,999	(52,843,693)	102,788	(140,530,295)	636,844,799						

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES FROM 1 TO 36 FORM AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

ALJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023	2022
		QR	QR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax from continuing operations		15,582,696	19,464,324
Loss before tax from discontinued operations		-	(235,482)
Profit before tax		15,582,696	19,228,842
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	24.b	4,771,735	5,221,069
Valuation loss on investment properties		-	5,397,562
Loss on investment securities measured at fair value through profit or loss	21	2,690,902	1,377,858
Net allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets	22/24	(2,335,297)	(30,977,506)
Provision for expected expenses	24.b	-	12,500,000
Dividend income	21	(4,306,109)	(9,543,154)
Profit on disposal of property and equipment		(411,000)	-
Profit on disposal of inventory		(98,000)	-
Reversal for slow moving inventories	7	(3,842,138)	-
Loss (gain) on sale of assets held for sale		-	86,900
Finance income		(15,429,218)	(7,235,930)
Loss on impairment of assets held for sale		-	46,700
Finance cost		476,576	244,131
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	13(a)	839,945	1,506,895
Net operating loss for the year before working capital changes		(2,059,908)	(2,146,633)
Working capital changes			
Installments and dues from customers		2,031,516	35,146,983
Prepayments and other receivables		(1,319,383)	1,265,391
Inventories		4,013,011	43,571
Accounts payable, accruals and other payables		(2,386,569)	453,741
Deferred revenue		(1,748,500)	604,612
Finance cost paid		(443,229)	(207,310)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	13(a)	(267,157)	(3,426,823)
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities		(2,180,219)	31,733,532

**ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

Continued....

	Notes	2023	2022
		QR	QR
Cash flows from investing activities			
Finance income received		16,996,853	3,607,068
Dividends received		4,306,109	9,543,154
Purchase of Intangible Asset		(493,261)	-
Purchase of property and equipment	9	(4,219,539)	(549,971)
Net movement in bank term deposit		10,960,889	(258,000,000)
Purchase of investment securities		(43,641,009)	(109,022,838)
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities		27,217,921	114,720,415
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		422,039	-
Proceeds from disposal of assets held for sale		-	1,089,400
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities		11,550,002	(238,612,772)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(14,844,212)	-
Proceeds from Financing Under Wakalah Arrangements	14	18,500,000	-
Repayment of financing under Wakalah arrangements	14	-	(19,229,782)
Repayment of lease liabilities	10	(100,000)	(100,000)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		3,555,788	(19,329,782)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		12,925,571	(226,209,022)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		22,940,496	249,149,518
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4.2	35,866,067	22,940,496

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023

1. INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

Aljarah Holding Company Q.P.S.C. (the “Company”) is a public shareholding company incorporated in the State of Qatar in accordance with resolution No. 35 issued on 21 April 2003 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Company is registered under commercial registration No. 26487 and is governed by the provisions of the Qatar Commercial Companies’ Law No. 11 of 2015 (as amended by Law No. 8 of 2021). The registered office of the Company is located at ‘D’ Ring Road, Doha, State of Qatar. The Company’s shares are publicly traded at the Qatar Stock Exchange.

The Company and its fully owned subsidiaries (together the “Group”) are engaged in Real Estate, Property Development, Transportation and Driving School and operate through its fully owned subsidiaries established in the State of Qatar. The Group is committed to conduct all its activities in accordance with Islamic Sharia’a.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 January 2024.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for the following material items on the consolidated statement of financial position, which are measured at fair value:

- Investment Properties;
- Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (‘FVTPL’)
- Investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (‘FVTOCI’).

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyals (QR), which is the Group’s functional and presentational currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Qatari Riyal, except when otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

The Group presents its statement of financial position broadly in the order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the end of the reporting year (“current”) and more than 12 months of the end of the reporting year (“non-current”) is presented in Note 31.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

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

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss from the date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal, as appropriate.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of the Company and its fully owned subsidiaries (listed below):

Name of subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Operating status
Alijarah Leasing Company	State of Qatar	Islamic leasing (Ijarah)	Continuing
Alijarah Equipment Company	State of Qatar	Transportation	Continuing
Alijarah Property Development Company	State of Qatar	Property Development	Continuing
Alijarah Driving Academy	State of Qatar	Driving School	Continuing
Alijarah Limousine Company	State of Qatar	Taxi & Limousine services	Discontinuing

2.3 Summary of accounting policies

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is the person or group that allocates resources to and assesses the performance of the operating segments of an entity.

The Group has determined the Chief Executive Officer of the Company as its chief operating decision maker. All transactions between operating segments are conducted on an arm's length basis, with intra-segment revenue and costs being eliminated in Company. Income and expenses directly associated with each segment are included in determining operating segment performance.

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting year. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain and losses on revaluation of foreign currency non-monetary available-for-sale investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Balances with financial institutions and cash

Balances with financial institutions and cash represent cash, bank balances, balances with financial institutions and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified at:

- i) Amortized cost – if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
 - It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
 - Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
- ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) – if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

- It is held within a business model whose objective achieved by both collecting collect contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
 - Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
- iii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) – All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI as described above.

On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocable designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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

The Group has classified on initial recognition its dues from customers, other receivables and its bank balances and cash at amortized cost. The Group classified its investment portfolio as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Financial assets- Business model assessment

The Group assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

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

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

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets- Assessment whether contractual cash flows are Solely Payments of Principal and profit

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

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

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

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

Financial assets- Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

- Financial assets at amortized cost – These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective profit method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Profit income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) – These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any profit or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets- Subsequent measurement and gains and losses (continued)

- Sukuk at fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) – These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. profit income calculated using the effective profit method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss. The Group does not hold such assets.
- Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) – These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never derecognized to profit or loss. The Group does not hold such assets.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment (continued)

Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

For other receivables, the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For Installments and due from customers, the Group has applied general approach and has calculated ECLs, The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the "lifetime expected credit loss" or "LTECL"), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss ("12mECL").

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each quarter, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Group classified its installment and dues from customers into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

- **Stage 1:** includes financial instruments that have not had a SICR since initial recognition or that have low credit risk at the reporting date. For these assets, 12mECL are recognized and profit revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset (that is, without deduction for credit allowance).
- **Stage 2:** includes financial instruments that have had a SICR since initial recognition (unless they have low credit risk at the reporting date) but that do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, LTECL are recognized. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. ECLs are the weighted average credit losses with the probability of default ('PD') as the weight.
- **Stage 3:** includes financial instruments that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. This stage has obligors that already are impaired (defaulted) and consequently is classified in Stage 3

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Impairment (continued)

The calculation of ECLs

The Group calculates ECLs based on three probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- **Probability of Default (PD):** The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognized and is still in the portfolio.
- **Exposure at Default (EAD):** The EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, considering expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and profit, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued profit from missed payments.
- **Loss Given Default (LGD):** The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time.

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

The group considers bank balances to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Group considers this to be Baa3 or higher per Moody's Rating Agency.

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired and their characteristics. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Installments and dues from customers

Installments and dues from customers are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Islamic financing such as Ijarah and Morabaha are stated at their gross principal amount less any amount received, allowance for expected credit losses and unearned profit. Subsequent to initial measurement, installments and dues from customers are carried at amortized cost less allowance for expected credit losses.

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably three listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes listed equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognized as in income from investments in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, profit-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to profit-bearing loans and borrowings.

The Group does not hold any financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Islamic financing under wakalah arrangements

Financial instruments or their components issued by the Group, are classified as financial liabilities under 'Islamic Financing under Wakalah Arrangements', where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder. 'Islamic Financing under Wakalah Arrangements' are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. After initial measurement, Islamic Financing under Wakalah Arrangements are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective yield rate method.

De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs are those expenses incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition at purchase cost on a weighted average basis. Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred on disposal.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business or use in the production or supply of goods and services or for administrative purposes. Investment properties are measured by applying the fair value model.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment properties. The cost of self-constructed investment properties includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other cost directly attributable to bringing the investment properties to a working condition for their intended use and capitalized borrowing cost.

Any gain or loss on disposal of any investment properties (calculated as a difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized in profit or loss.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment properties only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment properties to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes investment properties, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of change in use.

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

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.

Group as a 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 recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use asset

The Group recognizes right-of-use asset at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use asset 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 asset includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use asset are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

	Rental period
Land	25

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liability

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liability 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. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the profit 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 profit and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liability is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term lease of machinery and equipment (i.e., those lease that have 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 lease of office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e., below QR 20,000 (USD 5000)). Lease payment on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a 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 arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Fair values

The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices. If there is no active market for a financial asset, the Group establishes fair value using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

The fair value of an investment properties is determined by independent real estate valuation experts with recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The fair values are based on market values, being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the valuation date between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein parties had each acted knowledgeably.

Transfers are made to or from investment properties only when there is a change in use evidenced by the end of owner-occupation and commencement of an operating lease to another party or completion of construction or development. For a transfer from investment properties to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property and equipment up to the date of the change in use.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Intangible assets

Driving school license

The cost incurred in acquiring a license to operate the driving school is recorded as intangible asset in the consolidated statement of financial position. The license has an indefinite useful life.

ALIJARAH HOLDING (Q.P.S.C.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
as at 31 December 2023

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when this asset is recognized.

Software

The cost incurred for the development or acquisition of software is recorded as intangible asset in the consolidated statement of financial position. Subsequent costs are included in the asset carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the software will flow to the Group and the cost can be measured reliably.

For each module or component of a software project, amortization should start when the computer software is ready for its intended use and placed in service. The software is amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful life might be changed subsequently considering the effects of obsolescence, technology, and other economic factors on useful life.

The software carrying amount is written down immediately if its use is not expected to provide substantive service benefit to the Group.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset carrying amount or recognized 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.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write off the cost of property and equipment to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives as follows:

	Years
Building	10 - 25
Office equipment	4-5
Furniture and fixtures	5
Heavy equipment, trucks and motor vehicles	5-6

Land is not depreciated. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets' carrying amount is greater than recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the expenditure is incurred.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Capital work-in-progress represents renovation work and construction work which are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and related construction costs. Upon the completion of the work, the balance of work-in-progress will be transferred to the relevant caption under property and equipment.

Accounts payable and accruals

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer, if the customer pays consideration before the company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability are recognized when payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event which it is probable will result in an outflow of economic benefits that can be reasonably estimated.

Employees' end of service benefits

The Group makes provision for end of service benefits payable to its expatriate employees based on the employees' length of service in accordance with the employment policy of the Group and the applicable provisions of Qatar Labor Law number 14 of 2004. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. The liability recognized in the statement of financial position represent employees' end of service indemnity.

Defined contribution plans

Also, the Group provides for its contribution to the State administered retirement fund for Qatari employees in accordance with the retirement law, and the resulting charge is included within the personnel cost under the general administration expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized when they are due.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of financing and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Earnings per share

The group basic diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary share outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees, if any.

Revenue recognition

Construction contracts

When the outcome of individual contracts can be foreseen with reasonable certainty and can be measured reliably, margin is recognized by reference to the stage of completion, based on the percentage margin forecast at completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contracts costs incurred for work performed to date to the estimated total contract costs or the proportion of the value of work done to the total value of work under contract. Full provision is made for all known expected losses on individual contracts immediately once such losses are foreseen. Margin in respect of variations in contract work and claims is recognized if it is probable, they will result in revenue.

The Group has determined that for engineering, procurement, installation and commissioning contracts, the customer controls all of the work in progress as the contracts being executed. This is because under those contracts, the final product is made to customer's specification and if a contract is terminated by the customer, then the Group is entitled to reimbursement of the costs incurred to date, including a reasonable margin.

Revenue is recognized over time based on the percentage of completion method. The related costs are recognized when they are incurred. Advances received are included in deferred revenue.

Leasing (Ijarah) income

Income from Islamic Financing and investment contracts under Islamic Sharia'a principles are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss using a method that is analogous to the effective 'yield' rate.

Taxi and transportation revenue

Taxi income represents revenue generated from performing public taxi services in Qatar under the franchise agreement with Karwa (Mowasalat). Revenue is recognized over time as the services are provided. Generally, the taxi services are provided in frequent basis and are rendered within a single reporting period. Further, the taxi and transportation services comprise of only a single performance obligation. Taxi and transportation fees are billed and collected at the same time.

Revenue recognition (continued)

Driving school services revenue

Revenue is recognized over time as the services are provided. The stage of completion for determining the amount of revenue to recognized is assessed based on the no of lessons attended. If the services under a single arrangement are rendered in different reporting periods, then the consideration is allocated based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. The stand-alone selling price is determined based on the list prices at which the Group sells the services in separate transactions.

Driving school services are generally provided upon collecting the full dues in advance.

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2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Summary of accounting policies (continued)

Income from deposits

Profit from Term Deposits is recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective profit rate method.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

2.4 Applications of new, amendments and improvements to standards

Amendments and improvements to standards that are effective for the current year:

The following amendments to existing standards have been applied by the Group in preparation of these consolidated financial statements. The adoption of these new standards does not have significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Effective date	Description
January 1, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts • Definition of Accounting Estimate (Amendments to IAS 8) • Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS practice statement 2) • Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) • International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12

Standards, amendments and improvements issued but not yet effective:

The forthcoming requirements of new Standard and amendments to existing Standards are applicable for future reporting periods. The Group will adopt these on annual periods beginning on or after the effective date

Effective date	Description
January 1, 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback • Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current • Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made various judgements. Those which management has assessed to have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements have been discussed in the individual notes of the related consolidated financial statement line items.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Property lease classification – Group as lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment properties portfolio. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the present value of the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the commercial property, that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are also described in the individual notes of the related financial statement line items below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognized by the Group. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the intangibles assets with indefinite life are disclosed and further explained in Note 12.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

Determination of performance obligations:

In relation to the services provided to tenants of investment properties (such as cleaning, security, landscaping, reception services, catering) as part of the lease agreements into which the Group enters as a lessor, the Group has determined that the promise is the overall property management service and that the service performed each day is distinct and substantially the same. Although the individual activities that comprise the performance obligation vary significantly throughout the day and from day to day, the nature of the overall promise to provide management service is the same from day to day. Therefore, the Group has concluded that the services to tenants represent a series of daily services that are individually satisfied, over time, using a time-elapsing measure of progress, because tenants simultaneously receive and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Determination of performance obligations (continued):

The Group has determined that the input method is the best method for measuring progress for the lease contracts because there is a direct relationship between the costs incurred by the Group and the transfer of goods and services to the customer.

Provision for expected credit losses for installments and due from customers

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for installments and due from customers. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the leasing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's installments and due from customers is disclosed in Note 4.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

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

Useful lives of property and equipment

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Going concern

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

Valuation of financial instruments

The Group's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed in the significant accounting policies section.

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

All financial instruments of the Group measured at fair value were using level 1 as at the reporting date.

Revaluation of investment properties

The Group carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The Group engaged an external, independent valuation specialist to assess fair value as at 31 December 2023 for the investment properties. The independent evaluator uses the market situations, estimated yield and expected future cash flows coupled with market and other evidence (i.e. the recent real estate transactions with similar characteristics and location) of properties for the valuation of investment properties.

If an independent valuation is carried out at the intermediate period, the management determines the year end valuation by applying appropriate discounting rate on the intermediate valuation based on the market situations, estimated yield and expected future cash flows. Thus, the management believes it's a more transparent and accurate valuation. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the properties and sensitivity analyses are provided in Note 11.

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4. BALANCES WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CASH

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Cash on hand	137,336	175,045
Current accounts with Islamic banks	20,756,788	19,840,959
Current accounts with a conventional bank	3,776,353	2,409,764
Term deposits with Islamic banks	308,960,889	308,000,000
Deposits with financial institutions	1,195,590	514,728
	334,826,956	330,940,496
Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 4.1)	(282,070)	(305,337)
Balances with financial institutions and cash	334,544,886	330,635,159

Bank term deposits carry profit at commercial market rates. The Group has pledged QR 350,000 of the term deposit to fulfill collateral requirements of guarantees.

4.1 Movements in the allowance for expected credit losses are as follows:

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
At 1 January	305,337	201,728
Addition of allowance during the year (Note 24)	-	103,609
Reversal of allowance during the year (Note 22)	(23,267)	-
Balance at 31 December	282,070	305,337

4.2 For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances:

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Balances with financial institutions and cash prior to the expected credit losses	334,826,956	330,940,496
Term deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months	(298,960,889)	(308,000,000)
Cash and cash equivalents	35,866,067	22,940,496

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5. INSTALLMENTS AND DUES FROM CUSTOMERS

		2023	2022
		QR	QR
Gross installments dues from leasing		23,173,995	25,408,853
	2023		2022
<i>Morabaha</i>	20,892,990	23,013,807	
<i>Ijarah</i>	2,281,005	2,395,046	
Less: Deferred profits of future installments		(674,013)	(750,371)
	2023		2022
<i>Morabaha</i>	(156,924)	(233,282)	
<i>Ijarah</i>	(517,089)	(517,089)	
Installments dues from leasing		22,499,982	24,658,482
Other trade receivables		845,076	718,092
Gross installments and dues from customers		23,345,058	25,376,574
Allowance for expected credit losses for installments dues from leasing and other trade receivables		(15,586,314)	(17,898,344)
Installments and dues from customers		7,758,744	7,478,230
Maturity profile of installments and dues from customers (net of deferred profits)			
Not later than 1 year		22,081,547	23,418,589
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		418,435	1,239,893
		22,499,982	24,658,482

Movement in allowance of expected credit losses		2023	2022
		QR	QR
Balance at 1 January		17,898,344	48,979,459
Provided during the year (Note 24)		-	206,397
Reversals during the year for Installments Dues from Customers (Note 22)		(2,312,030)	(31,287,512)
Balance at 31 December		15,586,314	17,898,344

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6. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	15,317,374	16,654,152
Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	136,333,920	153,768,708
Sukuk at fair value through profit or loss	16,928,700	-
Balance at 31 December	168,579,994	170,422,860

All investment securities are quoted equity investments that have been valued using Level 1 measurement techniques as per IFRS 13.

7. INVENTORIES

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Spare parts and consumables	273,158	4,199,208
Provision for slow moving inventories (Note 7.1)	-	(3,842,138)
	273,158	357,070

7.1 Movement in provision for slow moving inventories

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Balance at 1 January	3,842,138	3,842,138
Reversal during the year	(3,842,138)	-
Balance at 31 December	-	3,842,138

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8. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Advance payments to suppliers	2,707,658	1,235,363
Prepayments and other receivables	846,451	999,363
Profits accrued on sukuk	332,403	
Profits accrued on bank deposits	16,960	3,838,777
Security deposit	51,480	51,480
	3,954,952	6,124,983
Allowance for expected credit losses on other receivables	(270,000)	(270,000)
	3,684,952	5,854,983

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9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land		Building		Office equipment		Furniture and fixtures		Vehicles		Work-in-progress		Total	
	QR		QR		QR		QR		QR		QR		QR	
Cost:														
At 1 January 2022	29,991,000		81,946,692		7,060,189		6,799,587		8,134,128		223,501		134,155,097	
Additions	-		-		45,851		-		501,320		2,800		549,971	
Write-off	-		-		-		-		-		(192,001)		(192,001)	
At 31 December 2022	29,991,000		81,946,692		7,106,040		6,799,587		8,635,448		34,300		134,513,067	
Additions					65,949		173,860		1,032,691		2,947,039		4,219,539	
At 31 December 2023	29,991,000		81,946,692		7,171,989		6,973,447		9,668,139		2,981,339		138,732,606	
Accumulated Depreciation:														
At 1 January 2022	-		33,821,711		5,985,687		6,531,514		4,119,327		-		50,458,239	
Charge for the year	-		2,450,805		736,703		141,092		1,671,930		-		5,000,530	
At 31 December 2022	-		36,272,516		6,722,390		6,672,606		5,791,257		-		55,458,769	
Charge for the year	-		2,442,139		188,027		143,664		1,753,503		-		4,527,333	
At 31 December 2023	-		38,714,655		6,910,417		6,816,270		7,544,760		-		59,986,102	
31 December 2023	29,991,000		43,232,037		261,572		157,177		2,123,379		2,981,339		78,746,504	
31 December 2022	29,991,000		45,674,176		383,650		126,981		2,844,191		34,300		79,054,298	

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9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on the following basis:

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Depreciation attributable to general and administration (Note 24)	526,646	1,275,682
Direct costs forming part of operating expenses (Note 23)	4,000,687	3,724,848
	4,527,333	5,000,530

10. LEASES

a) Group as a lessee

The Group has a lease contract for land used in its operations. Leases of land generally have lease terms of 25 years till 23 August 2031.

Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use asset and lease liability and the movements during the year:

Right-of-use asset

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
At 1 January	485,875	542,482
Amortization (Note 24)	(56,607)	(56,607)
	429,268	485,875

Lease liability

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
At 1 January	647,973	711,152
Finance costs for the year	33,347	36,821
Payment during the year	(100,000)	(100,000)
	581,320	647,973

b) Group as a lessor

The Group has entered into operating leases on its investment properties. These leases have remaining terms between 2 -4 years.

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10. LEASES (CONTINUED)

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December are as follows:

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Less than one year	6,520,500	7,425,700
Between one and four years	3,339,000	5,308,000
	9,859,500	12,733,700

11. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

a) Reconciliation of carrying value

The Group's investment properties consist of warehouses and labor accommodation which are constructed on a land leased from the State of Qatar. These investment properties are leased out to third parties.

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
At 1 January	111,194,082	116,591,644
Valuation loss	-	(5,397,562)
Balance at 31 December	111,194,082	111,194,082

During the year 2021, the Group transferred its labor accommodation from property and equipment to Investment properties due to the change of use. Included in the amounts transferred from property and equipment is the fair valuation adjustment at the date of transfer amounting to QR 102,788 which was recognized in the other comprehensive income.

a) Measurement of fair values

The fair value of the Group's investment properties at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 has been arrived using a discounted cash flow (DCF) method.

The fair value measurement for all the investment properties has been categorized as level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

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

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	
			2023	2022
Warehouse	(DCF Method)	Rent growth rate	3.0%	2.45%
		Long term vacancy rate	5%	5%
		Discount rate	9%	8.50%
Labor accommodation	(DCF Method)	Rent growth rate	3%	-
		Long term vacancy rate	5%	5%
		Discount rate	9%	8.50%

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11. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

Using the DCF method, fair value is estimated using assumptions regarding the benefits and liabilities of ownership over the asset's life including an exit or terminal value. This method involves the projection of a series of cash flows on a real property interest. To this projected cash flow series, a market-derived discount rate is applied to establish the present value of the income stream associated with the asset. The exit yield is normally separately determined and differs from the discount rate.

The duration of the cash flows and the specific timing of inflows and outflows are determined by events such as rent reviews, lease renewal and related re-letting, redevelopment, or refurbishment. The appropriate duration is typically driven by market behavior that is a characteristic of the class of real property. Periodic cash flow is typically estimated as gross income less vacancy, non-recoverable expenses, collection losses, lease incentives, maintenance cost, agent and commission costs and other operating and management expenses. The series of periodic net operating income, along with an estimate of the terminal value anticipated at the end of the projection period, is then discounted.

Significant increases (decreases) in estimated rental value and rent growth per annum in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the properties. Significant increases (decreases) in the long-term vacancy rate and discount rate (and exit yield) in isolation would result in a significantly lower (higher) fair value. Generally, a change in the assumption made for the estimated rental value is accompanied by a directionally similar change in the rent growth per annum and discount rate (and exit yield), and an opposite change in the long-term vacancy rate. Change in discount rate assumption is shown below:

	2023		2022	
	Movement in fair value		Movement in fair value	
	QR	QR	QR	QR
Discount rate	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	increase	increase	increase	decrease
Investment properties	(13,382,689)	10,400,101	(13,382,689)	3,958,216

The following amounts in relation to the investment properties have been recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss:

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Rental income (Note 20)	11,493,719	11,773,568
Direct operating expenses that generate rental income	2,883,595	3,001,655

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12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Driving school license	Software	Total
	QR	QR	QR
Cost:			
At 1 January 2023	8,000,000	5,460,185	13,460,185
Additions	-	493,261	493,261
At 31 December 2023	8,000,000	5,953,446	13,953,446
At 1 January 2022	8,000,000	5,460,185	13,460,185
At 31 December 2022	8,000,000	5,460,185	13,460,185
Amortization:			
At 1 January 2023	-	5,365,237	5,365,237
Charge for the year	-	187,794	187,794
At 31 December 2023	-	5,553,031	5,553,031
At 1 January 2022	-	5,201,305	5,201,305
Charge for the year	-	163,932	163,932
At 31 December 2022	-	5,365,237	5,365,237
Net carrying amounts:			
31 December 2023	8,000,000	400,415	8,400,415
31 December 2022	8,000,000	94,948	8,094,948

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Amortization attributable to general and administration expenses (Note 24)	187,794	163,932
	187,794	163,932

On 2 September 2013, the Group purchased a license to operate a driving school assigned with a local company (“transferee”). The license was purchased as a part of a transfer of the ownership of the local company to the Group.

At the date of transfer of ownership of the local company, the only asset held by the transferee was the license to operate a driving school amounting to QR 8 Million. The license granted to the Group has an indefinite useful life.

The Group performed its annual impairment test of this license in 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022. The recoverable amount of the driving academy as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period forecast and the terminal value. The government of the State of Qatar did not offer new license in last period that led to increase of demand on the existing driving schools in Qatar.

As per this analysis, the recoverable amount is higher than the carrying amount of the license. Therefore, management has not recognized any impairment to its driving school license.

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13. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, ACCRUALS AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Accounts payable and advances from customers	17,931,262	21,161,779
Unclaimed dividends	7,161,291	7,161,442
Provision for employees' end of service benefits (a)	3,511,777	2,938,989
Provision for social contribution (b)	389,370	477,680
Provision for expected claims and expenses (Note 24(a))	12,000,000	12,500,000
Accrued expenses	6,344,249	4,340,066
	47,337,949	48,579,956

Notes:

(a) Provision for employees' end of service benefits

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
At 1 January	2,938,989	4,858,917
Charge for the year	839,945	1,506,895
Payments during the year	(267,157)	(3,426,823)
	3,511,777	2,938,989

(b) Contribution to Social and Sports Development Fund

Pursuant to Law No. 13 of 2008 and further clarification of the law issued in 2010, the Group made an appropriation QR 384,892 for the year 2023 (QR 477,680 for the year 2022) to the Social and Sports Development Fund of Qatar. This amount represents 2.5% of the net profit for the year ended 31 December 2023.

14. ISLAMIC FINANCING UNDER WAKALAH ARRANGEMENTS

During 2016, the Group has obtained Islamic financing facility under Wakalah arrangement to fund construction and development of additional warehouses. During the year 2021, the Group combined its existing facilities to one facility repayable on 24 equal installments ending 2022. The facility is secured by term deposits and carries financing charges at 2.5%. The facility was repaid in 2022.

During 2023, the Group has obtained new Islamic financing facility under Wakalah arrangement to fund construction and development of additional warehouses. the facility repayable after 36 months. The facility is secured by term deposits and carries financing charges at 4.5%.

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14. ISLAMIC FINANCING UNDER WAKALAH ARRANGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
At 1 January	-	19,229,782
Additions	18,500,000	-
Paid	-	(19,229,782)
	18,500,000	-

15. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Contract Liability from property development (i)	-	1,514,098
Contracts Liability related to driving academy	10,287,755	10,300,680
Contract Liability from property rental	60,180	281,657
	10,347,935	12,096,435

- (i) During 2010, the Group entered into an arrangement with Qatari Diar Real Estate Co., for under taking the infrastructure development of the plot areas in the North and West Waterfront of Lusail area. This amount is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss based on the percentage of completion of the infrastructure development that was fully completed during 2023.

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Authorized, Issued and Fully paid-up 494,802,000 ordinary shares of QR 1 each	494,802,000	494,802,000

17. LEGAL RESERVE

In accordance with the Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No.11 of 2015 (as amended by Law No. 8 of 2021) and the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year should be transferred to statutory legal reserve until the reserve equals 50% of the Company's capital. QR 321,621,300 received in excess of the nominal amount of the share issued during the year 2012 has been credited to the Legal reserve. The legal reserve is not available for distribution except in circumstances specified in the said Law. The Group has not appropriated any amount to legal reserve during the year as the reserve had already exceeded 50% of the Group's share capital.

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18. FAIR VALUE RESERVE

This reserve comprises the fair value changes recognized on financial assets measured at FVTOCI.

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
At 1 January	(40,236,482)	(4,043,070)
Net change in fair value of equity measured at FVTOCI	(15,575,051)	(36,247,334)
Transfer from fair value reserve to accumulated losses upon derecognition	2,967,840	53,922
At 31 December	(52,843,693)	(40,236,482)

19. DIVIDENDS

At the Annual General Assembly meeting held on 27 February 2023, the shareholders approved to distribute dividend of QR 0.03 per share amounting to QR 14,844,060 in respect of 31 December 2022 results (for the year ended 31 December 2021: no dividend were distributed).

20. REVENUES FROM CORE BUSINESS

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Revenue from contracts with customers (Note 20.1)	27,362,300	20,606,633
Revenue from leasing operations (Note 20.2) (Note i)	83,316	600,572
Revenue from operating lease (Rental income)	11,493,719	11,773,568
	38,939,335	32,980,773

20.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Revenue from real estate property development	1,514,097	2,274,426
Revenue from driving academy operations	25,255,055	17,663,305
Revenue from workshop operations	593,148	668,902
	27,362,300	20,606,633

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20. REVENUES FROM CORE BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

20.1 Revenue from contracts with customers (Continued)

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>		
Products and services transferred over time	26,769,152	19,937,731
Products and services transferred at a point in time	593,148	668,902
	27,362,300	20,606,633

All revenue sources are earned inside the State of Qatar.

20.2 Revenue from leasing operations

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
- Morabaha	83,316	593,957
- Ijarah	-	6,615
	83,316	600,572

Note (i)

During 2019, The Group received a letter from Qatar Central Bank (QCB) requesting to cease the leasing and Islamic finance operations of the group. The letter emphasized that the Group must fully comply with Qatar Central Bank law and the Regulation of Financial Institutions no. 13 of 2012. and accordingly, the operation of leasing and Islamic finance was temporarily ceased until the matter is regularized with the Qatar Central Bank.

21. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Loss on fair value of investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,690,902)	(1,377,858)
Dividend income	4,306,109	9,543,154
Profit from sukuk	333,604	-
Other income from financial assets	56,514	109,783
	2,005,325	8,275,079

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22. OTHER INCOME

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Reversal of expected credit loss (Note 4 and 5)	2,335,297	31,287,512
Miscellaneous income	2,437,750	322,235
	4,773,047	31,609,747

23. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Cost of driving academy operations	11,169,498	7,015,360
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 10)	4,000,687	3,724,848
Property expenses arising from investment properties that generate rental income.	2,883,595	3,001,655
Cost of workshop operations	-	1,627,473
Property development cost	1,370,279	1,406,253
	19,424,059	16,775,589

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24. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Staff costs	15,006,167	14,739,773
Repairs & maintenance expenses	2,252,274	1,033,401
Professional and legal fees	1,614,945	3,037,384
General meeting, telephone and consumable expenses	893,647	1,209,373
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 9, 10, 12)	771,047	1,496,221
Software & licenses	630,549	1,077,702
Licensing & listing	565,992	567,418
Security expenses	538,867	514,044
Insurance	496,630	404,684
Advertising expenses	414,169	270,613
Bank charges & commissions	411,076	238,190
Donation and charity	348,972	218,153
Postage printing and stationery	82,609	82,108
Receivable written off	57,102	126,481
Short-term rent expenses	126	85,976
Provision for expected expenses	-	12,500,000
Provision for expected credit losses (Notes 4 & 5)	-	310,006
Miscellaneous expenses	1,245,816	304,031
	25,329,988	38,215,558

24. (a) EXPENSES BY NATURE

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Operating expenses (Note 23)	19,424,059	16,775,589
General and administrative expenses	25,329,988	38,215,558
	44,754,047	54,991,147

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24. (B) EXPENSES BY NATURE (CONTINUED)

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Staff costs	23,382,071	20,902,571
Depreciation & amortization (Notes 9,10 and 12)	4,771,735	5,221,069
General meeting, telephone and consumable expenses	3,567,242	3,860,328
Repairs & maintenance expenses	2,265,507	1,102,691
Fuel	1,727,500	1,291,210
Professional and legal fees	1,614,945	3,037,384
Cost of infrastructure	1,367,559	1,404,383
Vehicle repairs & maintenance	763,528	700,725
Security expenses	748,867	801,044
Software & licenses	630,549	1,077,702
Insurance expenses	603,040	658,245
Licensing & listing	565,992	567,418
Advertising expenses	414,169	270,613
Bank charges & commissions	411,076	255,690
Donation and charity	348,972	218,153
Vehicle licenses	167,585	176,112
Postage printing and stationery	82,609	82,109
Receivable written off	57,102	126,481
Provision for expected credit losses (Notes 4 & 5)	-	310,006
Rent & accommodation expenses	-	115,262
Other operating expenses	-	7,920
Provision for expected expenses	-	12,500,000
Miscellaneous expenses	1,263,999	304,031
	44,754,047	54,991,147

25. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Taxi Segment

In December 2020, The Group committed to a plan to sell all taxi and limousine vehicles and initiated selling process through local auctions for third parties. Accordingly, vehicles of taxi and limousine operations has been classified as assets held for sale and written down to its fair value less costs to sell, based on estimated fair value of the same vehicles on the current market.

The sale of the vehicles is completed as of 31 December 2022 resulting in a loss of QR 86,900.

This decision was taken in line with the Group's strategy to restructure Group's operations and focus on profit generating segments.

As a result, revenues and expenses, and gains and losses relating to the discontinuation of this operation have been removed from the results of continuing operations and are shown as a single line item on the face of the statement of profit or loss and comparative information has been reclassified to be consistent with this presentation.

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25. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Below is the summarized financial information of Taxi and limousine operations:

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Other income	-	950
General and administrative expenses (Note i)	-	(194,097)
Impairment loss on the remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell	-	(46,700)
	-	
NET OPERATING LOSS	-	(239,847)
Finance income	-	4,365
Loss from discontinued operations	-	(235,482)

(Note i)

Summary of general and administration expenses is summarized as below:

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Repairs & maintenance expenses	-	10,110
Professional and legal fees	-	200
Loss on sale/retirement of property and equipment	-	86,900
Bank charges & commissions	-	3,375
Staff costs	-	80,399
Licensing & listing	-	12,240
Miscellaneous expenses	-	873
	-	194,097

The net cash flows of the taxi and limousine segment are as follows;

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Operating	-	(106,247)
Investing	-	1,093,765
Net cash inflows	-	987,518

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26. INCOME TAX

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022 are:

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Current income tax charge	242,451	75,227
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	(55,416)	46,413
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	187,035	121,640

27. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2023	2022
Profit for the year (QR)	15,395,661	19,107,202
Weighted average number of shares	494,802,000	494,802,000
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (QR)	0.031	0.039

Basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations has calculated as below:

	2023	2022
Profit for the year from continuing operations (QR)	15,395,661	19,342,684
Weighted average number of shares	494,802,000	494,802,000
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (QR)	0.031	0.039

There were no potentially diluted shares outstanding at any time during the year, therefore, the diluted (loss) earnings per share is equal to the basic earnings per share.

The weighted average numbers of shares have been calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Qualifying shares at the beginning of the year	494,802,000	494,802,000
Balance at end of the year	494,802,000	494,802,000

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28. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related parties represent major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group and companies in which they are major owners. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management.

Key management personnel remuneration

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Key management personnel remuneration	3,624,270	7,399,835

Key management personnel remuneration for the year 2022 included end of services paid amounting to QR. 3,183,886.

29. SEGMENT REPORTING

Based on the nature of core activities of the business, the Group is segmented into four major operating segments. The major operating segments are given below with their respective revenue and analysis of assets and liabilities:

- Financial Leasing (Ijarah)
- Transportation
- Property Development
- Driving School

The Group operates geographically in only one segment, being in the State of-Qatar.

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29. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

The following table presents segment revenues and profits of the Group's operating segments as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022:

2023	Financial leasing	Transportation	Property development	Driving school	Holding	Taxi services	Elimination	Total
	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
Revenues and gains:								
External parties	60,049	-	13,694,192	26,510,828	3,117,341	-	-	43,382,410
Reversal of expected credit loss	2,335,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,335,297
Finance Income	11,339	-	21,523	41,476	15,021,274	-	-	15,095,612
Internal parties	-	-	1,668,750	664,774	-	-	(2,333,524)	-
Total revenues and gains	2,406,685	-	15,384,465	27,217,078	18,138,615	-	(2,333,524)	60,813,319
Profit for the year	1,509,558	-	5,473,425	4,831,985	3,580,693	-	-	15,395,661
Finance cost	-	-	(33,347)	-	(443,229)	-	-	(476,576)
Depreciation and amortization	1,472	-	2,712,874	1,894,042	163,347	-	-	4,771,735
2022	Financial leasing	Transportation	Property development	Driving school	Holding	Taxi services	Elimination	Total
	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
Revenues and gains:								
External parties	829,641	687,697	14,033,116	17,752,454	8,275,179	-	-	41,578,087
Reversal of expected credit loss	31,287,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,287,512
Finance Income	24,037	33,854	22,687	17,332	7,133,655	-	-	7,231,565
Internal parties	-	568,674	2,014,350	-	-	-	(2,583,024)	-
Total revenues and gains	32,141,190	1,290,225	16,070,153	17,769,786	15,408,834	-	(2,583,024)	80,097,164
Loss from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	(235,482)	-	(235,482)
Profit for the year	17,554,518	(1,711,550)	1,701,655	539,699	1,258,362	(235,482)	-	19,107,202
Finance cost	-	-	(244,131)	-	-	-	-	(244,131)
Depreciation and amortization	1,474	165,943	3,014,300	1,873,583	165,769	-	-	5,221,069

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29. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

The following table presents segment assets and liabilities of the Group's operating segments as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022:

As of 31 December, 2023	Financial leasing	Transportation	Property development	Driving school	Taxi Services	Holding	Elimination	Total
	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
Current asset	352,606,756	15,214,931	129,249,351	8,184,916	738,582	150,977,245	(531,137,336)	125,834,445
Non-current assets	625,460	-	187,886,126	10,477,001	6,300	388,782,671		587,777,558
Total assets	353,232,216	15,214,931	317,135,477	18,661,917	744,882	539,759,916	(531,137,336)	713,612,003
Current liabilities	(12,952,189)	(64,903)	(15,169,731)	(22,548,571)	(282,297,339)	(224,028,559)	484,937,336	(72,123,956)
Non-current liabilities	-	-	(1,131,471)	(940,476)	-	(2,571,301)		(4,643,248)
Total liabilities	(12,952,189)	(64,903)	(16,301,202)	(23,489,047)	(282,297,339)	(226,599,860)	484,937,336	(76,767,204)
As of 31 December, 2022	Financial leasing	Transportation	Property development	Driving school	Taxi Services	Holding	Elimination	Total
	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
Current asset	351,117,139	15,187,855	126,811,388	6,015,520	1,200,152	132,210,097	(524,235,925)	108,306,226
Non-current assets	626,932	184,526	187,635,562	10,937,565	6,300	405,880,394		605,271,279
Total assets	351,744,071	15,372,381	314,446,950	16,953,085	1,206,452	538,090,491	(524,235,925)	713,577,505
Current liabilities	(25,345,965)	(101,548)	(3,148,683)	(25,875,613)	(282,758,911)	(195,765,202)	478,035,925	(54,959,997)
Non-current liabilities	(115,137)	(120,805)	(3,449,917)	(736,585)	-	(1,941,923)		(6,364,367)
Total liabilities	(25,461,102)	(222,353)	(6,598,600)	(26,612,198)	(282,758,911)	(197,707,125)	478,035,925	(61,324,364)

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30. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES & COMMITMENTS

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Letters of guarantee from Islamic banks	350,000	350,000
Project commitments	-	1,150,251

31. CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

2023	Non-current QR	Current QR	Total QR
ASSETS			
Balances with financial institutions and cash	252,000,000	82,544,886	334,544,886
Installments and dues from customers	621,889	7,136,855	7,758,744
Investment securities	136,333,920	32,246,074	168,579,994
Inventories	-	273,158	273,158
Prepayments and other receivables	51,480	3,633,472	3,684,952
Property and equipment	78,746,504	-	78,746,504
Investment properties	111,194,082	-	111,194,082
Intangible assets	8,400,415	-	8,400,415
Right-of-use asset	429,268	-	429,268
Total assets	587,777,558	125,834,445	713,612,003
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable, accruals and other payables	4,136,714	43,201,235	47,337,949
Islamic financing under wakalah arrangements	-	18,500,000	18,500,000
Contract liabilities	-	10,347,935	10,347,935
Lease liability	506,534	74,786	581,320
Total liabilities	4,643,248	72,123,956	76,767,204
2022	Non-current QR	Current QR	Total QR
ASSETS			
Balances with financial institutions and cash	252,000,000	78,635,159	330,635,159
Installments and dues from customers	621,888	6,856,342	7,478,230
Investment securities	153,768,708	16,654,152	170,422,860
Inventories	-	357,070	357,070
Prepayments and other receivables	51,480	5,803,503	5,854,983
Property and equipment	8,094,948	-	8,094,948
Investment properties	111,194,082	-	111,194,082
Intangible assets	79,054,298	-	79,054,298
Right-of-use asset	485,875	-	485,875
Total assets	605,271,279	108,306,226	713,577,505
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable, accruals and other payables	5,792,673	42,787,283	48,579,956
Contract liabilities	-	12,096,435	12,096,435
Lease liability	571,694	76,279	647,973
Total liabilities	6,364,367	54,959,997	61,324,364

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32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The activities of the Group expose it to routine financial risks, including the effects of defaults by customers, profit rates and liquidity. The Group seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group by taking appropriate steps to address specific risk management areas, such as profit rate risk, credit risk and liquidity management. There is no foreign currency risk as all balances are in QR.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of its financial assets which consist primarily of bank balances and financing facilities to customers. Credit risk on bank balance is limited to as deposits are placed with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Credit risk due from customers is limited by obtaining collaterals and mortgage on leasing facilities.

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of counter-parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographic region.

The Group seeks to manage its credit risk exposure through diversification of lending activities to avoid undue concentration of risks with individuals of customers in specific locations or businesses.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of both off and on balance sheet items:

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Balances with financial institutions	334,689,622	330,765,451
Installments and dues from customers	7,758,744	7,478,230
Security deposit	51,480	51,480
	342,499,846	338,295,161

Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis including internal credit risk grading system, external risk ratings, where available, delinquency status of accounts, credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience. The Bank may also determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

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32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk (continued)

In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition following criteria are considered:

- (i) All accounts classified as special mention
- (ii) Clients with a credit risk rating with C and D.
- (vi) The credit limits that have expired/ matured and have not been renewed or its renewal date have not been differed/postponed.

Credit risk grades

Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower. Exposures are subject to on-going monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade.

Generating the term structure of Probability of Default (PD)

The Group employs statistical models to analyze the data collected and generate estimates of PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time. This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors, across various geographies in which the Bank has exposures.

Renegotiated financial assets

The contractual terms of a facility may be modified for several reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing facility whose terms have been modified may be derecognized and the renegotiated facility recognized as a new facility at fair value. Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure facilities rather than to take possession of collateral, if available. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and documenting the agreement of new facility conditions. Management continuously reviews renegotiated facilities to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur.

Definition of default

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

- the customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the customer is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Group; or
- the customer is rated C or D.

In assessing whether a customer is in default, the Group also considers indicators that are:

- quantitative – e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Group; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances. The definition of default largely aligns with that applied by the Group for regulatory capital purposes.

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32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk (continued)

Expected credit loss

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance for installment and dues from customers and other receivables:

	As at 31 December 2023			
	Gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses	Net carrying amount	Loss rate
	QR	QR	QR	
Current – 30 days past due	1,328,351	850,063	478,288	63.99%
31 – 60 days past due	76,833	45,931	30,902	59.78%
61 – 90 days past due	76,833	45,931	30,902	59.78%
91 – 180 days past due	224,041	137,081	86,960	61.19%
181 – 360 days past due	286,658	188,429	98,229	65.73%
More than 360 days past due	21,181,280	14,142,300	7,038,980	66.77%
Total	23,173,996	15,409,735	7,764,261	66.50%

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The Group limits market risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio and by continuous monitoring of the developments in the local markets. The Group is subject to equity price risk in relation to its investments that valued through profit and loss. The Group evaluates the current market and other factors including normal volatility in share price for quoted equities in order to manage its risk.

	Change in equity price	2023	2022
		QR	QR
Qatar Stock Exchange	+/-10%	1,531,737	1,665,415

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity requirements are monitored on a periodic basis and the management ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any future commitments. The Group also ensures liquidity by diversifying the Group's funding sources and entering into financial arrangements with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial assets and liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay or expect to receive.

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32. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Financial liabilities At 31 December 2023	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	Total
	QR	QR	QR
Accounts payable and accruals	43,201,236	4,136,715	47,337,951
Islamic financing under wakalah arrangements	1,242,583	20,307,091	21,549,674
Lease liability	100,000	579,477	679,477
	44,543,819	25,023,283	69,567,102

Financial liabilities At 31 December 2022	Less than 1 year	1-5 Years	Total
	QR	QR	QR
Accounts payable and accruals	42,787,282	5,792,674	48,579,956
Lease liability	100,000	677,072	777,072
	42,887,282	6,469,746	49,357,028

Profit Rate Risk

The Group's financing arrangements are solely through Islamic arrangements. Management of the Group believes that these financing arrangements are not sensitive to a change in market profit rates as they are fixed based on the rate applicable at the date of lending.

Capital Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year-end 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022. Capital comprises share capital and accumulated losses of QR 494.8 Million and QR 140 Million, respectively (2022: QR 494.8 Million and QR 152 Million, respectively).

33. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, installments and dues from customers and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and Fair value through OCI and certain other receivables. Financial liabilities consist of Islamic financing under wakalah arrangements, accounts payable, amounts due on construction contracts and certain other accruals.

Management believes that the fair values of financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values.

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34. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Financial assets at amortized cost

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Installments and due from customers	7,758,744	7,478,230
Balances with financial institutions	333,494,032	330,765,451
Security deposit	51,480	51,480
	341,304,256	338,295,161

Other financial liabilities at amortized cost

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Trade and other payables	17,931,264	21,161,779
Islamic financing under wakalah arrangements	18,500,000	-
Unclaimed dividend	7,161,291	7,161,442
	43,592,555	28,323,221

Financial Assets

	2023	2022
	QR	QR
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	32,246,074	16,654,152
Investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	136,333,920	153,768,708
	168,579,994	170,422,860

35. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The comparative figures for the prior year have been reclassified, where necessary, in order to confirm the current year's presentation. Such reclassifications do not affect the previously reported equity or net assets of the Group.

36. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no significant events after the reporting date, which have a bearing on the understanding of these consolidated financial statements.