

**Al Watani Fund**  
**Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2021**

**Al Watani Fund**

**Financial Statements**

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2021

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## Independent auditors' report

### To the Unit Holders of Al Watani Fund

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Al Watani Fund (the 'Fund'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unit holders and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund 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 Fund's 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.

#### Other Matter

The financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020 were audited by another auditor, whose audit report dated 27 January 2021, expressed an unmodified audit opinion thereon.

#### Responsibilities of the Fund Manager for the Financial Statements

The Fund Manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as the Fund Manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



## Independent auditors' report (continued)

### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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



## Independent auditors' report (continued)

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015 and its related amendments, we also report that:

- i) We have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- ii) The Fund has maintained proper accounting records and its financial statements are in agreement therewith.
- iii) We are not aware of any violations of the applicable provisions of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015 or the terms of the Fund's Articles of Association and any amendments thereto having occurred during the year which might have had a material effect on the Fund's financial position or performance as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021.

3 February 2022  
Doha  
State of Qatar

Gopal Balasubramaniam  
KPMG  
Qatar Auditors' Registry Number 251

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Auditors' License No. 120153

**Al Watani Fund**

**Statement of financial position  
As at 31 December 2021**

In Qatari Riyals

	Note	2021	2020
<b>Assets</b>			
Investment securities	6	14,663,686	34,913,837
Bank Balances	7	572,180	1,694,153
Other receivables		16	24
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>15,235,882</b>	<b>36,608,014</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Due to related parties	9	407,777	646,638
Other liabilities		64,125	40,500
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>471,902</b>	<b>687,138</b>
<b>NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE UNIT HOLDERS</b>		<b>14,763,980</b>	<b>35,920,876</b>
<b>NUMBER OF UNITS IN ISSUE</b>		<b>642,890</b>	<b>1,836,091</b>
<b>NET ASSET VALUE PER UNIT</b>		<b>22.97</b>	<b>19.56</b>

These financial statements were authorized for issue and approved by the Fund Manager on 2 February 2022 and signed on their behalf by



Adel Abdulaziz Khashabi  
GM - Asset and Wealth Management



The attached notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements

**Al Watani Fund****Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income  
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

In Qatari Riyals

	Note	2021	2020
<b>Operating Income</b>			
Income from investment securities	8	5,148,543	2,818,896
Dividend income		896,497	1,176,851
Interest income		13,351	25,630
<b>Total income</b>		<b>6,058,391</b>	<b>4,021,377</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Performance fees		(126,996)	(468,251)
Management fees		(513,863)	(501,545)
Consultant fees		(22,852)	(12,836)
Custodian fees		(171,288)	(167,181)
Brokerage fees		(193,359)	(171,910)
Professional fees		(78,000)	(99,000)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(1,106,358)</b>	<b>(1,420,723)</b>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>4,952,033</b>	<b>2,600,654</b>
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
<b>Change in net assets attributable to unit holders</b>		<b>4,952,033</b>	<b>2,600,654</b>



The attached notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Al Watani Fund**

**Statement of changes in net assets attributable to the unit holders  
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

In Qatari Riyals

	Number of units	Net assets attributable to the units holders
Balance at 1 January 2020	1,894,389	34,404,620
Change in net assets attributable to unit holders	-	2,600,654
<u>Contributions and redemptions by unit holders:</u>		
Redemption of redeemable units during the year	(58,298)	(1,084,398)
Balance as at 31 December 2020	<u>1,836,091</u>	<u>35,920,876</u>
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,836,091	35,920,876
Change in net assets attributable to unit holders	-	4,952,033
<u>Contributions and redemptions by unit holders:</u>		
Redemption of redeemable units during the year	(1,193,201)	(26,108,929)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2021</b>	<b><u>642,890</u></b>	<b><u>14,763,980</u></b>



The attached notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**Al Watani Fund**

**Statement of cash flows  
For the year ended 31 December 2021**

In Qatari Riyals

	Note	2021	2020
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Change in net assets attributable to unit holders		4,952,033	2,600,654
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Interest income		(13,351)	(25,630)
Net gain from changes in fair value of investment securities classified as FVTPL	8	<u>(902,831)</u>	<u>(2,818,896)</u>
Operating profit / (loss) before changes in operating assets and liabilities		4,035,851	(243,872)
<i>Changes in:</i>			
Investment securities		21,152,982	1,077,655
Other receivables		8	49
Due to related parties		(238,861)	132,796
Other liabilities		23,625	(19,500)
Interest received		<u>13,351</u>	<u>25,606</u>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<u><b>24,986,956</b></u>	<u><b>972,734</b></u>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITY</b>			
Payments for redemption of redeemable units		<u>(26,108,929)</u>	<u>(1,084,398)</u>
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<u><b>(26,108,929)</b></u>	<u><b>(1,084,398)</b></u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,121,973)	(111,664)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>1,694,153</u>	<u>1,805,817</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER</b>	7	<u><b>572,180</b></u>	<u><b>1,694,153</b></u>



The attached notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## **Al Watani Fund**

### **Notes to the financial statements**

**As at and for the year ended 31 December 2021**

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#### **1. CORPORATE INFORMATION**

Al Watani Fund (the "Fund") is an open ended fund incorporated on 8 September 2005, under Law No. 25 of the year 2002 and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Decision No. (69) of the year 2004 for issuing by-laws for investment funds of the State of Qatar. The Fund was licensed by Qatar Central Bank ("QCB") with License No.1.F/3/2005 and registered with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry ("Ministry") with a registration no.31350. The Fund invests for capital growth and income in companies listed on the Qatar Exchange and in local funds.

The term of the Fund shall be 10 years, starting from the date of registration of the Fund in the Investment Funds Register of the Ministry, renewable by the founder on approval from Qatar Central Bank. On 22 July 2015 the Fund has renewed the licence for another 10 years of operation.

The founder of the Fund is Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.), ("QNB"), a Qatari Joint Stock Company established under the laws of Qatar and having its principal office in Doha, Qatar, P.O. Box 1000 (the "Founder"). QNB is the appointed Custodian of the Fund. The Fund is managed by QNB Banque Privee (Suisse), a Company established under the laws of Switzerland (Company Registration Number CH-170-3-031-263-3) and having its registered office in Geneva, Switzerland.

#### **2. BASIS OF PREPARATION**

##### **a) Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) :

##### **b) Basis of measurement**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for investment securities that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

##### **c) Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyals ("QR") which is the Fund's functional currency. All financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest QR.

##### **d) Use of estimates and judgements**

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Fund's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about significant areas that involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions or estimates have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

##### *Going concern*

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

## Al Watani Fund

### Notes to the financial statements As at and for the year ended 31 December 2021

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#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

##### d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

###### *Impairment of financial assets*

The Fund follows expected credit loss (ECL) impairment model under IFRS9 "Financial Instruments" which requires forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. It also requires management to assign probability of default to various categories of receivable and financial assets. Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring an ECL and entails considerable judgement; it is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

###### *Other provisions and liabilities*

Other provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period only to the extent management considers it probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the actual cash outflows can take place in subsequent years, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances. A change in estimate of a recognized provision or liability would result in a charge or credit to profit or loss in the period in which the change occurs.

##### e) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2021

During the current year, the below new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "standards") and interpretation to standards became effective for the first time for financial years beginning on 1 January 2021:

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16)	1 January 2021
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)	1 January 2021

The adoption of the above new and amended standards and the interpretation to a standard had no significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.

##### f) New and amended standards and an interpretation to a standard not yet effective, but available for early adoption

The below new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS" or "standards") and interpretations to standards are not effective until a later period, and they have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

<b>Standards / Amendment to Standards</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16)	1 January 2022
Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 – 2020	1 January 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)	1 January 2022
Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)	1 January 2022
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	1 January 2022
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Definition of Accounting Estimate (Amendments to IAS 8)	1 January 2023
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)	1 January 2023
Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	1 January 2023

## Al Watani Fund

### Notes to the financial statements

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2021

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### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### a) Revenue recognition

The core principle is that the Fund should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Fund expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. A good or service is considered to be transferred when the customer obtains control. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

##### *Interest income*

Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest method, under which the rate used exactly discounts, estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

##### *Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established.

##### *Income from investment securities*

Gains or losses on the sale of investment securities are recognized in profit or loss as the difference between fair value of the consideration received and carrying amount of the investment securities

#### b) Financial instruments

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

Investments are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition

##### *Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets*

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified at:

- amortised 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 interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
  - it is held within a business model whose objective achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
  - its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) – All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above. Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Fund designates an equity instrument that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVOCI on initial recognition. On initial recognition, the Fund may irreversibly designate a financial asset as FVTPL that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

## Al Watani Fund

### Notes to the financial statements

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2021

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### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### b.) Financial instruments (continued)

##### *Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets (continued)*

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

##### *Financial assets – Business model assessment*

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

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual cash flows or realising cash flows through the sale of assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Fund'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 Fund's continuing recognition of the assets

##### *Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are Solely Payments of Principle and Interest (SPPI)*

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

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principle and interest, the Fund 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 Fund 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 Fund's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

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

## Al Watani Fund

### Notes to the financial statements

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2021

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### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### b) Financial instruments (continued)

##### *Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses*

- Financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
- Financial assets at amortised cost - These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
- Debt instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss. The Fund does not hold such assets.
- Equity investments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised 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 recognised in OCI and are never derecognised to profit or loss.

##### ***Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

##### **Derecognition**

###### *Financial assets*

The Fund derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset

###### *Financial liabilities*

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Fund also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

##### **Offsetting**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Fund currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## Al Watani Fund

### Notes to the financial statements As at and for the year ended 31 December 2021

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#### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

##### b) Financial instruments (continued)

###### *Impairment*

###### *Non-derivative financial assets*

The Fund recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost (fixed rate loan and bank balances). The Fund does not hold debt investments measured at amortised cost.

The Fund measures loss allowance either at an amount equal to:

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

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

###### *Measurement of ECLs*

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

###### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Fund assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is "credit impaired" when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

###### *Presentation of impairment*

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

###### *Write-off*

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Fund has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Fund individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Fund expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Fund's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

##### c) Fees and commissions

Fee and commission expenses are recognised in profit or loss as the related services are performed.

##### d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of bank balances with an original maturity of not exceeding 90 days.

##### e) Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Fund changes its business model for managing financial assets. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

## Al Watani Fund

### Notes to the financial statements

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2021

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#### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

##### f) Foreign currency translation

The Fund maintains its financial records and prepares its financial statements in QR.

##### *Transactions and balances*

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 period. All differences are taken to the 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.

##### g) Other receivables

Other receivables are stated at original invoice amount less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful receivables is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

##### h) Other payables and accruals

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

#### 4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

##### Objectives and policies

The Fund's financial liabilities comprise of due to related parties and other liabilities. The Fund's financial assets comprise of investment securities, bank balances and other receivables, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Fund's financial instruments are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:

##### Market risk

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

##### *Currency risk*

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Fund's functional currency. The Fund is not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising as it primarily transacts in QR, which is the Fund's functional currency.

##### *Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk arises when the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund is not exposed to interest rate risk since the Fund has no floating rate interest-bearing financial instruments

##### *Equity price risk*

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices where those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The table below shows the sensitivity of the comprehensive income for an assumed increase in fair value. An equivalent decrease would have resulted in an equivalent but opposite impact.



4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Equity price risk (continued)

Indices	Change in equity price 2021 %	Effect on comprehensive income 2021 QR	Change in equity price 2020 %	Effect on comprehensive income 2020 QR
Investment securities	5	733,184	5	1,745,692

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 Fund's exposure to credit risk is as indicated by the carrying amount of its assets which consist of other receivables and bank balances. The Fund seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to banks by dealing with reputable banks.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial assets at the end of the reporting period date. Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, the amounts shown represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

	2021	2020
Bank balances	572,180	1,694,153
Other receivables	16	24
	<u>572,196</u>	<u>1,694,177</u>

The Fund limits its exposure to credit risk on bank balances by maintaining balances with reputable and credit worthy banks having high credit ratings. The Fund's bank balances are held with a bank that is independently rated (A+) by credit rating agency (Fitch Ratings). As a result, management believes that credit risk in respect of these balances is minimal, hence ECL is expected to be immaterial

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet obligations as they fall due. The Fund's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Fund's operations.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Fund's financial liabilities at the reporting period on contractual undiscounted payments.

	Within one year	Total
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>		
Due to related parties	407,777	407,777
Other liabilities	64,125	64,125
	<u>471,902</u>	<u>471,902</u>
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>		
Due to related parties	646,638	646,638
Other liabilities	40,500	40,500
	<u>687,138</u>	<u>687,138</u>

**5. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Fund.

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

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

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

The fair value of investment securities that are actively traded in organised financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices for assets at the close of business on the reporting date.

For financial instruments where there is no active market, the fair value is determined by using discounted cash flow analysis or reference to broker or dealer price quotations. For discounted cash flow analysis, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market related rate for a similar instrument.

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

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

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all of the Fund's financial instruments, that are carried in the financial statements.

	Financial instrument classification	2021	
		Carrying value	Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investment securities	FVTPL	14,663,686	14,663,686
Bank balances	AC	572,180	572,180
Other receivable	AC	16	16
		<b>15,235,882</b>	<b>15,235,882</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Due to related parties	AC	407,777	407,777
Other liabilities	AC	64,125	64,125
		<b>471,902</b>	<b>471,902</b>

**Al Watani Fund**

**Notes to the financial statements**

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**5. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**

	Financial instrument classification	2020	
		Carrying value	Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investment securities	FVTPL	34,913,837	34,913,837
Bank balances	AC	1,694,153	1,694,153
Other receivable	AC	24	24
		<u>36,608,014</u>	<u>36,608,014</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Due to related parties	AC	646,638	646,638
Other liabilities	AC	40,500	40,500
		<u>687,138</u>	<u>687,138</u>

*Legend:*

"FVTPL" - Fair value through profit or loss

"AC" - Amortised Cost

**Fair value hierarchy**

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy.

<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>
<i>Asset measured at fair value</i>				
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>14,663,686</u>	<u>14,663,686</u>	-	-
	<b><u>14,663,686</u></b>	<b><u>14,663,686</u></b>	-	-
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>				
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Asset measured at fair value</i>				
Investment securities at fair value through profit or loss	<u>34,913,837</u>	<u>34,913,837</u>	-	-
	<u>34,913,837</u>	<u>34,913,837</u>	-	-

During the year ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into and out of Level 3.

**Al Watani Fund****Notes to the financial statements  
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**6. INVESTMENT SECURITIES**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Investment securities at FVTPL – quoted equity securities	6.1	<u>14,663,686</u>	<u>34,913,837</u>
		<b><u>14,663,686</u></b>	<b><u>34,913,837</u></b>

## 6.1 Movement during the year is as follows

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Balance as at 1 January	34,913,837	33,172,596
Additions	79,102,733	49,956,557
Disposals	(100,255,715)	(50,640,259)
Fair value changes	902,831	2,424,943
Balance as at 31 December	<b><u>14,663,686</u></b>	<b><u>34,913,837</u></b>

The above equity securities are listed on Qatar Stock Exchange.

**7. BANK BALANCES**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Bank balances	<b><u>572,180</u></b>	<b><u>1,694,153</u></b>

The bank balances are held in a savings account carrying an average interest rate of 0.5% (2020: 0.5%). The bank balances are held with a Bank which is rated as A+, based on Fitch ratings.

**8. INCOME FROM INVESTMENT SECURITIES**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Gain on sale of investment securities	4,245,712	393,953
Net gain from changes in fair value of investment securities classified as FVTPL	<u>902,831</u>	<u>2,424,943</u>
	<b><u>5,148,543</u></b>	<b><u>2,818,896</u></b>

## Al Watani Fund

Notes to the financial statements  
As at and for the year ended 31 December 2021

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### 9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent the Founder, the Fund Manager, directors and key management personnel of the Fund, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Transaction policies and terms are approved by the management.

#### Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2021	2020
<i>QNB Banque Privee (Suisse)</i>		
Management fees	513,863	501,545
Performance fees	126,996	468,251
	<u>640,859</u>	<u>969,796</u>
<i>Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.)</i>		
Custodian fees	<u>171,288</u>	<u>167,181</u>

#### Management fees

The management fee is calculated and payable to the Fund Manager on a monthly basis at an annual rate of 1.5% of the net asset value of the Fund.

#### Custodian fees

The custodian fee is calculated and payable to the Custodian on a monthly basis at an annual rate of 0.5% of the net asset value of the Fund.

#### Performance fees

The performance fee is calculated and payable to the Fund Manager on a monthly basis at an annual rate of 15% on positive excess returns.

#### Subscription fee

The subscription fee is calculated and payable to the Founder at a rate of 2% of the unit subscription price.

#### Redemption fees

The redemption fee is calculated and payable to the Founder at a rate of 0.5% as maximum of the unit redemption price.

#### Related party balances

Due to related parties at the end of the reporting period arise in the normal course of business.

	2021	2020
<i>Due to related parties:</i>		
QNB Banque Privee (Suisse)	370,629	602,041
Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.)	37,148	44,597
	<u>407,777</u>	<u>646,638</u>

## **Al Watani Fund**

### **Notes to the financial statements As at and for the year ended 31 December 2021**

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#### **10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

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

#### **11. IMPACT OF COVID-19**

In relation to the evolving Coronavirus situation, the management of the Fund is abiding by the instructions issued by Qatar Government authorities. The Fund's priority remains ensuring the health and safety of its employees whilst maintaining its business.

Management of the Fund is actively monitoring its Health and Safety Management policies and also ensuring to provide appropriate training and instructions to its staff and stakeholders on all health and safety matters.

As of the date of approval of these financial statements, there has been limited financial impact on the Fund from the situation.

#### **12. COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.