Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT AND
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2021

Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

Consolidated financial statements

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT
For the year ended 31 December 2021

The Board of Directors' is pleased to present the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, covering the overall performance of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC (the "Company" or "MDGH") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group").

Financial Highlights
The financial performance of MDGH for the year ended 31 December 2021 has significantly improved compared to the previous year mainly on account of improved revenue, increased income from equity accounted investees and increased fair value gain *(net)* from financial instrument, all primarily driven by improved market fundamentals in 2021.

Revenue for the year ended 31 December 2021 was AED 56,426 million as compared to AED 41,551 million (as reclassified) for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Profit for the year attributable to the Owner of the Group was AED 34,608 million for the year ended 31 December 2021 as compared to AED 9,066 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the Owner of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021 was AED 35,686 million compared to AED 7,718 million for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Total assets were AED 492,129 million as at 31 December 2021 as compared to AED 373,655 million as at 31 December 2020. Total liabilities were AED 188,270 million as at 31 December 2021 as compared to AED 154,029 million as at 31 December 2020.

Total equity attributable to the Owner of the Group was AED 296,097 million as at 31 December 2021 as compared to AED 217,815 million as at 31 December 2020.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

//Signed//

Waleed Al Mokarrab Al Muhairi
Chairman

//Signed//

Carlos Obeid
Group Chief Financial Officer

11 May 2022

KPMG

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Independent auditors' report

To the Shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC ("MDGH" or "the Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising 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 at 31 December 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the United Arab Emirates, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2020, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements on 4 May 2021.

Key audit matters

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

Classification of investments

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Given that the Group's principal activity is in investing and managing investments through different holdings in investees, management is required to determine the basis of accounting of its investments. In particular, the Group is required to assess whether it controls, jointly controls or exercises significant influence on certain investees considering the applicable IFRSs alongside other relevant factors. This is considered a key audit matter due to the significance of the judgement in classification of investments to the consolidated financial statements as a whole as well as the significant judgement involved in determining control, joint control or significant influence or the loss of it over the acquisitions and partial disposals made during 2021.	We evaluated the design and implementation of key controls over management's processes over classification of investments on initial recognition and subsequent reassessments. We examined on a sample basis, contractual arrangements relating to the significant investments (including shareholder agreements, among others) held by the Group, focusing on the rights attributed to the Group in investees. We also evaluated management's assessment of determining control, joint control or significant influence or the loss of it in accordance with the applicable IFRSs, for a sample of significant investments held by the Group. We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements of the Group in accordance with the applicable IFRS.

Valuation of financial assets classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy

Refer to notes 22 and 38(d) to the consolidated financial statements

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The Group's Level 3 financial assets include investments in equity securities, debt securities, funds, loans receivable and convertible bonds for which the Group determines the fair value using discounted cash flow models, combination of calibration, market and income approach, transaction price and Net Asset Valuation (NAV) statements that use significant unobservable inputs.	We evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over management's processes for valuation of financial assets classified as Level 3. We evaluated for a sample, with involvement of our valuation specialists, the valuation methodologies, key inputs and reasonableness of assumptions used by management to value Level 3 financial assets.

Valuation of financial assets classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy (continued)

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Estimation uncertainty exists for Level 3 financial assets where the valuation methodology use significant unobservable valuation inputs. As at 31 December 2021, the Group held AED 142 billion of Level 3 financial assets, which represent 79% of the total other financial assets. The valuation of the Group's financial assets in Level 3 fair value hierarchy was therefore considered a key audit matter given the degree of complexity involved in valuing these financial assets and the significance of the judgments and estimates made by the management in those valuations.	We tested the valuation of a sample of Level 3 financial assets. Depending on the nature of the financial asset, we engaged our valuation specialists, to assess the accuracy of key inputs used in management's valuation and benchmark them with external data, where relevant. Further, on a sample basis, for fair values of funds based on NAV statements, we inspected latest available NAV statements and agreed the NAV to audited fund financial statements where they were available or performed alternative audit procedures where the year-end NAV statements were unavailable. We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements of the Group in accordance with the applicable IFRS.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon).

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the (1) Company's Articles of Association (2) UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (as amended) and (3) UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021 on Commercial Companies and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

— Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

— Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

— Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

— Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

— Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by the Company's Articles of Association and UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (as amended) we report that:

i) we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

ii) the consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (as amended), and are in conformity with the books of account;

iii) the Group has maintained proper books of account;

iv) the consolidated financial information included in the Board of Directors' report is consistent with the books of account of the Group;

v) the investments in shares and stocks are included in notes 5, 7, 20, 22(b) and 38(d) to the consolidated financial statements and include purchases and investments made by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2021;

vi) note 34 to the consolidated financial statements discloses material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted; and

vii) based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened during the financial year ended 31 December 2021 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 (as amended) or in respect of the Company, its Articles of Association, which would materially affect its activities or its consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2021.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

Further, as required by the Resolution of the Chairman of the Abu Dhabi Accountability Authority No. (1) of 2017 pertaining to Auditing the Financial Statements of Subject Entities, we report that based on the information provided to us, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company has not complied, in all material respects, with the law of establishment of the Company and relevant provisions of the applicable laws, resolutions and circulars organising the Company's operations, which would have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as at 31 December 2021.

KPMG Lower Gulf Limited

Emilio Pera
Registration No.: 1146
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Date: 11 May 2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	***2021 AED millions***	*2020 AED millions*
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	10	**56,426**	41,551
Cost of sales	11	**(39,405)**	(39,449)
Gross profit		**17,021**	2,102
Research, development and exploration expenses	12	**(2,148)**	(2,175)
General and administrative expenses	13	**(10,159)**	(7,327)
Investment income *(net)*	14	**22,313**	5,154
Income from equity accounted investees *(net)*	20(b)	**12,014**	325
Other income *(net)*	15	**1,162**	3,141
Impairment losses related to financial assets at amortised cost *(net)*	38(a)	**(503)**	(2,000)
Other impairment charges *(net)*		**(167)**	(238)
Profit / (loss) before net finance expense and taxes		**39,533**	(1,018)
Finance income		**1,847**	1,885
Finance costs		**(4,057)**	(4,578)
Net foreign exchange loss		**(208)**	(368)
Net finance expense		**(2,418)**	(3,061)
Profit / (loss) before income tax from continuing operations		**37,115**	(4,079)
Income tax expense (*net)*	24	**(2,493)**	(45)
Profit / (loss) for the year from continuing operations		**34,622**	(4,124)
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	6	**245**	13,780
Profit for the year		**34,867**	9,656
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owner of the Group		**34,608**	9,066
Non-controlling interests		**259**	590
		34,867	9,656

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME continued
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Other comprehensive income / (loss)		
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	**(3,028)**	2,029
Gain / (loss) on hedge of net investments in foreign operations *(net)*	**2,055**	(1,908)
Share of other comprehensive income / (loss) of equity accounted investees	**1,885**	(1,693)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges and other reserves	**300**	4
	1,212	(1,568)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		
Re-measurements of defined benefit liability / asset	**(131)**	57
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of income tax	**1,081**	(1,511)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**35,948**	8,145
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
Owner of the Group	**35,686**	7,718
Non-controlling interests	**262**	427
	35,948	8,145

The attached notes 1 to 44 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	***2021 AED millions***	*2020 AED millions*
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	**84,003**	79,288
Intangible assets	17	**9,599**	9,379
Investment properties	18	**14,524**	10,157
Investment in equity accounted investees	20(a)	**84,038**	78,125
Other receivables and prepayments	21	**9,174**	16,334
Other financial assets	22	**178,212**	85,217
Derivative financial instruments	23	**50**	153
Defined benefit plan assets		**385**	517
Deferred tax assets	24	**1,548**	2,062
Total non-current assets		**381,533**	281,232
Current assets			
Inventories	25	**8,358**	6,856
Trade receivables	26	**7,343**	6,417
Other receivables and prepayments	21	**44,670**	55,078
Other financial assets	22	**745**	1,180
Derivative financial instruments	23	**290**	281
Cash and cash equivalents	27	**42,737**	21,650
		104,143	91,462
Assets classified as held for sale		**6,453**	961
Total current assets		**110,596**	92,423
TOTAL ASSETS		**492,129**	373,655
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	32	**56,136**	56,136
Additional shareholder contributions	34(d)	**119,290**	119,290
Shareholder current account	4	**45,946**	11,248
Retained earnings		**73,292**	30,786
Other reserves	33	**1,066**	(12)
Government grants	37(ii)	**367**	367
Total equity attributable to the Owner of the Group		**296,097**	217,815
Non-controlling interests		**7,762**	1,811
Total equity		**303,859**	219,626

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION continued
As at 31 December 2021

	Notes	***2021 AED millions***	*2020 AED millions*
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing borrowings	29	**115,895**	104,921
Derivative financial instruments	23	**1,015**	2,398
Provisions	30	**3,326**	3,634
Employees' benefit liabilities		**852**	820
Deferred tax liabilities	24	**3,877**	3,424
Other liabilities	31	**8,483**	4,114
Total non-current liabilities		**133,448**	119,311
Current liabilities			
Interest-bearing borrowings	29	**10,910**	17,028
Trade payables		**5,206**	3,792
Income tax payable		**1,143**	143
Derivative financial instruments	23	**437**	82
Provisions	30	**1,822**	1,397
Other liabilities	31	**33,147**	12,276
		52,665	34,718
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale		**2,157**	-
Total current liabilities		**54,822**	34,718
Total liabilities		**188,270**	154,029
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**492,129**	373,655

//Signed//

Waleed Al Mokarrab Al Muhairi
Chairman

//Signed//

Carlos Obeid
Group Chief Financial Officer

The attached notes 1 to 44 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in AED millions	*Share capital (note 32)*	*Additional shareholder contributions (note 34(d))*	*Shareholder current account (note 4)*	*Retained earnings*	*Other reserves (note 33)*	*Government grants (note 37(b))*	*Total equity attributable to the Owner of the Group*	*Non-controlling interests*	*Total*
At 1 January 2020	56,136	123,155	6,918	19,807	1,219	367	207,602	11,064	218,666
Profit for the year	-	-	-	9,066	-	-	9,066	590	9,656
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,348)	-	(1,348)	(163)	(1,511)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	9,066	(1,348)	-	7,718	427	8,145
Dividends to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(647)	(647)
Non-controlling interest on acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	234
Transfers from entities under common control *(see note 4)*	-	-	4,330	-	-	-	4,330	-	4,330
Disposal of stake in a subsidiary *(see note 6(ii))*	-	-	-	(85)	85	-	-	(9,663)	(9,663)
Transaction with Ultimate Parent *(see notes (i) and (ii))*	-	(3,865)	-	1,987	-	-	(1,878)	-	(1,878)
Contribution by non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	398	398
Other movements	-	-	-	11	32	-	43	(2)	41
At 31 December 2020	56,136	119,290	11,248	30,786	(12)	367	217,815	1,811	219,626

(i) During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Government of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (the "Government") agreed to settle the outstanding receivables relating to various Government mandated projects managed by the Group on behalf of the Government, amounting to AED 1,048 million. These amounts were settled against additional shareholder contribution. Further, unutilised advances relating to the completed Government projects amounting to AED 720 million were directly reversed to retained earnings.

(ii) By virtue of the Executive Council resolution dated 14 September 2020, a portion of land held by one of the subsidiaries of the Group was transferred to the Government for a consideration of AED 2,817 million settled through additional shareholder contribution. The gain of AED 1,267 million resulting from this shareholder transaction was directly recognised in retained earnings *(see note 37(k))*.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

All amounts in AED millions	*Share capital (note 32)*	*Additional shareholder contributions (note 34(d))*	*Shareholder current account (note 4)*	*Retained earnings*	*Other reserves (note 33)*	*Government grants (note 37(b))*	*Total equity attributable to the Owner of the Group*	*Non-controlling interests*	*Total equity*
At 1 January 2021	56,136	119,290	11,248	30,786	(12)	367	217,815	1,811	219,626
Profit for the period	-	-	-	34,608	-	-	34,608	259	34,867
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,078	-	1,078	3	1,081
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**34,608**	**1,078**	**-**	**35,686**	**262**	**35,948**
Dividends to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(175)	(175)
Transfer from entities under common control *(net) (see note (4))*	-	-	34,698	-	-	-	34,698	-	34,698
Non-controlling interest on acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	581	581
Acquisition of additional interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	(294)	-	-	(294)	(391)	(685)
Share-based payments of a subsidiary *(see note (i))*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	878	878
Disposal of stake in subsidiaries *(see notes (7(i) and 7(ii))*	-	-	-	8,242	-	-	8,242	4,790	13,032
Other movements	-	-	-	(50)	-	-	(50)	6	(44)
At 31 December 2021	**56,136**	**119,290**	**45,946**	**73,292**	**1,066**	**367**	**296,097**	**7,762**	**303,859**

(i) Share based payment consists of shares issued to key management personnel of GlobalFoundries Inc.

The attached notes 1 to 44 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	***2021 AED millions***	*2020 AED millions*
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		**34,867**	9,656
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation, amortisation and net impairment of property, plant and equipment, right of use and intangible assets	16,17	**10,664**	15,132
Investment income *(net)*	14	**(22,313)**	(5,154)
Other income *(net)*	15	**(1,162)**	(3,141)
Impairment charges *(net)*		**670**	2,238
Gain on disposal of subsidiaries *(net)*		**-**	(7,839)
Income from equity accounted investees	20(b)	**(12,014)**	(325)
Net finance expense		**2,418**	3,061
Income tax expense *(net)*	24	**2,493**	45
Net decommissioning and other provisions		**70**	444
Share-based payments		**878**	-
Non-cash income and expense from discontinued operations		**-**	(678)
		16,571	13,439
Change in inventories		**(1,479)**	(1,561)
Change in trade and other receivables and prepayments		**(358)**	348
Change in trade payables and other liabilities		**16,406**	(399)
Income taxes (paid) / refunded		**(583)**	262
Net cash generated from operating activities		**30,557**	12,089
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of financial investments		**(50,206)**	(32,269)
Proceeds from disposal, settlement, redemption of and distribution from financial investments		**13,185**	5,434
Acquisition of investees *(net of cash acquired) (see note (i))*		**(10,089)**	(4,131)
Proceeds from disposal of investees *(net of cash disposed) (see note (i))*		**4,224**	19,450
Acquisition of non-current assets *(see note (ii))*		**(11,611)**	(11,078)
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets *(see note (ii))*		**1,103**	2,004
Change in long-term deposits		**19,695**	2,533
Dividend income received		**5,896**	3,622
Interest income received		**3,194**	2,295
Net cash used in investing activities		**(24,609)**	(12,140)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS continued

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	*2021 AED millions*	*2020 AED millions*
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from government grants		**231**	1,052
Proceeds from partial disposal of investees	7	**13,032**	-
Proceeds from issuance of interest-bearing borrowings	29	**33,367**	39,570
Repayment of borrowings and lease liabilities		**(29,487)**	(34,469)
Interest paid		**(4,618)**	(3,216)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		**(175)**	(647)
Net cash generated from financing activities		**12,350**	2,290
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**18,298**	2,239
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**21,650**	20,337
Net foreign exchange fluctuation		**2,789**	(926)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	27	**42,737**	21,650

(i) Investees include subsidiaries, equity accounted investees and net assets classified as held for sale.

(ii) Non-current assets comprise of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties.

Significant non-cash transactions have been excluded from the consolidated statement of cash flows. Refer to the consolidated statement of changes in equity and note 4.

The attached notes 1 to 44 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1 LEGAL STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC, formerly Mubadala Development Company PJSC, ("MDGH" or "the Company") is registered as a public joint stock company in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates ("UAE"). The Company was established by the Emiri Decree No. 12, dated 6 October 2002 and was incorporated on 27 October 2002. The Company's registered head office is PO Box 45005, Abu Dhabi, UAE.

The Company and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") are engaged in investing and managing investments, in sectors and entities that contribute to the Emirate of Abu Dhabi's strategy to diversify its economy. Consequently, the Group holds interests in a wide range of sectors and industries.

The Company is wholly owned by Mubadala Investment Company PJSC (the "Shareholder" or the "Parent") and the ultimate parent of the Company is the Government of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (the "Ultimate Parent").

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 11 May 2022.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), applicable provisions of the Company's Articles of Association and applicable requirements of the UAE Federal Law No.2 of 2015 and the Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021 on Commercial Companies. The Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021 was issued on 20 September 2021 and came into effect on 2 January 2022. It repealed the UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 (as amended).

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) measured at fair value;
- Investment property – measured at fair value;
- Assets held for sale – measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell;
- Defined benefit pension plans and plan assets measured at fair value; and
- Certain non-current assets received as government grants which are measured at nominal value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in UAE Dirhams, ("AED") which is the Company's functional and presentational currency. All financial information presented in AED has been rounded to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION continued

(d) Use of estimates and judgements continued

Judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements and significant estimates *(see note 40)*.

(e) New and revised IFRSs

(i) New and revised IFRSs adopted in the consolidated financial statements

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2021.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)

The amendments provide practical reliefs related to modifications of financial instruments and lease contracts or hedging relationships triggered by a replacement of a benchmark interest rate in a contract with a new alternative benchmark rate.

If the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability measured at amortised cost changes as a result of interest rate benchmark reform (‘IBOR reform’), then the Group updates the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by the IBOR reform. A change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows is required by IBOR reform if the following conditions are met:

- the change is necessary as a direct consequence of the reform; and
- the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis – i.e. the basis immediately before the change.

If changes are made to a financial asset or financial liability in addition to changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by IBOR reform, then the Group first updates the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by IBOR reform. Subsequently, the Group applies the policies on accounting for modifications set out above to the additional changes.

The amendments also provide a practical expedient to use a revised discount rate that reflects the change in interest rate when remeasuring a lease liability because of a lease modification that is required by interest rate benchmark reform.

Further, the amendments provide a series of temporary exceptions from certain hedge accounting requirements when a change required by interest rate benchmark reform occurs to a hedged item and/or hedging instrument that permit the hedge relationship to be continued without interruption. The Group applies the following reliefs as and when uncertainty arising from IBOR reform is no longer present with respect to the timing and the amount of the interest rate benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or hedging instrument:

- the Group amends the designation of a hedging relationship to reflect changes that are required by the reform without discontinuing the hedging relationship; and
- when a hedged item in a cash flow hedge is amended to reflect the changes that are required by the reform, the amount accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve is deemed to be based on the alternative benchmark rate on which the hedged future cash flows are determined.

These amendments had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION continued

(e) New and revised IFRSs continued

(i) New and revised IFRSs adopted in the consolidated financial statements continued

Impact of the initial application of COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021—Amendment to IFRS 16

In March 2021, the Board issued Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16) that extends the practical expedient to apply to reduction in lease payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022. These amendments introduce a practical expedient available to lessees in accounting for rent concessions (e.g. rent holidays and deferrals of lease payments) that are a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and that satisfy certain other criteria. The adoption of the amendment has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

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

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements for such contracts. IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The Group does not have any significant insurance contracts and accordingly IFRS 17 is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to clarify that liabilities are classified as current or non-current depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Further, the amendments also clarifies that classification is not affected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption to exclude transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences – e.g. leases and decommissioning liabilities. The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. For leases and decommissioning liabilities, the associated deferred tax asset and liabilities will need to be recognised from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. For all other transactions, the amendments apply to transactions that occur after the beginning of the earliest period presented. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendment.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION continued

(e) New and revised IFRSs continued

(ii) New and revised IFRSs issued but not yet effective and not early adopted continued

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements—Disclosure of Accounting Policies (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

The amendments change the requirements in IAS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The Group does not expect a material impact from this amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors—Definition of Accounting Estimates (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023)

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted. The Group does not expect a material impact from this amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3 (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

In May 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* - Reference to the Conceptual Framework. The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements.

The IASB also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately.

At the same time, the IASB decided to clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements.

The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and apply prospectively. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendments.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION continued

(e) New and revised IFRSs continued

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

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16 (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment. The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of the amendment.

Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37 (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making.

The amendments apply a "directly related cost approach". The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. The Group does not expect a material impact from this amendment on its consolidated financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020 (applicable for reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2022)

These amendments includes changes to the following standards:

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* – This amendment clarifies which fees should be included in the 10% test for derecognition of financial liabilities. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either borrower or lender on the other's behalf.
- IFRS 16 *Leases* – This amends the illustrative example 13 to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements, to remove any potential confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

The Group does not expect the amendments to have significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Group for all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. 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:

- power over the entity (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

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

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

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. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries are adjusted where necessary to ensure conformity with the policies adopted by the Group.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the Owner of the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(a) Basis of consolidation continued

(ii) Changes in Group's ownership interest in existing subsidiaries

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

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities of the subsidiary.

The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequent accounting for the retained interest as an investment in an associate or a joint venture or financial asset.

<u>Disposals of interest in a subsidiary that does not contain a business, as defined in IFRS 3, to an equity accounted investee</u>

Gain or loss, including the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income that would be reclassified to profit or loss, on the disposal of interest in a subsidiary that does not contain a business as defined in IFRS 3, to an equity accounted investee, is recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in that equity accounted investee and the remaining gain or loss is eliminated against the carrying amount of the investment in the equity accounted investee.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(a) Basis of consolidation continued

(iii) Business combinations

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

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

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes* and IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*, respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control including control achieved in a business that was joint operation) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

The Group, when it participates in a joint operation but does not have joint control, might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in IFRS 3. In such a scenario the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(a) Basis of consolidation continued

(iv) Acquisition of interest in entities under common control

Acquisition of controlling interest in entities that are under common control of the Shareholder which lack commercial substance and are based on a decision by the Shareholder are accounted for in accordance with the pooling of interest method of accounting using predecessor values method. The consolidated financial statements of the combined entities are presented as if the business had been combined from the date when the combining entities were first brought under common control without restating and presenting the prior period. The assets and liabilities are accounted for at carrying amounts previously recorded in the books of the transferor. The components of equity of the acquired entities are added to the same components within the Group's equity. Any transaction cost paid for acquisition is recognised directly in equity.

Acquisition of controlling interest in entities that are under common control of the Shareholder which have commercial substance are recorded using the acquisition method.

Acquisition of interest in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method from entities under common control based on a decision by the Shareholder are accounted for using the carrying value in the books of the transferor.

Acquisition of FVTPL investments from entities under common control based on a decision by the Shareholder are accounted for at their fair value on the transfer date.

Disposals of interest in entities to parties under common control

Disposals of interest in entities to parties under common control of the Shareholder, which lack commercial substance and are based on a decision by the Shareholder are accounted for on the date of transfer without restatement of prior years. Any gain or loss arising on such transaction is recorded directly in equity.

When disposals of interest in entities to parties under common control of the Shareholder have commercial substance, the difference between the fair value of the consideration received and the net carrying value of interest in such entities is recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Determining whether a transaction has commercial substance
A business transaction is said to have commercial substance when it is expected that the future cash flows of a business will change as a result of the transaction which is considered to have occurred when there is a significant change in any one of the following (not including tax considerations):

- Risk: such as experiencing an increase in the risk that inbound cash flows will not occur as the result of a transaction;
- Timing: such as a change in the timing of cash inflows received as the result of a transaction;
- Amount: such as a change in the amount paid as the result of a transaction

(v) Investment in associates and joint arrangements

Associates are those entities over which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds 20% or more of the voting power of the investee.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(a) Basis of consolidation continued

(v) Investment in associates and joint arrangements continued

For the purpose of accounting for its interests in joint arrangements, the Group segregates its investments in joint arrangements into two types – joint ventures and joint operations.

Joint ventures are joint arrangements whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint ventures are those investments in distinct legal entities over whose activities the Group has joint control, established by contractual agreement and requiring unanimous consent for strategic financial and operating decisions.

Joint operations are joint arrangements whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. When the investor has previously held an investment in the entity (generally accounted for under IFRS 9), the deemed cost of the associate or joint venture is the fair value of the original investment at the date that significant influence or joint control is obtained plus the consideration paid for the additional stake.

The Group applies IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* to long term interest in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied. These include long term interests which in substance form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture. While applying this, the Group does not take into account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on net investment, recognised as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures, after adjustments to align the accounting policies of asscoiates and joint ventures with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences, until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases.

In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity (other than due to other comprehensive income) of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in consolidated statement of comprehensive income and corresponding effect would be reflected in the net carrying value of interest in such investees.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate or joint venture, the carrying amount of that interest (including any long-term investments) is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has a constructive or legal obligation to contribute to such losses or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Any excess of the acquisition cost over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate or joint venture is treated at the acquisition date as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities over the acquisition cost, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income representing gain on acquisition.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(a) Basis of consolidation continued

(v) Investment in associates and joint arrangements continued

After application of equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in associate or joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets (see note 3(t))*.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. Upon disposal of equity accounted investees that results in a loss of significant influence or joint control, any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the equity accounted investee attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the equity accounted investee. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to equity accounted investee on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by the equity accounted investees would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

When a Group's entity undertakes its activities under joint operations, the Group as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

- its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Group, as a joint operator, accounts for the assets, liabilities, income and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the IFRSs applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

(vi) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign currency translation gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees, involving assets that do not constitute a business, are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(b) Revenue from sale of goods and services

Revenue from sale of goods and services primarily include income from sale of semiconductor wafers, sale of petrochemicals, exploration and production activities, aircraft maintenance and repairs, components leasing and sale, satellite capacity leasing revenue and medical services.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(b) Revenue from sale of goods and services continued

Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

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

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

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

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

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

- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time or over time.

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

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs; or

- The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

- The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where none of the above conditions is met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied. The Group is required to assess each of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognising revenue.

When the Group satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(b) Revenue from sale of goods and services continued

Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 continued

Variable consideration
If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with a right of return and volume rebates. The rights of return and volume rebates give rise to variable consideration for the Group.

Rights of return
Certain contracts provide a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period. The Group uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Group will be entitled. The requirements in IFRS 15 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. For goods that are expected to be returned, instead of revenue, the Group recognises a refund liability. A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) is also recognised for the right to recover products from a customer.

Significant financing component
Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers, the Group uses the practical expedient in IFRS 15 and does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Group also receives long-term advances from customers for the sale of goods. The transaction price for such contracts is discounted, using the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and its customers at contract inception, to take into consideration the significant financing component.

Non-cash consideration
The Group applies the requirements of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* in measuring the fair value of the non-cash consideration. If the fair value cannot be reasonably estimated, the non-cash consideration is measured indirectly by reference to the stand-alone selling price of the goods or services supplied. The fair value of such non-cash consideration received from the customer is included in the transaction price and measured when the Group obtains control of the goods or services.

(i) Sale of semiconductor wafers

The Group recognises revenue when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to customers for an amount that reflects the consideration that the Group expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Generally, the Group's customers obtain control at the point of shipment from the Group's facilities for wafers, and over time for pre-fabrication services such as non-recurring engineering services and mask production based on a percentage of costs incurred over total expected costs. Sales taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are accounted for on a net basis and therefore excluded from revenue in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(b) Revenue from sale of goods and services continued

Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 continued

(i) Sale of semiconductor wafers continued

Prior to 2021, the Group concluded that the Group met the criteria to recognize revenue for wafers over time upon the initial application of IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers in 2018, on the basis that the Group fabricated customised wafers to customers' specifications and had contractual enforceable right to payment including a reasonable profit (due to the existence of cancellation clauses for each arrangement). Thus, the Group previously recognised wafer revenue over time during the manufacturing process, based on a percentage of wafer costs incurred over total expected wafer costs. Cost of revenue was recognised in the same period as related revenue. During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Group modified the cancellation terms of the Group's contracts with customers that are applicable to wafer products. As a result, the Group no longer met the criteria to account for revenue recognition from contracts with customers over time on the outstanding purchase orders at the contract modification date, and future orders thereafter. Consequently, the Group now recognise revenue on the impacted outstanding wafers orders and future orders at the point at which control of the wafers is transferred to the customer, which the Group determined to be at the point of wafer shipment from our facilities ("Wafer Shipment basis"). Cost of revenue is recognised at the same time as related revenue, at the point of shipment. Prior to the point of shipment, inventories are increased to reflect costs incurred.

(ii) Petroleum and petrochemicals

Revenue from the sale of petroleum and petrochemicals products in which the Group has an interest with other producers is recognised based on the Group's share of liftings or offtake arrangements. Lifting or off-take arrangements for hydrocarbons produced by certain of the Group's joint operations are such that each participant may not receive its precise share of the overall production, which is based on the Group's working interest and the terms of the relevant production sharing contracts (also known as "entitlements"). There may be an imbalance between cumulative entitlement and cumulative liftings that is termed as 'under lift' or 'over lift'. Under lift and over lift are valued at a) market value b) cost or c) lower of market value and cost, depending on the contractual terms of arrangement requiring physical settlement or cash balancing. Movements during an accounting period are adjusted through cost of sales.

Where forward sale and purchase contracts for oil or natural gas have been determined to be for trading purposes, the associated sales and purchases are reported net.

(iii) Aircraft maintenance and repairs

The Group is in the business of leasing, trading, repair and maintenance of aircraft engines and components.

Revenue from contracts with customers in relation to maintenance and repair of aircrafts and related components is recognised over time. The Group measures progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation using the input method which considers the basis of the entity's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of the performance obligation (for example: resources consumed, labour hours expended, costs incurred, time elapsed) relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

Revenue from contracts with customers for sale of composite aero-structure parts and provision of services is recognised at a point in time at which the performance obligations are met.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty.

Revenue arising from operating lease and access agreements is measured at the fair value of the consideration received. The Group recognises income from lease and access agreements on a straight-line basis over the agreement terms.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(b) Revenue from sale of goods and services continued

Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 continued

(iii) Aircraft maintenance and repairs continued

The access agreements have a single performance obligation, the transaction price is fixed based on a monthly access fee rate, and the single performance obligation is met over the access agreement term.

(iv) Satellite capacity leasing revenue

The Group is in the business of leasing of satellite communication capacity and providing telecormunication services via satellite to customers. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer and at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties). In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to customer (if any).

Infrastructure revenue primarily represents revenue from leasing of satellite capacity and related services. Lease revenue is recognised accordance with IFRS 16. Service revenue is recognised over time as rendered.

Managed solutions revenue represents end-to-end integrated satellite communication and managed solutions provided to customers (which includes supply of services, goods or both). Revenue is typically recognised in profit or loss based on milestones reached, time elapsed units delivered. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding the recovery of the consideration due, the associate costs or the possible return of the goods or the rejection of the services provided.

Mobility solutions revenue includes revenue from mobile satellite services (airtime revenue - voice, data and messaging services) and sale a related equipment and accessories. Service revenue is recognised over the period in which the services are provided. Revenue from the sale of goods (i.e. equipment and accessories) is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when the goods are delivered and titles have passed. Revenue is recognised net of returns, upfront discounts and sales commissions.

Revenue from the sale of prepaid cards is recognised on the actual utilisation of the prepaid card and is deferred in deferred revenue until the customer uses the airtime, or the credit expires.

Data solutions revenue includes revenue from provision of satellite broadband services to customers and sale of related equipment and accessories. Service revenue is recognised as rendered. Revenue from the sale of goods (i.e. equipment and accessories) is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when the goods are delivered and titles have passed.

Revenue is recognised net of returns, upfront discounts and sales commissions.

(v) Medical services

Revenue from medical services primarily represents the aggregate invoiced amount for the services provided to the patients (insured and non-insured) during the year and is stated net of any discounts allowed and insurance denials. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which services are provided.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(c) Exploration, evaluation and development expenditures

<u>Oil and gas exploration, evaluation and development expenditures</u>

The Group follows the successful efforts method of accounting for its oil and gas exploration, evaluation, appraisal and development expenditures. Under this method, costs of acquiring properties, drilling successful exploration and appraisal wells, and all development costs are capitalised. All other costs are charged to profit or loss as and when incurred.

Licence and property acquisition costs
Exploration licence and leasehold property acquisition costs are capitalised within exploration and evaluation assets. If no future activity is planned, the remaining balance of the licence and property acquisition costs is written off.

These costs are initially amortised over the term of the agreement on a straight-line basis during the exploration phase. Upon recognition of proven reserves, including internal approval for development, the relevant expenditure is transferred to property, plant and equipment and is then amortised based on the unit of production method (once production is underway).

Exploration and appraisal expenditures
Annual lease rentals, exploratory geological and geophysical costs including seismic costs incurred during exploration phase, are charged to profit or loss as and when incurred. Costs associated directly with drilling of exploratory wells are capitalised within exploration and evaluation assets until the drilling of well is complete and the results have been evaluated. These costs include employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, rig costs, delay rentals, drilling services and payments made to contractors. If potentially commercial quantities of hydrocarbons are not found, the exploration expenditures are written off as a dry hole. If hydrocarbons are found and, subject to further appraisal activity, are likely to be capable of commercial development, the costs continue to be carried as an asset.

Costs directly associated with appraisal activity, including the costs of drilling appraisal wells and additional seismic, geological and geophysical activities, undertaken to determine the size, characteristics and commercial potential of a reservoir following the initial discovery of hydrocarbons, are initially capitalised as part of exploration and evaluation assets.

All such carried costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review at least once a year to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. When such intent no longer exists, or if there is a change in circumstances signifying an adverse change in initial judgement, these costs are written off and classified under “exploration costs”. When commercial reserves of hydrocarbons are determined and development is approved by management, the relevant expenditure is transferred to property, plant and equipment.

Development expenditures
Expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and the drilling of development wells, including service, recompletion and unsuccessful development or delineation wells, is capitalised within property, plant and equipment and is depreciated upon the commencement of production as described in the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment *(see note 3(n)(iii))*.

Depreciation, depletion and amortisation of oil and gas assets
Oil and gas assets are depreciated using a unit of production method, using estimated proven and probable reserves. The unit-of-production rate for the amortisation of field development costs takes into account expenditures incurred to date, together with approved future development expenditure required to develop reserves.

The impact of changes in estimated reserves is dealt with prospectively by amortising the remaining carrying value of the asset over the expected future production. If reserves estimates are revised downwards, earnings could be affected by higher depreciation expense or an immediate write-down of the property’s carrying value.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(c) Exploration, evaluation and development expenditures continued

Other mining rights

Mineral rights, other than hydrocarbons, acquired in a business combination are recognised at cost i.e. the fair value attributable to rights acquired in a business combination. Subsequent to initial recognition, these rights are stated at cost less impairment losses until the commencement of mining activities. Upon commencement of mining activities, mineral rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses and are amortised based on the units of production method.

(d) Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- the availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Upon initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use over the expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Development costs which do not meet the above criteria are expensed as incurred.

(e) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Foreign currency gains or losses on monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the translation of equity securities designated at FVOCI or a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation that is effective, or qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent hedges are effective, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(e) Foreign currency continued

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisitions, are translated to the presentation currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to presentation currency at average exchange rates.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve ("FCTR") in equity. However, if the foreign operation is a non-wholly owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportion of the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture, that includes a foreign operation, while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented within equity in the FCTR.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(f) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets (except trade receivables and debt securities) and liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

i. Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Financial assets (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Financial instruments continued

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured as:

- Financial assets at amortised cost;
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group 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.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The Group 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 interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising 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.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Financial instruments continued

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement continued

Financial assets continued
Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest
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 principal and interest, 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 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 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.

Under IFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. A financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Financial instruments continued

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement continued

Financial assets continued
Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at 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. However, *(see note (f)(ii))* for derivatives designated as hedging instruments.
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 investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate 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.
Equity investments at 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 reclassified to profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, call deposits and term deposits which are readily convertible into known amount of cash and cash equivalents and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows. Cash and cash equivalents have an original maturity of three months or less. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

Financial liabilities
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Financial instruments continued

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement continued

Financial liabilities continued
Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs in the event that a specified party fails to meet its obligation when due in accordance with the contractual terms. Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at their fair value, which is likely to equal the premium received on issuance. The received premium is included within other liabilities and is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The guarantee liability is subsequently recognised at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected payments

Loans and borrowings
Loans and borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest rate ("EIR") method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

When a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified without resulting in derecognition, a gain or loss should be recognised immediately in profit or loss. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows discounted at the original EIR. This means that the difference cannot be spread over the remaining life of the instrument.

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

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

Fair value measurement
The determination of fair values of financial assets and liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer quotations for financial instruments traded in active markets. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. Quoted bid prices are used for financial assets and quoted ask prices are used for financial liabilities.

For financial instruments not traded on an active market, fair value is determined based on recent transactions, brokers' quotes or a widely recognised valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Group, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instrument.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Financial instruments continued

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement continued

Fair value measurement continued
The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received, unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets.

Derecognition
Financial assets
The Group 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 Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its consolidated statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities
The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Group 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 consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group 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.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting
The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates and certain derivatives and non-derivative financial liabilities as hedges of foreign exchange risk on a net investment in a foreign operation.

At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Group documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Financial instruments continued

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement continued

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting
Cash flow hedges
When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognised in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The Group designates only the change in fair value of the spot element of forward exchange contracts as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the forward element of forward exchange contracts ('forward points') is separately accounted for as a cost of hedging and recognised as cost of hedging reserve within equity.

When the hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item such as inventory, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognised.

For all other hedged forecast transactions, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or is exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in equity until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or, for other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods as the hedged item expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedged items future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Fair value hedges
The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as other expense. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as other expense.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. The EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Financial instruments continued

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement continued

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting continued
Short selling
In certain instances, the Group sells securities that it does not own and therefore, it will be obliged to purchase such securities at a future date. When the Group sells a security short, an amount equal to the proceeds received is recorded as a liability and is subsequently adjusted to the current market value of the securities sold short. Upon the closing of the short position, the difference between the proceeds originally received and the cost of the securities purchased to close the short position is recognised as a realised gain or loss. This is disclosed on the consolidated statement of financial position in liabilities under financial liabilities through profit or loss. These positions are shown as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss until they are realised. Upon realisation, they are shown in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as loss or income from financial investments.

Hedges of a net investment
Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised directly in other comprehensive income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recognised directly in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

Separable embedded derivatives
Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Other derivatives
All gains and losses from changes in the fair values of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting or are not designated as such are recognised immediately in the profit or loss.

(g) Government grants

As the Government of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is the ultimate parent of the Shareholder of the Company, on receipt of any assistance from the Government of Abu Dhabi, the Group evaluates the assistance to determine if the transaction is a transaction with the Government in their capacity as the ultimate parent and therefore treated as equity contribution, or if not, then as a government grant.

This determination is done after considering various factors not limited to the following:

- if the purpose of the assistance was a restricted purpose;
- are there conditions associated with the receipt of the assistance;
- is there evidence of an equity transaction;
- the legal form and documentation of assistance; and
- would similar support or assistance be given by the Government to an entity not owned by the Government.

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(g) Government grants continued

Non-monetary government grants accounting

(i) Land

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

Land received as government grants that do not meet the criteria that future economic benefits will flow to the Group, are not recognised, but their existence is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Furthermore, for certain plots of land based on their current or intended use, it is certain that no future economic benefits will flow to the Group from use of such lands. These are not recognised as assets, but their existence is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

The determination of whether future economic benefits will flow to the Group is made by management using guidelines approved by the Board of Directors; each such determination is also approved by the Board of Directors. Once the determination is made, land is recognised in the consolidated financial statements at nominal value.

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

(ii) Others

Other non-monetary government grants are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at nominal value, and the granted assets are classified with other assets of the same nature as the granted item.

Monetary government grants
Monetary government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

Monetary grants that compensate the Group for expenses to be incurred are initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as a deferred liability. Subsequent to initial recognition, such grants are released to profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the related expenses are recognised.

Where monetary government grants compensate for the cost of assets, such assets are carried at cost, less the value of the monetary government grants received. Asset values so derived are depreciated over the useful life of the relevant asset. Monetary government grants for investments in other business enterprises are credited directly to the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(h) Finance income and expenses

(i) Finance income from loans

Finance income from loans comprises interest income on loans given to third parties and equity accounted investees. Finance income from loans is recognised in profit or loss as they accrue using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Net finance expense

Net finance expense comprises interest income on short term deposits and advances, effective interest on service concession receivables; and interest expenses on term loans, amortisation of loan arrangement fees and foreign exchange gains and losses that are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue using the effective interest method. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on net basis in profit or loss depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

(i) Dividend income

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

(j) Income tax

Income tax expense / benefit comprise current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The Group determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty needs to be followed. The Group applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments.

The Group considers whether it has any material uncertain tax positions based on its tax filings and tax positions taken in different jurisdictions and also considers the probability of these being challenged by the tax authorities. The Group determines that is probable that its material tax positions will be accepted by the taxation authorities and that the interpretation does not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(j) Income tax continued

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

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

(k) Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable;
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included; and
- The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(l) Investment tax credits

The Group accounts for investment tax credits using the cost-reduction approach. Investment tax credits related to the acquisition of assets are deducted from the related assets with depreciation calculated on the net amount. Investment tax credits related to current expenses are included in the determination of income or loss for the year.

(m) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred *(see note 3(h))*.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(n) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Owned assets
Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, except for land, received as government grants which are stated at nominal value *(see note 3(g))*. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. The cost of property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination is stated at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalised borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Leased assets
The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee except for leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g. personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured based on the amortised cost method. Lessees will also be required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g. a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Right-to-use assets are initially measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments. It is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for certain re-measurement of the lease liability. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment review similar to property, plant and equipment assets. When a right-of-use asset initially meets the definition of investment property, it is presented within the same line as Investment Properties. The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at fair value, in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(n) Property, plant and equipment continued

(i) Recognition and measurement continued

Group as lessor
Leases where the Group transfers substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset through its contractual arrangements to the customer are considered as a finance lease. The amounts due from the lessee are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position as financial assets (finance lease receivables) and are carried at the amount of the net investment in the lease after making provision for impairment, if any. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases. Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. The costs of the day-to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Oil and gas assets are depreciated using the unit-of-production method by reference to the ratio of production in the period and the related proved and probable reserves in the field, taking into account future development expenditure necessary to bring those reserves into production. *See note 3(c)* for accounting policy on depreciation, depletion and amortisation of oil and gas assets.

Land is not depreciated. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their estimated useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Depreciation on assets other than oil and gas assets, land and leased assets, is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Estimated useful lives
Buildings, plant and office equipment	2 - 50 years
Aircraft engines and spares	10 - 30 years
Computers	3 - 5 years
Others	3 - 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate *(see note 40(b))*.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(n) Property, plant and equipment continued

(iv) Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised within "other income (net)" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the asset is derecognised.

(v) Capital work in progress

The Group capitalises all costs relating to the construction of property, plant and equipment as capital work in progress, up to the date of the completion and commissioning of the asset. These costs are transferred from capital work in progress to the appropriate asset classification upon completion and commissioning, and are depreciated over the useful economic life applicable to the respective asset category, from the date of such completion and commissioning.

(o) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. For the measurement of goodwill at initial recognition *(see note 3(a)(iii))*. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In respect of equity accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment, and an impairment loss on such an investment is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the equity accounted investee. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units are estimated based on the higher of the fair values less cost to sell and value in use. Value in use is determined with the assistance of independent valuers, as well as by internal estimates. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or group of cash- generating units) which is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

(ii) Brands and trademarks

Acquired brands, trademarks and licenses are shown at historical costs. Trademarks and licenses primarily have indefinite useful lives and are subject to impairment testing which is performed annually or in case of triggering events.

(iii) Service concession arrangements

The Group recognises an intangible asset arising from a service concession arrangement when it has a right to charge for usage of the concession infrastructure. An intangible asset received as consideration for providing construction or upgrade services in a service concession arrangement is measured at fair value upon initial recognition (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, the intangible asset is measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(o) Intangible assets continued

(iv) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets, which includes patents, customer contracts and other intangible assets, have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Greenhouse gas emission allowances
In the absence of a current IFRS standard or interpretation on accounting for greenhouse gas emission allowances, the following principles have been applied:

- Emission rights granted free of charge are accounted for at market price prevailing at the beginning of the year to which it relates and are recognised with a credit to other liabilities;
- Emission rights acquired from the market are measured at acquisition cost;
- Liabilities resulting from potential differences between available quotas and quotas to be delivered at the end of the compliance period are accounted for as liabilities and measured at acquisition cost; and
- Spot market transactions are recognised in income at cost.

Emission rights are recognised as non-amortisable intangible assets and are derecognised when they are delivered, transferred to third parties or expire. At the end of the compliance period, the Group delivers CO_2 emission rights equal to the volume of emissions made during the year. If the net realisable value of the emissions rights is less than their carrying amount, the value of the emission rights owned will be reduced to market value.

(v) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(vi) Business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

(vii) Derecognition

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

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(o) Intangible assets continued

(viii) Amortisation

License fees relating to mineral exploration and production rights and oil reserves are amortised using the unit-of-production method *(see note 3(c))*. Favourable supply contracts acquired in a business combination are amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract.

Possible and contingent hydrocarbons reserves acquired in a business combination are amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the project until the reserves move to the proved and probable category. After the reserves move to the proved and probable category, they are amortised based on the unit-of-production method.

Amortisation of other intangible assets is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Estimated useful lives
Trademarks	Indefinite
Patents	7 - 20 years
Software	2 - 10 years
Customer contracts	3 – 20 years
Others	3 - 48 years and unit of production

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end date and adjusted if appropriate.

The estimated useful life of an intangible asset in a service concession arrangement is the period from when the Group is able to charge the tenants for the use of the infrastructure to the end of the concession period.

(p) Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental and / or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gain and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

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

The investment property portfolio is valued through a mix of internal valuations and / or independent external valuations. Where external independent valuation is used management engages external independent valuation companies, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued. The fair values are based on market values, being the estimated price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(p) Investment properties continued

The fair value measurement 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. Where appropriate, the specific approved usage of the investment property is given due consideration. In the absence of reliable estimates of current prices in an active market, the valuations are prepared by considering the aggregate of the estimated future cash flows expected to be received from the property. A yield that reflects the specific risks inherent in the net cash flows is then applied to the net annual cash flows to arrive at the property valuation.

Valuations reflect, when appropriate, the type of tenants actually in occupation or responsible for meeting lease commitments or likely to be in occupation after letting vacant accommodation, the allocation of maintenance and insurance responsibilities between the Group and the lessee, and the remaining economic life of the property.

(q) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

For inventories other than petrochemicals and land and building held for sale, cost is based on the weighted average cost method (or standard costs approximately equal to cost based on weighted average cost method) and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Cost also comprises directly attributable productions costs and a proportionate share of fixed and variable overhead production costs. Allocated overhead costs are primarily calculated based on normal capacity utilisation. Financing costs are not included in production costs.

For inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and raw materials relating to petrochemicals cost is determined on first-in first-out basis (FIFO method).

The cost of land and building held for sale is determined based on the specific identification method. Where land and building held for sale is transferred from another asset category, the carrying value at the date of change is the deemed cost of inventory for subsequent accounting.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The Group assesses the net realisable value of the inventories at the end of each year and recognises the appropriate impairment if this value is lower than the carrying amount. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value because of changed economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed.

(r) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised if, as a result of past events, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(r) Provisions and contingent liabilities continued

Product warranties
The Group warrants that products will meet the stated functionality as agreed to in each sale arrangement. The Group provides for the estimated warranty costs under these guarantees based upon historical experience, a weighting of possible outcomes against their associated probabilities, and management's estimates of the level of future claims and accrues for specific items at the time their existence is known and the amounts can be estimated. The initial estimate of warranty-related cost is revisited annually.

Decommissioning liabilities
Liabilities for decommissioning costs are recognised when the Group becomes legally or constructively obliged to dismantle and remove a facility or an item of plant and to restore the site on which it is located, and when a reasonable estimate of that liability can be made. The amount of the obligation is estimated at current prices and in accordance with local conditions and requirements. Liabilities for decommissioning costs are provided for at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows. A corresponding item of property, plant and equipment in an amount equivalent to the provision is included in the respective class of asset. This is subsequently depreciated or depleted as part of the capital costs of the facility or item of plant. Subsequent to initial recognition, any change, other than unwinding of discount, is recognised in property, plant and equipment.

Legal provisions
The Group is involved in litigation from time-to-time in the ordinary course of business. At each reporting date, the Group evaluates litigation matters and review with the Group's legal department and external counsel, the status of various outstanding legal cases and, where appropriate, establish provisions and disclose any contingent liabilities as required by IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. In order to make an assessment for legal provisions and contingent liabilities, the Group considers various factors including, but not limited to, reviewing, on a case-by-case basis, the underlying facts of pending or threatened litigation, the Group's history with prior claims, the actual or possible claim assessment by internal and external counsel and the status of negotiations.

Based on the Group's overall assessment of the case, if the Group believes it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, the Group then determines whether a reliable estimate can be made. The management estimates the amount to be recorded as a provision in the consolidated financial statements based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period

Contingent liabilities
Contingent liabilities are possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by future events not wholly within the Group's control or present obligation where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote. Also, to the extent any information required is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, that fact is stated.

If disclosure of some or all of the information is expected to prejudice seriously the Group's position in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of a provision or contingent liability, the Group does not disclose such information, but does disclose the general nature of the dispute, together with the fact that, and the reason why, the information has not been disclosed.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(s) Staff terminal benefits and pensions

Entities domiciled in the UAE
For the Group entities domiciled in UAE, a provision for staff terminal benefits is made in accordance with the UAE Federal Labour Law and is determined as the liability that would arise if the employment of all staff were terminated at the reporting date.

Monthly pension contributions are made in respect of UAE National employees, who are covered by the Law No. 2 of 2000. The contribution made by the Group is recognised in profit or loss. The pension fund is administered by the Government of Abu Dhabi, Finance Department, represented by the Abu Dhabi Retirement Pensions and Benefits Fund. Other than the monthly pension contributions, there is no further obligation on the Group.

An actuarial valuation is not performed on staff terminal and other benefits in respect of UAE employees as the net impact of the discount rate and future salary and benefits level on the present value of the benefits obligation are not expected by management to be significant.

Entities domiciled outside the UAE
For the Group entities domiciled outside the UAE, provision for staff terminal benefits is made in accordance with the applicable provisions under the regulations prevalent in countries in which the respective entity operates. The Group companies operate various pension schemes. The schemes are generally funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds, determined by periodical actuarial calculations and legally independent from the Group. The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution schemes. A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The cost of defined contribution benefits is expensed as earned by employees. Certain group companies also provide medical care and life insurance to eligible retirees and their dependents. These benefits are unfunded and are expensed as the employees provide service.

Defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(s) Staff terminal benefits and pensions continued

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

When there is a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, the Group determines the current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event. An entity is also required to determine the net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event, and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

For certain defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligation once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Share option scheme
The Group measures and recognises compensation expense related to share-based transactions, including employee, consultant, and non-employee director share option awards, in the Consolidated Financial Statements based on fair value. The Group estimates the share option fair value at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which requires management to make certain assumptions of future expectations based on historical and current data. The assumptions include the expected term of the share option, expected volatility, dividend yield, and risk-free interest rate. The expected term represents the amount of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding, based on forecasted exercise behavior. The risk-free rate is based on the rate at grant date of zero-coupon U.S. Treasury notes with a term comparable to the expected term of the option. The Group estimates expected volatility based on the historical volatility of comparable public entities' share price from the same industry. The Group bases its dividend yield on forecasted expected payments, which the Group expects to be zero for the immediate future. The Group recognises compensation expense over the vesting period of the award on a graded attribution basis, and the Group estimates forfeitures. The Group will continue to use judgment in evaluating the assumptions related to our share-based compensation on a prospective basis. As the Group continues to accumulate additional data related to our ordinary shares, the Group may have refinements to its estimates, which could materially impact our future share-based compensation expense.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(t) Impairment

i. Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets
The Group recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses ("ECLs") on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- contract assets.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, 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, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

i. Non-derivative financial assets continued

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

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result 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 Group 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 Group expects to receive).

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(t) Impairment continued

i. Non-derivative financial assets continued

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Group 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.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the consolidated statement of financial position
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The loss allowance for debt investments at FVOCI is recognised in consolidated profit or loss and reduces the fair value loss otherwise recognised in OCI.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 180 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Group 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 Group 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 Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

ii. Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than investment properties and inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets ("the cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(u) Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the non-current asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale. Non-current assets and liabilities (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment properties or biological assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's other accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale or held for distribution and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment once classified as held for sale or distribution are not amortised or depreciated. In addition, equity accounting of associates or joint ventures ceases once classified as held for sale or distribution.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(v) Operating segments

The accounting policy of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policy as described above. An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's Investment Committee to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available *(see note 9)*.

4 TRANSFERS FROM ENTITIES UNDER COMMON CONTROL *(net)*

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Shareholder current account		
At 1 January	**11,248**	6,918
Assets transferred in *(net) (see note 4(i))*	**41,925**	4,330
Assets transferred out *(see note 4(ii))*	**(7,227)**	-
At 31 December	**45,946**	11,248

(i) Transfers of assets from entities under common control

During the year, the Parent instructed various entities under common control to transfer certain assets to the Group:

a. Transfer of Special Purpose Vehicles ("SPVs") containing the Parent's investments in Softbank Vision Fund with a fair value of AED 42,319 million as at 31 December 2021, and other liabilities *(net)* with a carrying value of AED 8,081 million.

b. Various assets held by Abu Dhabi Investment Council Company PJSC ("ADIC"), an entity under common control, as follows:
   - Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank PJSC (fair value of AED 1,572 million on transfer date) and Emirates Insurance Company PSC (fair value of AED 127 million on transfer date), classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss *(see note 22(b));* and
   - Aldar Properties PJSC ("Aldar") (fair value of AED 2,290 million on transfer date) and various others assets (total carrying value of AED 2,206 million on transfer date), classified as equity accounted investees *(see note 20).*

c. Investment properties with a fair value of AED 965 million *(31 December 2020: AED 592 million)* and financial assets with a fair value of AED 527 million *(31 December 2020: AED 3,738 million)*, classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, were transferred in from various entities under common control.

(ii) Transfers of assets to entities under common control

During the year, the Parent of the Company instructed the Group to transfer its entire 3.68% equity interest in First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC, financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss *(see note 22(b))*, to an entity under common control at fair value of AED 7,227 million on transfer date.

5 MATERIAL BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

(i) Tamar and Dalit Leases

On 9 December 2021, the Group acquired 22% interest in the I/12 Tamar and I/13 Dalit Leases in Israel ("the Operations") from NewMed Energy Limited Partnership (formerly Delek Drilling Limited Partnership) for AED 3,546 million which are engaged in the business of production of natural gas and condensate. The Operations are not separate legal entities and the contractual agreements gives the right to all the operators to act together to direct the relevant activities of the Operations. Accordingly, the investments in the Operations meets definition of a joint operation as per IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* and also the definition of a business as defined in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. In accordance with IFRS 11, the Group as a joint operator, has recognised assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in proportion to its interest in the joint operation in the consolidated financial statements.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of assets and liabilities acquired at the acquisition date based on a provisional Purchase Price Allocation ("PPA"). As per IFRS 3, the Group has a maximum period of 12 months from the date of acquisition to finalise the PPA.

	Fair value 9 December 2021 AED millions
Total assets	
Property, plant and equipment	**2,843**
Intangible assets	**804**
Other non-current assets	**57**
	3,704
Total liabilities	
Other liabilities	**(158)**
Net assets acquired / purchase consideration	**3,546**
Cash paid	**3,508**
Payable	**38**
	3,546

If the above-mentioned transfers and acquisition had taken place on 1 January 2021, Group's consolidated revenue for the year ended 31 December 2021 would have been higher by AED 1,187 million and Group's consolidated profit for the year ended 31 December 2021 would have been higher by AED 378 million.

5 MATERIAL BUSINESS COMBINATIONS continued

(ii) GR Sowwah Retail Mezz Ltd

On 31 October 2021, the Group and GR Sowwah Retail LP Mezz Ltd agreed to the consensual restructuring of GR Sowwah Retail Mezz Ltd ("GAMI"). GAMI is in the business of real estate investment, development and leasing activities in the UAE and other countries. As per the terms of restructuring, the existing loan and equity investment of the Group in GAMI were converted to Class B equity shares and the Group paid additional cash of AED 227 million towards Class A equity shares. By virtue of voting rights entitled to the Group, it has the power to direct the relevant activities of GAMI. The Group thereby exercises control over GAMI. In accordance with IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statement*, the Group consolidated the income, expenses, assets and liabilities of GAMI from the date of acquisition in the consolidated financial statements.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of assets and liabilities acquired at the acquisition date.

	Fair value 31 October 2021 AED millions
Total assets	
Investment properties	**2,987**
Other current and non-current assets	**587**
Cash and cash equivalents	**141**
	3,715
Total liabilities	
Interest-bearing borrowings	**(2,623)**
Other liabilities	**(590)**
	(3,213)
Net assets acquired	**502**
Non-controlling interest	**(95)**
Purchase consideration	**407**
Net cash outflow on acquisition	**86**

The non-controlling interest has been measured at fair value at initial recognition. If the above-mentioned transfers and acquisition had taken place on 1 January 2021, Group's consolidated revenue for 2021 would have been higher by AED 161 million and Group's consolidated profit for 2021 would have been lower by AED 266 million.

5 MATERIAL BUSINESS COMBINATIONS continued

(iii) United Eastern Medical Services LLC

On 11 October 2021, the Group acquired 60.38% stake in United Eastern Medical Services LLC ("UEMS"). UEMS owns and operates multiple hospitals and clinics specialising in women's health, family medicine, pediatrics, fertility, eye care, dentistry and dermatology in UAE and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

By virtue of voting rights entitled to the Group, the Group has the ability to appoint the majority of the members of the Board of Directors of UEMS and has the power to direct the relevant activities of UEMS. Accordingly, the Group exercises control over UEMS.

In accordance with IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, the Group consolidated the income, expenses, assets and liabilities of UEMS from the date of acquisition in the consolidated financial statements.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of assets and liabilities acquired at the acquisition date.

	Fair value 11 October 2021 AED millions
Total assets	
Property, plant and equipment	**664**
Intangibles assets	**214**
Investment in equity accounted investees	**497**
Trade receivables and prepayments	**165**
Inventories	**23**
Cash and cash equivalents	**395**
	1,958
Total liabilities	
Interest-bearing borrowings	**(609)**
Other liabilities	**(165)**
	(774)
Net assets acquired	**1,184**
Non-controlling interest	**(486)**
Goodwill	**535**
Purchase consideration	**1,233**
Cash and cash equivalent acquired	**(395)**
Net cash outflow on acquisition	**838**

The non-controlling interest was measured at fair value which was estimated by applying a market approach.

If the above-mentioned transfers and acquisition had taken place on 1 January 2021, Group's consolidated revenue for 2021 would have been higher by AED 824 million and Group's consolidated profit for 2021 would have been higher by AED 197 million.

6 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Profit / (loss) for the year from discontinued operations		
Clean Energy Business *(see note 6(i))*	**245**	245
Borealis AG ("Borealis") (*see note 6(ii)*)	**-**	9,640
Injazat Data Systems LLC ("Injazat") (*see note 6 (iii))*	**-**	1,804
Khazna Data Center Limited ("Khazna") (*see note 6 (iii))*	**-**	929
MEDGAZ S.A. ("MEDGAZ") *(see note 6(iv))*	**-**	1,244
Others	**-**	(82)
	245	13,780

The comparative information in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income has been re-presented for the impact of discontinued operations.

(i) Clean Energy Business

On 29 November 2021, the Board of the Parent approved the disposal of 67% stake in Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company ("Masdar") to Abu Dhabi National Oil Company ("ADNOC") and Abu Dhabi National Energy Company ("TAQA"). The disposal will be limited to net assets related to Masdar's Renewables and Strategic Initiatives Business ("Clean Energy Business") and will exclude net assets related to Sustainable Real Estate and related Masdar City land ("Sustainable Real Estate Business"), which will be retained by the Group. Further, Ninety Sixth Investment Company LLC, currently wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, holding investments in US renewable net assets, will be transferred to Masdar and will become part of Masdar Clean Energy Business before the disposal to ADNOC and TAQA. The transaction is expected to close in the second half of 2022. Based on available facts, management has concluded that subsequent to the finalisation of the transaction, the Group is expected to lose control over the Clean Energy Business and accordingly has classified and disclosed the Clean energy Business as discontinued operations in these consolidated financial statements.

As part of the exercise to carve-out Sustainable Real Estate Business from Masdar, the Group has made certain significant judgements and estimates, impacting the allocation of assets, liabilities, income and expenses between Sustainable Real Estate Business and Clean Energy Business. While applying these significant judgements and estimates, the Group has considered the underlying nature of assets and liabilities as well as their actual and expected utilisation by respective business units and the estimated employee headcount ratio.

The carve out of the Clean Energy Business's operation and financial position is underway and accordingly still subject to closing adjustments and finalization.

(ii) Borealis

On 29 January 2020, the Board of Directors of the Parent approved the partial disposal of the Company's interest in Borealis. On 12 March 2020, the Group signed an agreement with OMV AG ("OMV") to sell 39% of its stake in Borealis to OMV. On 20 October 2020, the Group received the last of the necessary approvals with respect to the partial disposal of its stake in Borealis to OMV. Accordingly, the Group recognised the sale transaction effective 20 October 2020. Following the completion of this sale, OMV holds a 75% interest and the Group retains a 25% interest in Borealis. Based on the shareholder agreement between the Group and OMV and other relevant factors, the Group ceased to exercise control over Borealis after the completed sale of its 39% interest in Borealis. Henceforth, the Group's retained stake of 25% has been classified as an equity accounted associate.

6 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS continued

(ii) Borealis continued

The results of operations of Borealis, up until the date of loss of control by the Group, are presented below:

	1 January 2020 to 20 October 2020 AED millions
Revenue	23,298
Cost of sales	(17,837)
Gross profit	5,461
Other income	1,746
Other expenses	(2,384)
Income taxes	(373)
Profit for the period	4,450
Gain on disposal of 39% interest in Borealis	5,190
Profit from discontinued operations	9,640

The significant classes of assets and liabilities comprising of the operations of Borealis in the consolidated financial statements on the date of the partial disposal, and the effects of the partial disposal were as follows:

	At 20 October 2020 AED millions
Non-current assets	38,433
Current assets	8,710
Cash and cash equivalents	342
Total assets	47,485
Non-current liabilities	(10,373)
Current liabilities	(7,075)
Total liabilities	(17,448)
Non-controlling interests	(9,663)
Net assets	20,374
Sale consideration (39% interest sold) – net of selling expenses	16,720
Fair value of 25% retained interest	9,164
Other reserves reclassified to profit or loss	(320)
Gain on disposal of 39% interest in Borealis	5,190

6 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS continued

(iii) Injazat and Khazna

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the Board of Directors of the Parent approved a plan to exchange its ownership in Khazna and Injazat for a 13.5% interest in Group 42 Holding Limited ("G42"). On 8 September 2020, prior to this transaction, the Group acquired the remaining 26% interest in Khazna held by Emirates Integrated Telecommunications Company PJSC ("du") for a cash consideration of AED 800 million, resulting in Khazna becoming a subsidiary of the Group as at that date. The Group's previously held interest in Khazna of 74%, accounted for by the Group as an equity accounted investee, was revalued on the date when the Group acquired control over Khazna resulting in a gain of AED 922 million.

Subsequently, on 12 November 2020, the Group entered into an agreement to sell 100% of its ownership in Khazna and Injazat, with a carrying amount of AED 2,534 million and AED 442 million, respectively, in exchange for 13.5% direct interest in G42 resulting in a gain of AED 1,726 million. The fair value of acquired interest in G42, as at the date of acquisition, is estimated at AED 4,298 million. Based on the shareholder agreement between the Group and G42 and other relevant factors, the Group exercises significant influence over G42. Henceforth, the Group's interest in G42 of 13.5% has been accounted for as an equity accounted associate.

Injazat's profit from discontinued operations amounted to AED 1,804 million which included gain on disposal of AED 1,755 million and operating profit until its date of disposal amounting to AED 49 million.

Khazna's profit from discontinued operations amounted to AED 929 million which included the revaluation gain of AED 922 million, loss on disposal of AED 29 million and operating profit until its date of disposal amounting to AED 36 million.

(iv) MEDGAZ

In October 2019, CEPSA Holding LLC, a subsidiary of the Group, entered into an agreement with Naturgy Energy Group, S.A. and Sonatrach S.p.A. for the sale of its full ownership in MEDGAZ in which the Group owned 42.09% shares. On 30 April 2020, the Group completed the sale after obtaining the necessary approvals and satisfying the conditions precedent, which resulted in a gain of AED 1,244 million.

(v) OTHERS

In 2020, assets classified as held for sale included residential and commercial mortgage loan portfolio of ADF, a subsidiary of the Group, amounting to AED 953 million as at 31 December 2020. In April 2021, the loan portfolio was transferred to Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC ("ADCB"), an entity under common control of the Parent.

7 MATERIAL SUBSIDIARIES

The Group's material subsidiaries are set out below.

Subsidiaries	*Domicile*	*Ownership interest* 2021	2020	*Principal business activities*
GlobalFoundries Inc. ("GlobalFoundries") *(see note (i))*	Cayman Islands	**88.3%**	100%	Focused on semiconductor wafer fabrication services and technologies, and manufacturing a broad range of semiconductor devices
NOVA Chemicals Corporation ("NOVA")	New Brunswick, Canada	**100%**	100%	Engaged in manufacturing of polyethylene and expandable polystyrene resins, which are used in a wide range of applications including rigid and flexible packaging, containers, plastic bags, plastic pipe, consumer electronics, building and construction materials, housewares and other industrial and consumer goods
Dolphin Investment Company LLC	UAE	**100%**	100%	Engaged in managing investments, which are engaged in development, production, procurement and sale of hydrocarbons and related products
Alsowah Square Properties LLC ("ADGM Square Development")	UAE	**100%**	100%	Involved in land and real estate business, which includes real estate enterprises investment, development, construction, acquisition, selling and management
Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC ("Masdar") *(see note 6(i))*	UAE	**100%**	100%	Focused on achieving the Government of Abu Dhabi's vision of transforming Abu Dhabi into a global leader in sustainable new energy technologies
MDC Oil and Gas Holding LLC	UAE	**100%**	100%	Engaged in exploration, development and production of hydrocarbons
Al Yah Satellite Communications Company PJSC ("Yahsat") *(see note (ii))*	UAE	**60%**	100%	Leasing of satellite communication capacity to its customers
Aerospace Turbine Services & Solutions LLC	UAE	**100%**	100%	Engaged in aircraft maintenance, repairs, components leasing and sales
Mubadala Capital LLC *(see note (iii))*	UAE	**100%**	-	Focused on investing in various asset classes and geographies. It is also involved in the asset management and investment advisory related activities
MMJV LP	Cayman Islands	**100%**	100%	Fund investment managed by Apollo Principal Holdings IX focused on investing in senior secured middle-market loans in the United States and Europe sourced through off-market partnerships
Mubadala Health LLC (formerly Medical Holding Company LLC)	UAE	**100%**	100%	Engaged in the operation of hospitals, medical centres and laboratories

(i) On 27 October 2021, GlobalFoundries completed the Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of its 55 million ordinary shares at a listing price of USD 47 per share. In addition, a private placement was made to issue 1.6 million ordinary shares and 5.7 million shares were issued to key management personnel of GlobalFoundries. The total net proceeds from the IPO and private placements amounted to AED 10,414 million. After these transactions, the Group holds 88.3% shareholding in GlobalFoundries and continues to exercise control over GlobalFoundries and therefore the resultant gain on the IPO of AED 6,954 million was recognised directly in retained earnings.

(ii) In July 2021, the Group raised net proceeds of AED 2,618 million by selling 40% of share capital, at AED 2.75 per share, of Yahsat, a wholly owned subsidiary, through an IPO on the Abu Dhabi Securities exchange. The Group continues to exercise control over Yahsat post IPO through its 60% shareholding and therefore the resultant gain on the IPO of AED 1,288 million was recognised directly in retained earnings.

(iii) On 30 September 2021, certain investments were restructured and transferred to a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, Mubadala Capital LLC.

8 PARTIALLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES WITH MATERIAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The table below shows details of partly-owned subsidiaries of the Group which have material non-controlling interests ("NCI"):

		2021		
	Principal place of business	*Ownership interest held by NCI %*	*Profit allocated to NCI AED millions*	*Accumulated NCI AED millions*
Subsidiary:				
GlobalFoundries *(see note 7(i))*	Cayman Islands	**11.7%**	**5**	**4,567**
Yahsat *(see note 7(ii))*	UAE	**40.0%**	**33**	**1,669**

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's subsidiaries that have a material non-controlling interest is set out below. The below represents amounts before intra-group eliminations.

All amounts in AED millions	*GlobalFoundries*	*Yahsat*
For the year ended 31 December 2021		
Summarised statement of profit or loss:		
Revenue	**24,190**	**1,497**
Net (loss) / profit for the year	**(918)**	**256**
Other comprehensive (loss) / income	**(185)**	**28**
Total comprehensive (loss) / income	**(1,103)**	**284**
Summarised statement of cash flows:		
Net cash generated from operating activities	**10,429**	**835**
Net cash used in investing activities	**(5,327)**	**(598)**
Net cash generated from financing activities	**2,388**	**397**
Net cash inflows	**7,490**	**634**
As at 31 December 2021		
Summarised statement of financial position:		
Non-current assets	**35,765**	**4,800**
Current assets	**19,436**	**2,041**
Non-current liabilities	**(14,077)**	**(2,835)**
Current liabilities	**(11,619)**	**(633)**
Non-controlling interests	**(213)**	**(282)**

9 OPERATING SEGMENTS

In November 2020, the Board of Directors of the Parent approved the reorganisation of the Group's business platforms effective January 2021. The Group is now organised into four new business platforms namely, UAE Investments, Direct Investments, Disruptive Investments and Real Estate and Infrastructure Investments. The business platforms are responsible for the screening, due diligence, development and implementation of all business ideas, investment opportunities, acquisitions and disposals. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments:

UAE Investments
This platform aims to accelerate the transformation of the UAE's economy by investing in national world class champions, fostering vibrant industrial and commercial clusters and partnering with world-class global entities. The aspiration is to grow these assets and incubate new initiatives aimed at attracting investment partners to cultivate these sectors further and establish additional clusters in the UAE for profitable and sustainable growth.

Direct Investments
This platform executes global direct investments and actively manages a portfolio targeting high-growth, highly-profitable companies across a range of sectors with strong fundamentals including energy, chemicals, technology, life sciences, consumer, industrials and financial services.

Disruptive Investments
This platform encompasses: (i) investments in next-generation companies that are pioneering breakthrough solutions across a wide range of sectors and geographies; (ii) country-focused and commercially driven investment programmes established with a local partner, including in Russia and CIS, China, United Kingdom and France; and (iii) credit investments primarily in the form of direct lending in North America and Western Europe and across different asset classes and industries.

Real Estate and Infrastructure Investments
This platform deploys capital into physical assets around the world that offer long-term stable returns across business cycles. It includes properties and real estate investments, as well as international infrastructure, both physical and digital.

Corporate
The segment is responsible for developing and driving the strategy of the Group as whole as well as focusing on the economic development by establishing business in services-based sectors, such as insurance and financing.

9 OPERATING SEGMENTS continued

	UAE Investments	*Disruptive Investments*	*Direct Investments*	*Real Estate and Infrastructure Investments*	*Corporate*	*Total*
All amounts in AED millions						
For the year ended 31 December 2021						
Revenues from contracts with customers	**11,937**	**228**	**42,718**	**51**	**-**	**54,934**
Other revenue	**1,457**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35**	**1,492**
Total revenue	**13,394**	**228**	**42,718**	**51**	**35**	**56,426**
Depreciation and amortisation	**2,672**	**20**	**7,801**	**15**	**110**	**10,618**
Share of results of equity accounted investees	**4,655**	**12**	**5,317**	**460**	**(14)**	**10,430**
Net (finance cost) / finance income	**(339)**	**630**	**(810)**	**110**	**(2,009)**	**(2,418)**
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the Owner of the Group (continuing operations)	**11,925**	**8,894**	**16,448**	**2,317**	**(5,221)**	**34,363**
Profit for the year attributable to the Owner of the Group (discontinued operations)	**245**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**245**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year attributable to the Owner of the Group	**12,337**	**8,886**	**17,445**	**2,234**	**(5,216)**	**35,686**
Additions to non-current assets *(see note (i))*	**2,428**	**235**	**9,914**	**1**	**110**	**12,688**
At 31 December 2021						
Investments in equity accounted investees	**36,824**	**126**	**42,270**	**4,803**	**15**	**84,038**
Total assets	**130,014**	**114,516**	**177,816**	**29,209**	**40,574**	**492,129**
Total liabilities	**27,025**	**22,701**	**50,479**	**1,285**	**86,780**	**188,270**
For the year ended 31 December 2020						
Revenues from contracts with customers	10,321	131	29,421	16	-	39,889
Other revenue	1,608	-	-	1	53	1,662
Total revenue	11,929	131	29,421	17	53	41,551
Depreciation and amortisation	2,556	11	10,924	13	101	13,605
Share of results of equity accounted investees	1,842	-	(1,427)	(232)	-	183
Net (finance cost) / finance income	(464)	459	(1,190)	301	(2,167)	(3,061)
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the Owner of the Group (continuing operations)	1,205	4,705	(6,366)	303	(3,905)	(4,058)
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the Owner of the Group (discontinued operations)	2,955	-	10,169	-	-	13,124
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year attributable to the Owner of the Group	3,418	4,707	3,296	231	(3,934)	7,718
Additions to non-current assets *(see note (i))*	2,742	26	8,370	4	48	11,190
At 31 December 2020 (see note (ii))						
Investments in equity accounted investees	34,510	-	39,985	3,571	59	78,125
Total assets	114,223	42,406	144,321	18,766	53,939	373,655
Total liabilities	21,008	6,947	41,833	1,057	83,184	154,029

(i) Additions to non-current assets includes additions to property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties.

(ii) Segment disclosures of the comparative period have been adjusted in accordance with IFRS 8 *Operating Segments* to reflect the current organisational structure, effective January 2021.

9 OPERATING SEGMENTS continued

Geographical information
In presenting information on the basis of geographical areas, revenue is based on the geographical location of customers.

Geographical information

	For the year ended 31 December 2021	***As at 31 December 2021***	*For the year ended 31 December 2020*	*As at 31 December 2020*
	Revenue AED millions	***Non-current assets AED millions (see note (i))***	*Revenue AED millions*	*Non-current assets AED millions (see note (i))*
UAE *(country of domicile)*	**6,282**	**26,807**	5,789	21,074
United States of America	**18,232**	**26,023**	14,407	28,483
Republic of Singapore	**6,508**	**5,478**	3,723	3,956
Canada	**5,699**	**23,789**	3,979	22,244
People's Republic of China	**2,828**	**10**	1,848	9
Kingdom of Thailand	**2,185**	**1,014**	1,163	893
United Kingdom	**1,767**	**85**	1,768	1,768
South Korea	**1,567**	**-**	304	-
State of Qatar	**1,385**	**3,006**	964	3,247
Swiss Confederation	**1,123**	**383**	584	384
Arab Republic of Egypt	**1,122**	**4,434**	883	5,076
United Mexican States	**1,005**	-	944	-
Federal Republic of Germany	**629**	**6,868**	363	4,740
Others	**6,094**	**10,229**	4,832	6,950
	56,426	**108,126**	41,551	98,824

(i) Segment non-current assets consist of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties, including those of discontinued operations.

Major customers

In 2021 and 2020, none of the Group’s customers individually exceeded 10% of the Group’s revenue.

10 REVENUE

	Revenue from contract with customers AED millions	*Other revenue AED millions*	*Total revenue AED millions*
2021			
Revenue from petrochemicals	**18,393**	**-**	**18,393**
Revenue from semiconductor wafers	**24,243**	**-**	**24,243**
Revenue from exploration and production activities	**6,139**	**-**	**6,139**
Revenue from aircraft maintenance and repairs, components leasing and sales	**1,451**	**169**	**1,620**
Revenue from medical services	**2,756**	**-**	**2,756**
Revenue from satellite capacity leasing	**1,016**	**481**	**1,497**
Others	**936**	**842**	**1,778**
	54,934	**1,492**	**56,426**
2020			
Revenue from petrochemicals	11,633	-	11,633
Revenue from semiconductor wafers	17,714	-	17,714
Revenue from exploration and production activities	4,234	-	4,234
Revenue from aircraft maintenance and repairs, components leasing and sales	2,130	259	2,389
Revenue from medical services	2,158	-	2,158
Revenue from satellite capacity leasing	1,006	491	1,497
Others	1,014	912	1,926
	39,889	1,662	41,551

	***2021* AED millions**	*2020 AED millions*
Timing of revenue recognition		
Over a period of time	**4,692**	19,439
At a single point in time	**50,242**	20,450
Revenue from contracts with customers	**54,934**	39,889

11 COST OF SALES

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Raw materials consumed	**10,386**	9,832
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment *(see note 16)*	**8,835**	11,563
Staff costs	**6,925**	6,657
Maintenance costs	**3,181**	2,993
(Reversal) / impairment of property, plant and equipment *(see note 16)*	**(132)**	804
Amortisation of intangible assets *(see note 17)*	**752**	587
Impairment of intangible assets *(see note 17)*	**-**	16
Other costs	**9,458**	6,997
	39,405	39,449

12 RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND EXPLORATION EXPENSES

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Staff costs	**964**	894
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment *(see note 16)*	**265**	278
Amortisation of intangible assets *(see note 17)*	**243**	425
Impairment of intangible assets *(see note 17)*	**100**	-
Other expenses	**576**	578
	2,148	2,175

13 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Staff costs	**3,877**	2,658
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment *(see note 16)*	**399**	471
Amortisation of intangible assets *(see note 17)*	**124**	281
Selling, distribution and transportation costs	**114**	28
Impairment of property, plant and equipment *(see note 16)*	**68**	341
Impairment of intangible assets *(see note 17)*	**7**	40
Other expenses	**5,570**	3,508
	10,159	7,327

14 INVESTMENT INCOME *(NET)*

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Fair value gains from non-derivative financial instruments *(net)*	**20,567**	4,320
Fair value gains from derivative financial instruments *(net)*	**610**	257
Dividend income from equity investments	**899**	765
Fair value gain / (loss) from investment properties *(net)*	**237**	(188)
	22,313	5,154

15 OTHER INCOME *(NET)*

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Government grant income	**178**	238
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangibles and other assets *(net)*	**40**	950
Other income *(see note (i))*	**944**	1,953
	1,162	3,141

(i) Other income for the year ended 31 December 2020 includes, amongst other matters, gains recognised on the settlement of patent litigation by GlobalFoundries.

16 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Property, plant and equipment *(see note 16(a))*	**80,871**	76,279
Property, plant and equipment – right-of-use *(see note 16(b))*	**3,132**	3,009
	84,003	79,288

16(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

All amounts in AED millions	*Land*	*Oil and gas assets*	*Buildings, plant, and office equipment*	*Aircraft and aircraft materials*	*Computers*	*Capital work in progress*	*Others*	*Total*
Cost								
At 1 January 2020	569	25,007	165,401	4,165	2,425	10,612	232	208,411
Additions	1	539	1,023	335	67	7,046	4	9,015
Acquisitions through business combinations	14	11	882	-	1	281	13	1,202
Disposals	-	-	(1,427)	(85)	(50)	(25)	(1)	(1,588)
Divestment of subsidiaries	(214)	-	(32,518)	-	(101)	(2,692)	(36)	(35,561)
Borrowing costs capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	223	-	223
Transfer from / (to) intangible assets *(see note 17)*	-	6	-	-	-	(31)	-	(25)
Transfer from / (to) investment properties *(see note 18)*	-	-	95	-	2	(101)	-	(4)
Transfer from assets classified as held for sale	-	-	276	-	-	-	-	276
Transfer to inventories	-	-	(1)	-	-	(102)	-	(103)
Other movements	-	285	2,669	1	123	(2,980)	23	121
Write off	-	-	(9)	-	-	(334)	-	(343)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates	7	-	1,281	-	(1)	64	2	1,353
At 31 December 2020	377	25,848	137,672	4,416	2,466	11,961	237	182,977
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
At 1 January 2020	-	(16,554)	(93,245)	(1,178)	(2,022)	(1,598)	(131)	(114,728)
Charge for the year *(see note (ii))*	-	(1,310)	(10,261)	(104)	(216)	-	(23)	(11,914)
Disposals	-	-	1,229	33	39	-	1	1,302
Impairment *(net of reversals) (see note (iii))*	-	(503)	(441)	(99)	(2)	(59)	-	(1,104)
Divestment of subsidiaries	-	-	20,748	-	45	-	19	20,812
Transfer from investment properties	-	-	(79)	-	(1)	-	-	(80)
Transfer from assets classified as held for sale	-	-	(263)	-	-	-	-	(263)
Other movements	-	(11)	(104)	-	(3)	-	-	(118)
Write off	-	-	7	-	-	204	-	211
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates	-	-	(837)	-	1	21	(1)	(816)
At 31 December 2020	-	(18,378)	(83,246)	(1,348)	(2,159)	(1,432)	(135)	(106,698)
Carrying amounts								
At 31 December 2020	377	7,470	54,426	3,068	307	10,529	102	76,279

16(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT continued

All amount in AED millions	*Land*	*Oil and gas assets*	*Buildings, plant, and office equipment*	*Aircraft and aircraft materials*	*Computers*	*Capital work in progress*	*Others*	*Total*
Cost								
At 1 January 2021	377	25,848	137,672	4,416	2,466	11,961	237	182,977
Additions	-	496	855	2	32	9,866	2	11,253
Acquisitions through business combinations	29	2,843	611	-	12	1	-	3,496
Borrowing costs capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	329	-	329
Disposals	-	-	(1,502)	(390)	(21)	(6)	(1)	(1,920)
Transfer to intangible assets *(see note 17)*	-	-	-	-	(9)	(12)	-	(21)
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale	(1)	-	(2,386)	-	(17)	(53)	-	(2,457)
Other movements	-	14	3,380	-	149	(3,559)	(6)	(22)
Write-off	-	(31)	(28)	-	(2)	-	-	(61)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates	-	-	(146)	-	-	(10)	-	(156)
At 31 December 2021	**405**	**29,170**	**138,456**	**4,028**	**2,610**	**18,517**	**232**	**193,418**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment								
At 1 January 2021	-	(18,378)	(83,246)	(1,348)	(2,159)	(1,432)	(135)	(106,698)
Charge for the year *(see note (ii))*	-	(1,363)	(7,098)	(149)	(184)	-	(19)	(8,813)
Disposals	-	-	1,467	330	21	-	1	1,819
Impairment (net of reversals) *(see note (iii))*	-	91	21	(89)	-	-	-	23
Transfer to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	7
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale	-	-	970	-	14	29	-	1,013
Other movements	-	-	(11)	-	5	2	2	(2)
Write-off	-	-	10	-	2	-	-	12
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates	-	-	86	-	-	6	-	92
At 31 December 2021	**-**	**(19,650)**	**(87,801)**	**(1,256)**	**(2,295)**	**(1,394)**	**(151)**	**(112,547)**
Carrying amounts								
At 31 December 2021	**405**	**9,520**	**50,655**	**2,772**	**315**	**17,123**	**81**	**80,871**

16(b) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – RIGHT–OF-USE

All amounts in AED millions	*Land*	*Oil and gas assets*	*Buildings, plant and office equipment*	*Others*	*Total*
Cost					
At 1 January 2020	636	565	3,105	1,259	5,565
Additions	2	30	244	69	345
Acquisition through business combination	-	-	8	-	8
Divestment of subsidiaries	(202)	-	(463)	(497)	(1,162)
Disposals	(101)	-	(18)	(24)	(143)
Write off	(2)	(35)	(88)	-	(125)
Other movements	(1)	-	(46)	-	(47)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates	8	-	26	16	50
At 31 December 2020	340	560	2,768	823	4,491
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2020	(52)	(124)	(613)	(214)	(1,003)
Charge for the year *(see note (ii))*	(24)	(125)	(407)	(128)	(684)
Impairment charges for the year *(see note (iii))*	-	(41)	-	-	(41)
Disposals	16	-	12	14	42
Divestment of subsidiaries	9	-	97	99	205
Other movements	(1)	-	11	-	10
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates	-	-	(5)	(6)	(11)
At 31 December 2020	(52)	(290)	(905)	(235)	(1,482)
Carrying amounts:					
At 31 December 2020	288	270	1,863	588	3,009

16(b) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT – RIGHT–OF-USE continued

All amount in AED millions	*Land*	*Oil and gas assets*	*Buildings, plant and office equipment*	*Others*	*Total*
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	340	560	2,768	823	4,491
Additions	105	92	729	185	1,111
Acquisition through business combination	-	-	12	-	12
Transfers to assets classified as held for sale	(26)	-	(333)	(9)	(368)
Disposals	-	-	(170)	(30)	(200)
Write off	-	-	5	-	5
Other movements	-		(20)	-	(20)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates	-	-	(3)	(1)	(4)
At 31 December 2021	**419**	**652**	**2,988**	**968**	**5,027**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2021	(52)	(290)	(905)	(235)	(1,482)
Charge for the year *(see note (ii))*	(36)	(106)	(428)	(119)	(689)
Impairment reversal *(see note (iii))*	-	41	-	-	41
Transfers to assets classified as held for sale	3	-	37	4	44
Disposals	-	-	170	30	200
Write off	-	-	3	-	3
Other movements	-	-	(14)	-	(14)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates	-	-	2	-	2
At 31 December 2021	**(85)**	**(355)**	**(1,135)**	**(320)**	**(1,895)**
Carrying amounts:					
At 31 December 2021	**334**	**297**	**1,853**	**648**	**3,132**

16 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT continued

(i) Land includes plots of land recorded at nominal value, carrying amounts of which are insignificant. It also includes rights granted to certain subsidiaries to use plots of land free of charge *(see note 37(a)(ii))*.

(ii) Depreciation charge for the year was allocated as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Cost of sales *(see note 11)*	**8,835**	11,563
Research, development and exploration expenses *(see note 12)*	**265**	278
General and administrative expenses *(see note 13)*	**399**	471
Discontinued operations	**3**	286
	9,502	12,598

Property, plant and equipment of AED 25,496 million *(31 December 2020: AED 32,094 million)* have been pledged as security against certain borrowings *(see note 29(a))*.

Starting 1 January 2021, GlobalFoundries revised the estimated useful lives of certain production equipment and machineries from a range of 5-8 years to 10 years, resulting in reduction in depreciation expense by AED 2,307 million during the year. The change in estimate of useful life was based on GlobalFoundries' assessment of production equipment's current use, historical age pattern, and future plans and technology roadmaps as well as an analysis of industry trends and practices. The change in estimated useful life is a change in accounting estimate that was applied prospectively from 1 January 2021.

(iii) Impairment (reversal) / charge for the year was allocated as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Cost of sales *(see note 11)*	**(132)**	804
General and administrative expenses *(see note 13)*	**68**	341
	(64)	1,145

Details of significant impairment charges are described below.

Impairment assessment of oil and gas assets
During the year, an impairment reversal of AED 132 million *(2020: impairment of AED 544 million recognised within "Cost of sales")* was recognised on oil and gas assets. The recoverable amounts of the CGUs (the oil fields that produce hydrocarbons) were estimated based on their value in use by discounting the future cash flows from the continuing use of the CGUs and using the following key assumptions:

- cash flows were projected for each field based on the projected production plan of the fields' 2P (proved and probable) reserves;

- oil prices are based on forecasted Brent prices ranging from USD 60 to USD 74 per barrel *(31 December 2020: ranging from USD 45 to USD 62 per barrel)* and an inflation rate of 1.5% per annum *(31 December 2020: 1.5%)* used after year 5 and are adjusted for quality and regional price differences; and

- a post-tax discount rate ranging from 7% to 13% *(31 December 2020: 8% to 15%)* was applied in determining the recoverable amount of the respective units.

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

All amounts in AED millions	*Licences trademarks and patents*	*Oil and gas reserves*	*Goodwill*	*Software*	*Customer contracts*	*Exploration and evaluation assets*	*Others*	*Total*
Cost								
At 1 January 2020	2,835	5,224	2,932	6,452	2,246	917	5,783	26,389
Additions	-	-	-	804	-	210	612	1,626
Disposals	(111)	-	-	(816)	-	-	(485)	(1,412)
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	-	194	1	-	-	20	215
Write off	(11)	-	-	-	(87)	(146)	-	(244)
Divestment of subsidiaries	-	-	(906)	(544)	-	-	(3,320)	(4,770)
Transfer from / (to) property, plant and equipment *(see note 16)*	-	-	-	31	-	(6)	-	25
Other movements	-	-	-	110	-	(139)	(91)	(120)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates	-	-	40	17	-	-	119	176
At 31 December 2020	**2,713**	**5,224**	**2,260**	**6,055**	**2,159**	**836**	**2,638**	**21,885**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment								
At 1 January 2020	(697)	(3,557)	(810)	(4,427)	(1,171)	(61)	(3,294)	(14,017)
Charge for the year *(see note (i))*	(186)	(111)	-	(633)	(288)	-	(85)	(1,303)
Disposals	97	-	-	614	-	-	34	745
Impairment *(see note (ii))*	-	-	(32)	(3)	-	(14)	(37)	(86)
Write off	11	-	-	-	87	48	-	146
Divestment of subsidiaries	-	-	203	281	-	-	1,612	2,096
Other movements	-	-	-	(15)	-	-	12	(3)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates	-	-	(8)	(11)	-	-	(65)	(84)
At 31 December 2020	**(775)**	**(3,668)**	**(647)**	**(4,194)**	**(1,372)**	**(27)**	**(1,823)**	**(12,506)**
Carrying amounts								
At 31 December 2020	**1,938**	**1,556**	**1,613**	**1,861**	**787**	**809**	**815**	**9,379**

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS continued

All amount in AED millions	*Licences trademarks and patents*	*Oil and gas reserves*	*Goodwill*	*Software*	*Customer contracts*	*Exploration and evaluation assets*	*Others*	*Total*
Cost								
At 1 January 2021	2,713	5,224	2,260	6,055	2,159	836	2,638	21,885
Additions	5	-	-	158	-	19	4	186
Disposals	(17)	-	-	(294)	-	-	-	(311)
Acquisitions through business combinations	214	804	535	1	-	-	6	1,560
Transfers to assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	(21)	-	-	(150)	(171)
Write off	-	-	-	(5)	-	(222)	(11)	(238)
Transfer from property, plant and equipment *(see note 16)*	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21
Other movements	(1)	-	(6)	6	-	(1)	(30)	(32)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
At 31 December 2021	**2,914**	**6,028**	**2,789**	**5,921**	**2,159**	**632**	**2,454**	**22,897**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment								
At 1 January 2021	(775)	(3,668)	(647)	(4,194)	(1,372)	(27)	(1,823)	(12,506)
Charge for the year *(see note (i))*	(144)	(131)	-	(693)	(103)	-	(48)	(1,119)
Disposals	15	-	-	293	-	-	-	308
Impairment *(see note (ii))*	-	-	-	-	-	(100)	(7)	(107)
Transfers to assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	18	-	-	103	121
Write off	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	11
Transfer to property, plant and equipment *(see note 16)*	-	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
At 31 December 2021	**(897)**	**(3,799)**	**(647)**	**(4,579)**	**(1,475)**	**(127)**	**(1,774)**	**(13,298)**
Carrying amounts								
At 31 December 2021	**2,017**	**2,229**	**2,142**	**1,342**	**684**	**505**	**680**	**9,599**

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS continued

(i) Amortisation charge for the year was allocated as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Cost of sales *(see note 11)*	**752**	587
Research, development and exploration expenses *(see note 12)*	**243**	425
General and administrative expenses *(see note 13)*	**124**	281
Discontinued operations	**-**	10
	1,119	1,303

(ii) Impairment charge for the year was allocated as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Cost of sales *(see note 11)*	**-**	16
Research, development and exploration expenses *(see note 12)*	**100**	-
General and administrative expenses *(see note 13)*	**7**	40
Discontinued operations	**-**	30
	107	86

Goodwill

NOVA

Intangible assets include goodwill of AED 598 million arising from the acquisition of the Geismar Business in 2017. Management performed annual impairment testing for goodwill allocated to the U.S. Gulf Coast Olefins' CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on value in use calculations which require the use of assumptions. The calculations use discounted cash flow projections based on financial budgets covering a ten-year period. Cash flows beyond the ten-year period are extrapolated using estimated growth rates. Key assumptions of the forecasted cash flows are volumes sold, underlying industry margins and discount and growth rates. These are estimated on industry reports and past experience of management. The pre-tax discount rate applied to discount the cash flows was 11.3% *(31 December 2020: 11.3%)* and a growth rate of 2.00% *(31 December 2020: 2.00%)* was used. Additional sensitivities regarding industry margins and discount and growth rates were taken into account.

Based on the results of the goodwill impairment testing as at 31 December 2021, management concluded that the recoverable amount of the CGU was higher than the carrying value and no impairment of goodwill was recorded. Management believes that none of the anticipated changes in key assumptions used in the value in use calculation, which can rationally be expected, would cause the carrying amount of the cash-generating units to materially exceed the recoverable amount.

17 INTANGIBLE ASSETS continued

Goodwill continued

Amana Healthcare
Goodwill allocated to Amana Healthcare Medical and Rehabilitation Hospital LLC, Amana Home Health Care Centre LLC and Long Term Medical and Rehabilitation Hospital LLC (together referred to as "Amana") as at 31 December 2021 amounted to AED 587 million (*31 December 2020: AED 587 million*).

As at 31 December 2021, annual impairment review of goodwill was performed. The estimated recoverable amount exceeded the carrying value and hence no impairment has been recognised.

The recoverable amount has been computed based on value in use approach derived from financial projections made for a five-year period plus a terminal value thereafter. The methodology used for the estimation of fair value less cost to sell was Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF"). Value in use was determined by discounting cash flows and was based on the following key assumptions:

- Financial projections: The financial projections were based on the company's five-year approved business plan
- Terminal value: The terminal value was computed using the perpetual growth rate assumed at 2.4% *(31 December 2020: 3.0%)*
- Discount rate: The discount rate represents the current market assessment of the risks specific to Amana and has been estimated according to the Weighted Average Cost of Capital ("WACC") calculated at 10.81% *(31 December 2020: 7.55%)*

No reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value to materiality exceed its recoverable amount as of 31 December 2021.

UEMS
The Group acquired UEMS on 11 October 2021 and recognised goodwill amounting to AED 535 million *(see note 5 (iii))*. As at 31 December 2021, no impairment was recognised on the goodwill related to UEMS.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life

Brands relate to trade names within the Group that have been assigned an indefinite useful life because of the businesses' long history and strong market position. Brand values are tested for impairment annually at 31 December.

Amana Healthcare
As at 31 December 2021, management performed its annual impairment review on brand value for Amana Healthcare of AED 367 million and the estimated recoverable amount exceeded the carrying value and hence no impairment has been recognised in relation to the brand. Management believes that no reasonably possible change in the key assumptions related to the impairment review would materially change the estimated recoverable amount.

18 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The movement during the year is as follows:

	2021				2020			
All amounts in AED millions	***Investment properties***	***Investment properties under development***	***Investment properties right-of-use***	***Total***	*Investment properties*	*Investment properties under development*	*Investment properties right-of-use*	*Total*
At 1 January	10,054	101	2	10,157	8,768	782	5	9,555
Additions	29	109	-	138	86	118	-	204
Acquisitions through business combinations *(see note 5(ii))*	2,987	-	-	2,987	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(87)	-	-	(87)
Transfer from entities under common control *(see note 4(i))*	965	-	-	965	592	-	-	592
Transfers from inventory	48	-	-	48	33	(8)	-	25
Transfers (to) / from property plant and equipment *(see note 16(a))*	-	-	-	-	(17)	101	-	84
Transfers from / (to) investment properties under development	-	-	-	-	883	(883)	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in fair value *(net)*	230	9	(2)	237	(176)	(9)	(3)	(188)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates and other movements	(8)	-	-	(8)	(28)	-	-	(28)
As at 31 December	**14,305**	**219**	**-**	**14,524**	10,054	101	2	10,157

Included in investment properties is Masdar's Real Estate Investment Trust ("REIT") which includes four commercial properties within Masdar City with over 57,000 square meters of leasable space and a valuation of AED 980 million *(31 December 2020: AED 950 million)*.

18 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES continued

Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment properties is as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Rental income from investment property (included in revenue - others)	**849**	704
Direct operating costs, including repairs and maintenance (included in cost of sales)	**170**	177

Significant investment properties include the Abu Dhabi Global Market ("ADGM") Square development, Masdar City, Galleria Mall and Rihan Heights Towers. The investment properties under development comprise of Masdar City properties. All these properties are located in the UAE and categorised as level 3 under IFRS 13.

The investment properties portfolio including those under development is valued through a mix of internal valuations and / or independent external valuations. Where external independent valuation is used, management engages external independent valuation companies, having appropriate recognised professional accreditations and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued. The fair values are based on market values, being the estimated amount that would be received to sell the property in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. These valuation methods comprise the Residual Valuation Method and Income Approach. Both valuation methods require the use of discounted future cash flows techniques. Where appropriate, the specific approved usage of the investment property is given due consideration. Cash flow projections which are intended to earn rental are based on estimated future cash inflows, supported by existing leases, current market rents for similar properties and estimated future cash outflows for operational expenses, construction costs and maintenance of the properties. While cash flow for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes) is based on estimated future cash inflows expected for the net lettable area and future cash outflows based on construction contracts already awarded for part of the land and estimate of the development costs where contracts have not yet been awarded.

The Group conducted a sensitivity analysis for the largest assets in its investment properties portfolio with an aggregate amount of AED 12,679 million (*31 December 2020: AED 8,912 million*). The analysis has been conducted on the capitalisation/discounted rate and rental values. Based on this sensitivity analysis:

- A decrease in the capitalisation/discount rate by 50bps would result in an estimated AED 275 million or 2% increase (*2020: AED 694 million or 7.8% increase*) in the valuation, whilst an increase in the capitalisation/discount rate by 50bps would result in an estimated AED 270 million or 2% decrease (*2020: AED 211 million or 2.4% decrease*) in the valuation; and
- An increase in the rental rates by 10% would result in an estimated AED 1,017 million or 8% increase *(2020: AED 1,213 million or 13.6% increase*) in the valuation, whilst a decrease in the rental rates by 10% would result in an estimated AED 1,017 million or 8% decrease (*2020: AED 789 million or 8.9% decrease*) in the valuation.

The key assumptions used in the determination of the fair valuation of investment properties are as follows:

	2021 Range	*2020 Range*
Discount rate	**7.25% - 10.0%**	7.25% - 11.75%
Rental yield	**7.0% - 11.0%**	6.76% - 8.98%

19 INTEREST IN JOINT OPERATIONS

The Group has joint ownership and joint/collective control of certain oil and gas assets through exploration, development and/or production sharing agreements entered into with other parties, for the exploitation of mineral rights, under concession agreements with the governments of the respective countries in which such operations are conducted. The Group recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The Groups interest in those concession blocks are at different stages – exploration, development and / or production, and are located in Qatar, Oman, Israel, Indonesia, Thailand, Egypt, Malaysia, Algeria, Columbia, Peru, Spain, Brazil, Canada and USA.

The Group's significant interest in joint operations are as follows:

Contract Area	***Description***	***Group's working interest***	
		2021	*2020*
		%	*%*
Joint operations in Canada			
Joffree E3 Ethylene Plant	Ethylene production	**50.00**	50.00
Cogeneration Facility at Joffre	Natural gas power station	**20.00**	20.00
Joint operations in USA			
Geismar, Louisiana Plant	Ethylene production	**88.46**	88.46
Joint operations in Egypt			
Mubadala Petroleum (Shorouk) Limited	Exploration and production of oil and gas	**10.00**	10.00
Joint operations in Qatar			
Development and Production Sharing Agreement, Dolphin Contract Location, North Field ("DPSA") operated by DEL	Exploration and production of hydrocarbons and related products	**51.00**	51.00
Joint operations in Israel			
Tamar and Dalit Leases *(See note 5(i))*	Production of natural gas and condensate	**22.00**	-

20 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEES

(a) Investments in equity accounted investees

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Investments in associates (*see notes (i) and (ii)*)	**43,828**	38,037
Investments in joint ventures (*see note (iii)*)	**40,210**	40,088
	84,038	78,125

(i) Partial disposal of and transfer in of interest in Aldar Properties PJSC ("Aldar")

In March 2021, the Group disposed 12.21% of its interest in Aldar. The carrying amount of disposed interest was AED 3,196 million and the sale resulted in a gain of AED 353 million. Subsequently in August 2021, ADIC transferred its 7.58% interest in Aldar with a fair value of AED 2,290 million to the Group *(see note 4(i)(b))*.

Subsequent to the above transactions, the Group holds a 25.12% equity interest in Aldar. The Group continues to exercise significant influence over Aldar and accounts for the retained stake as an equity accounted associate. The carrying amount of Group's interest in Aldar was AED 7,054 million as at 31 December 2021.

20 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEES continued

(a) Investments in equity accounted investees continued

(ii) Transfer of equity accounted investees from ADIC

In 2021, various other investments in equity accounted investees were transferred from ADIC to the Group at their total book values of AED 2,206 million as at the transfer dates *(see note 4(i)(b))*.

(iii) Disposal of Minas de Aguas Teñidas ("MATSA")

In December 2021, the Group disposed its entire 50% direct interest in MATSA. The carrying amount of the disposed interest was AED 1,427 million and the sale resulted in a gain of AED 1,258 million subject to the final statement of account.

(b) Income from equity accounted investees

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Share of results from equity accounted investees	**10,430**	183
Gain on divestment of equity accounted investees *(net)* (*see note (a)(i) and (iii)*)	**1,584**	142
	12,014	325

(c) Investments in associates

The Group has the following material investments in equity accounted associates:

Associates	*Domicile*	*Ownership interest %* ***2021***	*Ownership interest %* *2020*	*Principal business activity*
Aldar Properties PJSC ("Aldar") *(see note (a)(i))*	UAE	**25.12**	29.75	Development, sales, investment, construction and associated services for real estate. In addition, Aldar is also engaged in development, construction, management and operation of hotels, schools, marinas, cooling station operations, restaurants, beach clubs and golf courses
Borealis AG ("Borealis")	Austria	**25.00**	25.00	Providers of advanced and circular polyolefin solutions and a European leader in base chemicals, fertilisers and the mechanical recycling of plastics
OMV AG ("OMV")	Austria	**24.90**	24.90	Integrated oil and gas listed company, involved in exploration and production, refining, marketing and petrochemicals

20 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEES continued

(c) Investments in associates continued

Summarised financial information
Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's material associates is set out below. The summarised financial information represents amounts shown in the associates' financial statements (not adjusted for the percentage ownership of the Group) prepared in accordance with IFRSs, except for the Group's share of profits and dividends received.

All amount in AED million	***Borealis 2021***	***OMV 2021***	***Aldar 2021***	*Borealis 2020 (see note (i))*	*OMV 2020*	*Aldar 2020*
Revenue	**37,337**	**154,507**	**8,576**	5,285	69,383	8,392
Profit for the year	**6,067**	**12,185**	**2,333**	621	6,196	1,932
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	**1,962**	**5,180**	**115**	(561)	(5,899)	1
Total comprehensive income	**8,029**	**17,365**	**2,448**	60	297	1,933
Group's share of profit	**1,149**	**2,265**	**510**	158	1,313	573
Dividends received by the Group	**159**	**674**	**200**	-	616	339
Current assets	**22,811**	**83,829**	**26,969**	9,553	60,917	20,364
Non-current assets	**31,414**	**140,833**	**22,573**	38,010	160,168	19,869
Current liabilities	**(10,360)**	**(60,912)**	**(11,324)**	(8,118)	(50,938)	(6,361)
Non-current liabilities	**(9,741)**	**(71,895)**	**(10,582)**	(10,609)	(80,858)	(8,170)
Non-controlling interest	**18**	**(27,107)**	**(715)**	(40)	(27,636)	(71)
Net assets	**34,142**	**64,748**	**26,921**	28,796	61,653	25,631

(i) In 2020, on partial disposal of Borealis, the remaining stake has been classified as an equity accounted associate *(see note 6(ii))*. The 2020 financial performance of Borealis as an associate, as enumerated in the table above, is from the date of loss of control (i.e. 20 October 2020) until the year end.

20 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEES continued

(c) Investments in associates continued

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interests in the above associates recognised in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

All amounts in AED millions	***Borealis 2021***	***OMV 2021***	***Aldar 2021*** *(see note 20(a)(i))*	*Borealis 2020*	*OMV 2020*	*Aldar 2020*
Net assets	**34,142**	**64,748**	**26,921**	28,796	61,653	25,631
Ownership%	**25.00%**	**24.90%**	**25.12%**	25.00%	24.90%	29.75%
Group's share of net assets	**8,536**	**16,122**	**6,763**	7,199	15,352	7,625
Reconciling items:						
Purchase price allocation adjustments *(net)*	**1,906**	**-**	**291**	2,439	-	-
Hybrid capital not contributed by the Group	**-**	**(2,581)**	**-**	-	(3,606)	-
Carrying amount	**10,442**	**13,541**	**7,054**	9,638	11,746	7,625
Market value of investments	**-**	**16,998**	**7,862**	-	12,067	7,369

20 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEES continued

(c) Investments in associates continued

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Group's share of profit *(net)*	**519**	125
Group's share of other comprehensive income / (loss) *(net)*	**92**	(19)
Group's share of total comprehensive income *(net)*	**611**	106
Carrying value of the Group's share	**12,791**	9,028

Certain of the Group's associates that are not individually material are listed on various stock exchanges. As at 31 December 2021, the market values of these listed associates are AED 5,272 million *(31 December 2020: AED 3,053 million)* while the carrying values were AED 5,288 million as at 31 December 2021 (*31 December 2020: AED 2,793 million).* The increase in the carrying value of listed associates that are not individually material is attributed to the transfer of various listed associates from ADIC to the Group at their carrying value of AED 2,206 million on the transfer date *(see note 4(i)(b)).*

(d) Investments in joint ventures

The Group has the following material investments in equity accounted joint ventures:

Joint ventures	*Domicile*	*Ownership interest %* ***2021***	*2020*	*Principal business activity*
Emirates Global Aluminium PJSC ("EGA")	UAE	**50.00**	50.00	Develop, construct, operate, finance and maintain aluminium smelter
Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.U. ("CEPSA")	Spain	**61.36**	61.50	Engaged in exploration and extraction of crude oil, the production of petrochemical and energy products, asphalts, lubricants and polymers, their distribution and marketing, as well as gas distribution and electricity generation

20 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEES continued

(d) Investments in joint ventures continued

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's material joint ventures is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint ventures' financial statements (not adjusted for the percentage ownership of the Group) prepared in accordance with IFRSs, except for the Group's share of profit and dividends received.

	2021		*2020*	
	EGA AED millions	***CEPSA AED millions***	*EGA AED millions*	*CEPSA AED millions*
Revenue	**25,464**	**106,604**	18,716	57,197
Profit / (loss) for the year	**5,520**	**2,872**	445	(3,835)
Other comprehensive (loss) / income	**(526)**	**347**	(224)	(634)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	**4,994**	**3,219**	221	(4,469)
Group's share of profit / (loss)	**2,633**	**1,880**	133	(2,376)
Dividends received by the Group	**367**	**1,357**	-	534
Current assets	**12,222**	**27,318**	10,411	19,126
Non-current assets	**54,730**	**33,861**	54,408	36,674
Current liabilities	**(9,746)**	**(20,490)**	(7,127)	(11,922)
Non-current liabilities	**(22,242)**	**(22,669)**	(26,844)	(25,800)
Non-controlling interest	**-**	**(574)**	-	(380)
Net assets	**34,964**	**17,446**	30,848	17,698

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interests in the above joint ventures recognised in the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

	2021		*2020*	
	EGA AED millions	***CEPSA AED millions***	*EGA AED millions*	*CEPSA AED millions*
Net assets	**34,964**	**17,446**	30,848	17,698
Ownership%	**50.00%**	**61.36%**	50.00%	61.50%
Group's share of net assets	**17,482**	**10,705**	15,424	10,884
Reconciling items:				
Purchase price allocation adjustments *(net)*	**477**	**3,595**	533	3,776
Carrying amounts	**17,959**	**14,300**	15,957	14,660

20 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEES continued

(d) Investments in joint ventures continued

Aggregate information of joint ventures that are not individually material:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Group's share of profit *(net)*	**1,474**	257
Group's share of other comprehensive income / (loss) *(net)*	**52**	(225)
Group's share of total comprehensive income *(net)*	**1,526**	32
Carrying amount of Group's share	**7,951**	9,471

21 OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Amounts due from related parties *(see notes (i) and 34(d))*	**23,508**	25,516
Restricted and long-term deposits *(see note (ii))*	**19,751**	39,509
Receivables against government grants *(see note 37(ii))*	**172**	191
Finance lease receivables *(see note 21(a))*	**2,127**	1,884
Contract assets receivable	**158**	143
Other receivables and prepayments	**8,719**	4,663
	54,435	71,906
Less: expected credit losses	**(591)**	(494)
	53,844	71,412
Disclosed as:		
Current	**44,670**	55,078
Non-current	**9,174**	16,334
	53,844	71,412

(i) As at 31 December 2021, amounts due from related parties include service concession receivables amounting to AED 4,176 million *(31 December 2020: AED 4,522 million) (see note 34(d))*, on account of services relating to the construction of buildings for certain universities. Service concession receivables are expected to be recovered over the respective concession periods of the universities which is expected to continue until the years 2034 to 2036.

(ii) Includes long-term deposits amounting to AED 18,539 million *(31 December 2020: AED 38,638 million)* which represent deposits with original maturity of more than three months. Long-term deposits include AED 14,560 million (*31 December 2020: AED 18,298 million*) placed with entities under common control *(see Note 34(d)).*

21 OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS continued

(a) Finance lease receivables

Movement in the finance lease receivables during the year is as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
At 1 January	**1,884**	1,987
Additions	**78**	51
Finance lease income	**281**	153
Impairment reversals / (losses) *(net)*	**18**	(158)
Lease rentals received	**(134)**	(186)
Other movements	**-**	37
At 31 December	**2,127**	1,884

Future minimum lease payments receivable under the finance lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments receivable are as follows:

	2021		*2020*	
	Minimum lease payments receivable AED millions	***Present value of payments receivable AED millions***	*Minimum lease payments receivable AED millions*	*Present value of payments receivable AED millions*
Within one year	**175**	**169**	169	156
After one year but not more than five years	**600**	**496**	602	466
After five years	**6,753**	**1,462**	6,294	1,262
Total	**7,528**	**2,127**	7,065	1,884
Less: unearned finance income	**(5,401)**	**-**	(5,181)	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	**2,127**	**2,127**	1,884	1,884

For the purpose of the above calculation, the guaranteed residual value to the lessor is assumed to be nil.

22 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Loans receivable *(see note 22(a))*	**10,113**	8,798
Investment in non-derivative financial instruments *(see note 22(b))*	**168,844**	77,599
	178,957	86,397
***Disclosed as*:**		
Current	**745**	1,180
Non-current	**178,212**	85,217
	178,957	86,397

(a) Loans receivable

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Loans to joint ventures	**1,620**	1,778
Loans to entities under common control	**122**	122
Loans to associates	**2**	44
Loans to related parties	**1,744**	1,944
Less: expected credit losses	**(1,165)**	(840)
Loans to related parties *(net)* *(see note 34(d))*	**579**	1,104
Loans to third parties *(see note (i))*	**10,064**	8,554
Less: expected credit losses	**(530)**	(860)
Loans to third parties *(net)*	**9,534**	7,694
Total loans receivable	**10,113**	8,798
***Disclosed as*:**		
Current	**647**	1,077
Non-current	**9,466**	7,721
	10,113	8,798

(i) Loans given to third parties include loan investments made by a consolidated credit fund of the Group amounting to AED 7,413 million *(31 December 2020: AED* 5,520 *million)* and is represented by senior secured loans provided to middle-market businesses across multiple industries primarily located in the United States. These loans are secured, through share pledges, by the enterprise value of the obligors. As of 31 December 2021, this collateral represents approximately 302% *(31 December 2020:* 235%*)* of the carrying value of the senior secured loan portfolio.

22 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS continued

(b) Investment in non-derivative financial instruments

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
i. Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") financial assets		
Quoted investments		
Equity securities *(see note (i))*	**22,315**	23,991
Debt securities	**2,592**	2,238
Total quoted investments	**24,907**	26,229
Unquoted investments		
Convertible bonds and preference shares	**6,635**	5,805
Equity securities (*see note (ii))*	**23,477**	14,259
Funds (*see note (iii))*	**100,794**	26,301
Loans receivable *(see note (iv))*	**12,947**	4,810
Total unquoted investments	**143,853**	51,175
Total financial assets through profit or loss	**168,760**	77,404
ii. Fair value through other comprehensive income		
Quoted debt securities	**84**	195
	168,844	77,599
***Disclosed as*:**		
Current	**98**	103
Non-current	**168,746**	77,496
	168,844	77,599

Details of fair value hierarchy and fair value methodology are disclosed in 38(d).

(i) During the year, the Group transferred its investments in First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC at fair value of AED 7,227 million to the Parent and received the shares in Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank PJSC amounting to AED 1,572 million from ADIC *(see note 4)*. The Group also disposed its stake in Oil Search Limited for AED 2,092 million. The Group recognised a net fair value gain of approximately AED 7,867 million *(2020: loss of AED 1,213 million)* on its investment into quoted equity securities.

(ii) During the year, the Group made a net investment of approximately AED 6,405 million *(2020: AED 705 million)* in unquoted equity securities which includes AED 2,546 million investment in CityFibre, UK. The Group also recognised a net fair value gain of approximately AED 2,588 million *(2020: AED 411 million)* on its investments in unquoted equity securities.

(iii) During the year, the Group made a net investment of approximately AED 22,292 million *(2020: AED 6,110 million)* in unquoted funds. In addition, the Parent transferred its investment in Softbank Vision Fund to the Group at a fair value of AED 42,319 million *(see note 4).* The Group also recognised a net fair value gain of approximately AED 10,014 million *(2020: AED 3,082 million)* on its unquoted fund investments.

(iv) During the year, the consolidated credit funds of the Group disbursed net additional loans amounting to AED 7,650 million.

23 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2021		2020	
	Fair values		Fair values	
All amounts in AED millions	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value hedge				
Currency forwards	**14**	**-**	-	1
Interest rate swaps	**31**	**-**	-	-
Total fair value hedge	**45**	**-**	-	1
Cash flow hedge				
Commodity forwards	**58**	**5**	34	-
Currency forwards	**93**	**207**	276	5
Interest rate swaps	**35**	**70**	5	251
Others	**1**	**26**	10	3
Total cash flow hedge	**187**	**308**	325	259
Financial assets/liabilities at fair value				
Equity options	**22**	**-**	31	8
Currency forwards	**13**	**25**	17	6
Commodity swaps	**73**	**5**	61	-
Interest rate swaps	**-**	**603**	-	836
Interest rate forwards	**-**	**511**	-	1,370
Total financial assets/liabilities at fair value	**108**	**1,144**	109	2,220
	340	**1,452**	434	2,480
Disclosed as:				
Current	**290**	**437**	281	82
Non-current	**50**	**1,015**	153	2,398
	340	**1,452**	434	2,480

Details of fair value hierarchy and fair value methodology is provided in note in 38(d).

24 INCOME TAX

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Income tax recognised in profit or loss:		
Current tax (expense) / benefit		
On taxable profit of the year	**(1,543)**	(128)
Adjustment in respect of prior years' current tax	**(28)**	5
	(1,571)	(123)
Deferred tax (expense) / benefit		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(844)**	(86)
Reduction in tax rate	**-**	16
Impact of tax losses carry forwards	**-**	(63)
Deferred tax adjustment on depreciation, depletion and amortisation	**42**	46
Foreign exchange difference	**(120)**	165
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss *(see notes (i) and (ii))*	**(2,493)**	(45)

(i) Income tax expense excludes tax expense from discontinued operations of AED 56 million (*2020: AED 393 million*)

(ii) The UAE does not enforce any domestic income tax decrees and, therefore, the domestic tax rate is nil. Income tax is calculated at tax rates prevailing in the respective jurisdictions, and primarily arises from GlobalFoundries, NOVA, and Mubadala Petroleum for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020.

24 INCOME TAX continued

The total income tax recognised in profit or loss for the year can be reconciled to the results from continuing operations as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Profit / (loss) before income tax from continuing operations	**37,115**	(4,079)
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	**(2,323)**	141
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	**(6)**	39
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	**(222)**	(195)
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	**195**	(308)
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences now recognised as deferred tax assets	**17**	25
Effect on deferred tax balances due to the change in tax rate	**-**	16
Effect of tax credits	**152**	91
Others	**(284)**	141
	(2,471)	(50)
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	**(22)**	5
Net income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**(2,493)**	(45)

24 INCOME TAX continued

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements in the net deferred tax position during the year are as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
At 1 January	**(1,362)**	(1,963)
Tax (charges) / benefit recognised in profit or loss	**(922)**	78
Divestment of subsidiaries	**-**	661
Foreign currency adjustments	**12**	(32)
Other adjustments	**(57)**	(106)
At 31 December disclosed as deferred tax liabilities *(net)*	**(2,329)**	(1,362)

The Group has recognised deferred tax assets based on the assessment that that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to realise the deferred tax assets.

Subject to the agreement of the relevant tax authorities, the Group's unrecognised tax losses, investment allowances or unrecovered cost pools in various jurisdictions as at 31 December 2021 amounted to AED 48,476 million *(31 December 2020: AED 55,329 million)* and are available for offset against future taxable income. These losses, allowances and cost pools can be carried forward for unlimited period. The Group has not recognised deferred tax assets of AED 12,519 million *(31 December 2020: AED 12,107 million)* in relation to these losses as it is not probable that these losses will be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities in certain jurisdictions are primarily in respect of the excess of the carrying amount over the tax written down value of property, plant and equipment.

The Group has entered into various exploration and production sharing agreements for which the Group shall pay their own taxes under the laws of the country in which the agreements are executed. Since these are still in exploratory and development stage, it is not yet probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised and hence no deferred tax assets are recognised.

At 31 December 2021, there was no recognised deferred tax liability for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain of the Group's subsidiaries as the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future *(31 December 2020: Nil).*

24 INCOME TAX continued

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to:

	2021			2020		
All amounts in AED millions	***Assets***	***Liabilities***	***Net***	*Assets*	*Liabilities*	*Net*
Property, plant and equipment	**(2,886)**	**(4,099)**	**(6,985)**	(2,123)	(5,060)	(7,183)
Intangible assets	**-**	**(290)**	**(290)**	-	(272)	(272)
Derivatives	**30**	**(30)**	**-**	15	(47)	(32)
Other assets	**5,042**	**-**	**5,042**	5,053	693	5,746
Other liabilities	**1,297**	**542**	**1,839**	1,094	35	1,129
Tax losses recognised, net of valuation allowances	**(1,924)**	**-**	**(1,924)**	(1,995)	1,225	(770)
Others	**(11)**	**-**	**(11)**	18	2	20
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**1,548**	**(3,877)**	**(2,329)**	2,062	(3,424)	(1,362)

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income:

	2021			2020		
All amounts in AED millions	***Before tax***	***Tax benefit***	***Net of tax***	*Before tax*	*Tax (expense) / benefit*	*Net of tax*
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	**(3,029)**	**1**	**(3,028)**	2,051	(22)	2,029
Gain / (loss) on hedge of net investment in foreign operations *(net)*	**2,055**	**-**	**2,055**	(1,908)	-	(1,908)
Share of other comprehensive income of equity accounted investees	**1,885**	**-**	**1,885**	(1,693)	-	(1,693)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges and other reserves *(net of tax)*	**269**	**31**	**300**	(19)	23	4
Net movement in defined benefit plan	**(171)**	**40**	**(131)**	69	(12)	57
	1,009	**72**	**1,081**	(1,500)	(11)	(1,511)

25 INVENTORIES

	2021	*2020*
	AED millions	*AED millions*
Work in progress	**3,564**	3,502
Raw materials and consumables	**1,410**	1,129
Finished Goods	**1,288**	733
Land held for sale *(see note 37(i)(c))*	**990**	1,027
Maintenance spares	**628**	618
Drilling materials	**462**	482
Properties held for sale	**305**	311
Goods in transit	**171**	26
Others	**175**	174
	8,993	8,002
Less: provision for obsolescence	**(635)**	(1,146)
	8,358	6,856

In 2021, inventories of AED 10,386 million *(2020: AED 9,832 million)* were recognised as an expense during the year within the 'Cost of sales'.

The movement in provision for inventory obsolescence during the year is as follows:

	2021	*2020*
	AED millions	*AED millions*
At 1 January	**1,146**	926
Provision made during the year	**487**	972
Provision reversed during the year	**(886)**	(243)
Write off	**(127)**	(395)
Partial divestment of a subsidiary *(see note (i))*	**-**	(123)
Other movements, including foreign exchange	**15**	9
At 31 December	**635**	1,146

(i) Effective 20 October 2020, the Group ceased to exercise control over Borealis and accordingly no longer consolidates its assets and liabilities (*see note 6(ii))*.

26 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Trade receivables - third parties	**6,856**	6,202
Trade receivables - related parties *(see note 34(d))*	**722**	719
	7,578	6,921
Less: expected credit losses	**(235)**	(504)
Trade receivables (current)	**7,343**	6,417

27 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Bank balances:		
- deposit accounts	**22,618**	6,684
- call and current accounts	**20,117**	14,964
Cash in hand	**2**	2
Cash and cash equivalents	**42,737**	21,650

Bank balances are placed with commercial banks and are short-term in nature (less than 3 months maturity). Deposit and call accounts earn interest at prevailing market rates. Bank balances include AED 9,671 million *(31 December 2020: AED 7,347 million)* placed with entities under common control *(see Note 34(d))* on arm's length basis. The Group's exposure to credit, currency and interest rate risks related to cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in note 38.

28 OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

The minimum lease receivable relating to the Group's leases on the investment properties and property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Within one year	**1,268**	632
After one year but not more than five years	**3,920**	1,567
After five years	**915**	985
	6,103	3,184

29 INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Borrowings *(see note 29(a))*	**122,802**	117,845
Lease liabilities *(see note 29(b))*	**4,003**	4,104
	126,805	121,949
Disclosed as:		
Current	**10,910**	17,028
Non-current	**115,895**	104,921
	126,805	121,949

(a) Borrowings

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Unsecured corporate bonds	**77,862**	76,848
Unsecured bank borrowings	**14,471**	16,954
Secured bank borrowings	**30,469**	24,006
Secured bonds	**-**	37
	122,802	117,845
Disclosed as:		
Current	**10,043**	16,170
Non-current	**112,759**	101,675
	122,802	117,845

Included in unsecured corporate bonds and unsecured bank borrowings at 31 December 2021 were borrowings of AED 20,462 million (*31 December 2020: AED 21,949 million*) which have been designated as a hedge of the net investments in certain foreign subsidiaries. Further, secured bank borrowings of AED 12,813 million *(31 December 2020: AED 2,502 million)* are carried at fair value and are consolidated through controlled funds of the Group.

Total undrawn borrowing facilities, as at the reporting date, amount to AED 27,439 million *(31 December 2020: AED* 22,217 *million).*

29 INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS continued

(a) Borrowings continued

Analysis of borrowings at the reporting date, by each significant sub-group of companies, are as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Corporate	**78,669**	80,021
NOVA	**13,243**	13,220
GlobalFoundries	**7,395**	8,588
MMJV LP	**5,016**	3,357
GAMI	**2,719**	-
Al Maqsed Development Company PJSC	**2,320**	2,341
Yahsat	**1,894**	929
Sanad Aero Solutions Holdings LLC	**1,440**	1,658
Masdar *(see note (i))*	**-**	2,142
Other consolidated credit funds	**7,797**	2,252
Other subsidiaries	**2,309**	3,337
	122,802	117,845

(i) The borrowings related to Masdar Clean Energy Busniess portfolio has been classified as held for sale *(see note 6(i))*.

Movement in borrowings during the year is as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
At 1 January	**117,845**	114,807
Additions	**33,367**	39,570
Repayments	**(28,850)**	(33,513)
Acquisition through business combination	**3,274**	-
Transfer to liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale *(see note 6(i))*	**(1,954)**	-
Divestment of subsidiaries *(see note 6(ii))*	**-**	(7,990)
Foreign exchange fluctuations and other movements	**(880)**	4,971
At 31 December	**122,802**	117,845

The estimated fair value of borrowings is as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Level 1	**79,133**	82,685
Level 2	**2,497**	929
Level 3	**43,555**	41,464
	125,185	125,078

29 INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS continued

(a) Borrowings continued

Summarised below are the key terms of the outstanding borrowings as at 31 December:

Particulars	*Currency*	*Nominal interest rate*	*Year of maturity*	***2021 AED millions***	*2020 AED millions*
Unsecured corporate bonds	EUR	Fixed	2023 to 2026	**9,076**	9,722
Unsecured corporate bonds	JPY	Fixed	2031	**477**	532
Unsecured corporate bonds	USD	Fixed	2022-2050	**65,151**	63,311
Unsecured corporate bonds	GBP	Fixed	2026	**3,158**	3,283
Total				**77,862**	76,848
Unsecured bank borrowings	EUR	EURIBOR + margin	2024-2025	**11,386**	14,009
Unsecured bank borrowings	USD	LIBOR + margin / fixed	2022-2024	**3,011**	2,875
Unsecured bank borrowings	BRL	BRAZILIAN LIBOR + margin	2023-2024	**8**	11
Unsecured bank borrowings	AED	EIBOR + margin / fixed	2026	**66**	59
Total				**14,471**	16,954
Secured bank borrowings	AED	EIBOR + margin	2025 to 2041	**6,116**	2,596
Secured bank borrowings	USD	LIBOR + margin / fixed	2022 to 2035	**20,573**	16,660
Secured bank borrowings	GBP	LIBOR + margin	2032	**-**	1,876
Secured bank borrowings	EUR	EURIBOR + margin	2024-2026	**3,780**	2,874
Total				**30,469**	24,006
Secured bonds	USD	LIBOR + margin / fixed	2021	**-**	37
				122,802	117,845

Summarised below are assets pledged as securities against secured bank borrowings as at 31 December:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Secured bank borrowings:		
Property, plant and equipment	**25,496**	32,094
Loans receivable from third parties	**7,437**	5,541
Inventory	**2,046**	-
Restricted cash	**501**	519
	35,480	38,154

In addition to the above, certain borrowings are secured through letters of credit, pledges on project proceeds (receivables), a net investment in joint operations, debt and equity securities and bank balances.

29 INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS continued

(b) Lease liabilities

Future minimum lease payments under leases together with the present value of the minimum lease payments are as follows:

	2021		*2020*	
All amounts in AED millions	***Minimum lease payments***	***Present value of lease liabilities***	*Minimum lease payments*	*Present value of lease liabilities*
Within one year	**1,025**	**866**	1,059	858
After one year but not more than five years	**2,112**	**1,775**	2,133	1,691
After five years	**2,351**	**1,362**	2,699	1,555
Total	**5,488**	**4,003**	5,891	4,104
Less: future finance charges	**(1,485)**	-	(1,787)	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	**4,003**	**4,003**	4,104	4,104

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Disclosed as:		
Current	**867**	858
Non-current	**3,136**	3,246
	4,003	4,104

The movement in lease liabilities is set out below:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
At 1 January	**4,104**	5,512
Additions	**1,096**	246
Divestment of subsidiaries *(see note (i))*	**-**	(826)
Rentals paid	**(775)**	(956)
Transfer to liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale *(see note 6(i))*	**(305)**	-
Derecognition of lease liabilities	**(169)**	-
Interest expense on leases	**83**	127
Foreign exchange and other movements	**(31)**	1
At 31 December	**4,003**	4,104

(i) Effective 20 October 2020, the Group ceased to exercise control over Borealis and accordingly no longer consolidates its assets and liabilities (*see note 6(ii))*.

30 PROVISIONS

Movement in provisions during the year is set out below:

All amounts in AED millions	***Provision for decommissioning costs*** *(see note (i))*	***Other provisions*** *(see note (ii))*	***Total***
At 1 January 2020	3,167	1,612	4,779
Additions	402	128	530
Divestment of a subsidiary *(see note (iii))*	(194)	(79)	(273)
Reversals	(28)	(40)	(68)
Provisions utilised	-	(16)	(16)
Unwinding of discount	65	-	65
Foreign exchange and other movements	18	(4)	14
At 31 December 2020	3,430	1,601	5,031
Additions	68	1	69
Acquisition through business combination	147	-	147
Transfer to liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale *(see note 6(i))*	(88)	-	(88)
Provisions utilised	(44)	(5)	(49)
Unwinding of discount	40	-	40
Foreign exchange and other movements	(2)	-	(2)
At 31 December 2021	**3,551**	**1,597**	**5,148**

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Disclosed as:		
Current	**1,822**	1,397
Non-current	**3,326**	3,634
	5,148	5,031

(i) Provision for decommissioning costs mainly relates to asset retirement obligations of the Group and expected costs to be incurred upon termination of operations, the closure of active manufacturing plant facilities and the abandonment of crude oil production fields.

(ii) Other provisions primarily include provision for legal disputes which covers the best estimate of the Group's exposure to the outcome of several litigations from the area of product liability, patent infringement, tax lawsuits, etc. *(see note 36)*. It also includes the estimated amounts for environmental action to remedy the risk of gradual soil pollution.

(iii) Effective 20 October 2020, the Group ceased to exercise control over Borealis and accordingly no longer consolidates its assets and liabilities (*see note 6(ii))*.

31 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Accrued expenses	**5,453**	5,154
Advances, loans and deposits from related parties *(see note 34(d)) and (i))*	**5,351**	2,834
Amounts due to related parties *(see Note 34(d)) (see note (ii))*	**16,865**	2,233
Advances from customers *(see note (iii))*	**5,491**	1,301
Staff costs payable	**1,276**	1,046
Unearned revenue	**2,836**	846
Taxes payable	**162**	51
Deferred government grants	**59**	44
Other liabilities	**4,137**	2,881
	41,630	16,390
Disclosed as:		
Current	**33,147**	12,276
Non-current	**8,483**	4,114
	41,630	16,390

(i) In 2021, a subsidiary of the Group and one of its joint ventures entered into an agreement pursuant to which the joint venture made available to each of its shareholder certain amount of cash advances. The advances received by the subsidiary of the Group amounted to AED 3,447 million (USD 938.4 million) is interest free and is repayable on demand.

(ii) Included in amounts due to related parties are financial liabilities designated at FVTPL amounting to AED 1,775 million *(31 December 2020: AED 1,250 million*) and are classified as “Level 3” within the fair value hierarchy.

(iii) This includes amounts received by GlobalFoundries in 2021 relating to multiple long-term supply agreement with its customers. Many of these contracts include customer advanced payments and capacity reservation fees in order to secure future supply.

32 SHARE CAPITAL

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Authorised, issued and fully paid up:		
56,135,590,000 equity shares of AED 1 each	**56,136**	56,136

33 OTHER RESERVES

All amounts in AED millions	*Statutory reserves*	*Foreign currency translation reserves*	*Hedging and other reserves*	*Total*
At 1 January 2020	1,582	(207)	(156)	1,219
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	2,558	-	2,558
Loss on hedge of net investment in foreign operations	-	(2,254)	-	(2,254)
Effective portion of changes in fair values of cash flow hedges and other reserves *(net of tax)*	-	-	4	4
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	-	-	(2,034)	(2,034)
Net movement in defined benefit plan *(net of tax)*	-	-	142	142
Recycling of reserve on disposal of Borealis *(see note (i))*	-	(20)	340	320
Other Movements	-	-	33	33
At 31 December 2020	1,582	77	(1,671)	(12)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	(3,031)	-	(3,031)
Gain on hedge of net investment in foreign operations	-	2,055	-	2,055
Effective portion of changes in fair values of cash flow hedges and other reserves *(net of tax)*	-	-	300	300
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	-	-	2,002	2,002
Net movement in defined benefit plan *(net of tax)*	-	-	(131)	(131)
Recycling of reserve on disposal of Matsa *(see note 20(a)(iii))*	-	-	(117)	(117)
At 31 December 2021	**1,582**	**(899)**	**383**	**1,066**

(i) Effective 20 October 2020, the Group ceased to exercise control over Borealis and accordingly no longer consolidates its assets and liabilities (*see note 6(ii))*.

Statutory reserve
As required by the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 and the articles of association of certain subsidiaries registered in UAE, 10% of profit from previous years were transferred to the statutory reserve. The reserve is not available for distribution.

Hedging and other reserve
Hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change from cash flow hedges related to hedged transactions that has not yet been recycled to profit and loss accounts. Other reserve comprises of the Group's share in the other comprehensive income of equity accounted associates and joint ventures.

33 OTHER RESERVES continued

Foreign currency translation reserve
The translation reserve comprises of all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations as well as from the translation of liabilities that were designated to hedge the Group's net investment in foreign operations.

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges.

As at 31 December 2021, borrowings with notional amounts of AED 19,511 million (EUR 4,672 million) *(31 December 2020: AED 21,516 million (EUR 4,795 million)*) were designated as a hedge of net investments in OMV, Borealis and CEPSA with EUR functional currencies. These borrowings are used to hedge the Group's exposure to EUR foreign exchange risk on those investments. Gains on the translation of these borrowings amounting to AED 1,462 million *(2020: losses of AED 1,644 million*) were recognised in other comprehensive income to offset gains or losses on translation of foreign operations. There was no ineffectiveness recorded during the year.

The Group, as at 31 December 2021, has also designated the EUR leg of certain swaps as hedging instruments for net investments in Borealis and CEPSA with EUR functional currencies, with notional amount of AED 7,986 million (EUR 1,912 million) *(31 December 2020: AED 8,580 million (EUR 1,912 million))*. A portion of the fair value gains on the hedging instruments, relating to foreign exchange gains amounting to AED 593 million *(2020: losses of AED 609 million)*, was recognised in other comprehensive income to offset gains or losses on translation of foreign operations. The difference between the fair value of the swaps and related foreign exchange difference on the hedged instrument, amounting to a gain of AED 283 million *(2020: gain of AED 1,292 million)*, was recorded in profit or loss within fair value gains from derivative financial instruments. There was no ineffectiveness recorded during the year.

Partial disposal of Borealis in 2020
Prior to the partial disposal of Borealis *(see note 6(ii))*, the Group had designated a borrowing with notional amount of AED 7,017 million (EUR 1,640) million as hedging instrument in relation to its net investments in Borealis. Upon the partial disposal of the Group's interest in Borealis, loss of AED 346 million on hedging reserves was recycled from other comprehensive income to profit or loss in 2020. Subsequent to the partial disposal of Borealis, the Group re-designated this borrowing with notional amount of AED 5,036 million (EUR 1,640 million) as at 31 December 2020, included in AED 21,516 million *(31 December 2020: Nil)* above, as hedging instrument in relation to its net investment in OMV.

34 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

(a) Identification of related parties

The Group has related party relationships with its Shareholder, Ultimate Parent, joint ventures and associates, and with directors, executive officers and parties which are under common control of the above entities.

(b) Compensation of the key management personnel and Board of Directors

The charge for key management personnel from the Parent to the Company during the year was AED 454 million *(2020: AED 148 million)*

(c) Related party transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Group provides services to and receives services from related parties on terms agreed by management.

34 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

(c) Related party transactions continued

Significant transactions with related parties during the year (*other than those disclosed in notes 4 and 21*) were as follows:

All amounts in AED millions	*Revenue*	*Purchases of goods and services*	*Interest-bearing borrowings drawn*	*Interest-bearing borrowings repaid*	*Loans and other funding given*	*Loans recovered*	*Finance income*	*Finance cost*
2021								
Entities under common control	**4,415**	**118**	**413**	**557**	**-**	**-**	**346**	**240**
Associates	**216**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Joint ventures	**1,007**	**323**	**-**	**1,354**	**34**	**58**	**31**	**68**
Ultimate parent	**46**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	5,684	**453**	**413**	**1,911**	**34**	**58**	**377**	**308**
2020								
Entities under common control	4,325	461	165	494	-	-	538	284
Associates	1,753	4,908	-	-	-	-	4	-
Joint ventures	888	346	-	-	945	26	142	70
Ultimate parent	48	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
	7,014	5,715	165	494	945	26	697	354

Other significant transactions:	***2021 AED millions***	*2020 AED millions*
Recharge of expenses from the Shareholder	**2,643**	763
Cash calls paid to joint ventures for joint operations	**640**	633
Income from provision of manpower, project management and consultancy services to joint ventures	**148**	216
Other miscellaneous transactions and re-charges with / from Shareholders, associates, joint ventures and to entities under common control (*see note (i)*)	**4,947**	1,605
Movement in shareholder current account (*see notes 4(i) and 4(ii)*)	**34,698**	4,330
Settlement of additional shareholder contribution *(see (i) and (ii) of Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity)*	**-**	3,865

(i) Other miscellaneous transactions include AED 3,447 million of advances received by a subsidiary of the Group from one of its joint ventures (*see note 31(i)*).

(ii) On 12 December 2021, the Group sold its investment in JA Power and Water Co LLC (the "JA Power"), an equity accounted investee, to EGA for a total consideration of AED 760 million.

(iii) In April, 2021, the Group transferred the loan portfolio of ADF to ADCB (*see note 6(v)*).

34 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES continued

(d) Related party balances

All amounts in AED millions	*Bank balances*	*Long term deposits*	*Amounts due to related parties (see notes (i) and (ii)*	*Amounts due from related parties (see note (iii))*	*Advances from related parties (see note (ii))*	*Loans and deposits from related parties (see note (ii))*	*Loans to related parties (see note (iv))*	*Finance lease receivables*	*Interest bearing borrowings*	*Additional shareholder contributions (see note (v))*
Entities under common control	**9,671**	**14,560**	**1,987**	**7,437**	**1,091**	**-**	**-**	**1,236**	**13,380**	**-**
Associates		**-**	**2**	**281**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Joint ventures	**-**	**-**	**61**	**570**	**3,447**	**-**	**577**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ultimate parent	**-**	**-**	**25**	**15,580**	**813**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Shareholder	**-**	**-**	**14,790**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**119,290**
31 December 2021	**9,671**	**14,560**	**16,865**	**23,868**	**5,351**	**-**	**579**	**1,236**	**13,380**	**119,290**
Entities under common control	7,347	18,298	2,121	7,902	1,076	-	-	1,224	11,642	-
Associates		-	5	65	-	-	44	-	-	-
Joint ventures	-	-	61	1,693	-	-	1,060	-	1,352	-
Ultimate parent	-	-	46	13,140	1,000	758	-	-	-	-
Shareholder	-	-	-	3,048	-	-	-	-	-	119,290
31 December 2020	7,347	18,298	2,233	25,848	2,076	758	1,104	1,224	12,994	119,290

(i) The balances in the table above are net of impairment and ECLs, where applicable.

(ii) Amounts due to related parties, advances from related parties and loans and deposits from related parties are included in other liabilities (*see note 31*).

(iii) Amounts due from related parties are included in other receivables and prepayments (*see note 21*) and trade receivables *(see note 26)*, net of impairment of AED 341 million *(31 December 2020: AED 388 million)*.

(iv) Loans to related parties are included in loan receivable (*see note 22(a)*).

(v) Additional shareholder contributions represent interest free loans from the Shareholder with no fixed repayment terms. These loans meet the definition of equity instruments rather than liability, and accordingly are presented within equity.

(vi) Ultimate Parent in this note includes the Government of Abu Dhabi and the Abu Dhabi Department of Finance.

35 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(a) Commitments - Group

Commitments at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Commitments for capital expenditure *(see note (i))*	**15,816**	8,151
Commitments for equity investments *(see note (ii))*	**33,736**	27,135
Unfunded loan commitments	**1,057**	658
Lease commitments	**18**	113
Exploration commitments	**310**	148
	50,937	36,205

(i) Commitment for capital expenditures includes commitment for construction of property plant and equipment and development of investment properties of the Group.

(ii) Commitments for equity investments include AED 6,658 million commitment to the Softbank Vision Fund. In addition, it includes an amount of AED 7,424 million committed by Mubadala Capital LLC, a subsidiary of the Group, into several funds and equity investments. Other significant commitments include commitments to Silver Lake of AED 3,336 million and LAC I fund sponsored by Bpifrance of AED 2,438 million.

(iii) In addition to above capital commitment, NOVA entered into other arrangements for the purchase of minimum amounts of feedstock and other raw materials for short and long-term supply and related transportation and storage agreements amounting to AED 47,972 million (*31 December 2020: AED 44,196 million*). There agreements expire within one to approximately 21 years.

(b) Contingencies

Contingencies of the Group at the end of the reporting year, are as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Contingent liabilities of the Group *(see notes (i) and (ii))*	**17,095**	16,176

(i) Contingent liabilities include bank guarantees, performance bonds, advance payment bonds and completion guarantees.

(ii) In 2018, the Company provided guarantee overlay to International Petroleum Investment Company PJSC, an entity under common control, for certain of its existing guarantees:

- the payment obligations of 1MDB Energy Limited under its AED 6.43 billion (US $1.75 billion) 5.99% guaranteed notes due 2022 on a joint and several basis with 1Malaysia Development Berhad ("1MDB"); and
- the notes and loans of Signum Magnolia Limited which are collateralised by AED 6.43 billion (US $1.75 billion) 5.75% guaranteed notes due 2022 issued by 1MDB Energy (Langat) Limited and guaranteed by 1MDB.

36 LITIGATIONS

The Group is involved in litigations in the ordinary course of business. Legal claims often involve highly complex issues. These issues are subject to substantial uncertainties and therefore the estimation of the probability of loss and of damages are often difficult to determine.

The Group records a provision for claims for which it is able to make an estimate of the expected loss or range of possible loss, but believes that the publication of this information on a case-by-case basis would seriously prejudice its position in the ongoing legal proceedings or in any related settlement discussions. Accordingly, for these claims, the Group has disclosed information with respect to the nature of the claim, but not an estimate of the range of potential loss or any provision accrued.

The Group believes that the aggregate provisions recorded for these matters are adequate based upon currently available information as of the consolidated statement of financial position date, which may be subject to ongoing revision of existing estimates. However, given the inherent uncertainties related to these claims, the Group could, in the future, incur judgements that could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, liquidity, financial position or cash flows in any particular period.

For contingent liabilities, the Group has disclosed the claims, but has not recorded a provision of the potential outcome of these claims and is unable to make a reasonable estimate of the expected financial effect that will result from ultimate resolution of the proceedings.

A summary of the major litigations of the Group are set out below:

GlobalFoundries
On 28 April 2021, International Business Machines ("IBM") sent GlobalFoundries a letter alleging for the first time that GlobalFoundries did not fulfill its obligations under the contracts entered into with IBM in 2014 associated with GlobalFoundries's acquisition of IBM's Microelectronics business. IBM asserted that GlobalFoundries engaged in fraudulent misrepresentations during the underlying negotiations and claimed GlobalFoundries owed them AED 9,184 million (USD 2,500 million) in damages and restitution. On 7 June 2021, GlobalFoundries filed a complaint with the New York State Supreme Court (the "Court") seeking a declaratory judgment that it did not breach the relevant contracts. IBM subsequently filed its complaint with the Court on 8 June 2021. On 14 September 2021, the Court granted a motion to dismiss IBM's claims of fraud, unjust enrichment and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. GlobalFoundries complaint seeking declaratory judgment was dismissed. IBM appealed the Court’s dismissal of its fraud claim (but not the other two dismissed claims) and on 7 April 2022, the Appellate Division, First Department reversed the dismissal. The case will proceed based on IBM's breach of contract and promissory estoppel claims and the reinstated fraud claim. GlobalFoundries believes, based on discussions with legal counsel, that it has meritorious defenses against IBM's claims and intends to vigorously defend against them.

36 LITIGATIONS continued

Dow Litigations
In December 2010, The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow Chemical") filed a Statement of Claim against NOVA in Federal Court in Canada alleging that certain grades of NOVA's SURPASS® polyethylene film resins infringe a Dow Chemical Canadian patent. NOVA filed its statement of defense and counterclaim in March 2011. After a series of court sessions, trials, appeals and oral and written arguments presented in those hearings over the years at different courts, the Federal Court, in June 2017, issued Confidential Supplemental Judgement and Reasons, which became public in July 2017, awarding Dow Chemical CAD 644 million (AED 1,840 million). In July 2017, NOVA paid Dow Chemical USD 501 million (AED 1,840 million) to satisfy the judgement. NOVA filed a Notice of Appeal with the Federal Court of Appeal regarding the Supplemental Judgement and Reasons in July 2017. On 15 September 2020 the Federal Court of Appeal denied NOVA's appeal. On 13 November 2020, NOVA filed an application with the Supreme Court for leave to appeal the decision of the Federal Court of Appeal. On 20 May 2021, the Supreme Court granted NOVA leave to appeal the decision of the Federal Court of Appeal. On 21 June 2021, NOVA filed its formal appeal. The appeal was heard on 20 April 2022.

In 2006, Dow Chemical Canada ULC and its European affiliate (collectively, "Dow") filed a claim against NOVA in the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta concerning the jointly owned third ethylene plant at the Joffre site.

i. On 24 September 2019, a judgement was filed with the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta awarding Dow damages and interest (for the period 2001-2012 in the aggregate amount of CAD 1,430 million (AED 3,959 million). On 10 October 2019, NOVA paid the amount in full to satisfy the judgement. NOVA appealed this decision to the Court of Appeal of Alberta and was successful in 4 out of the 5 issues appealed. The Court of Appeal of Alberta remanded such issues back to the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta for redetermination (the "Base Trial").

ii. Trial in the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta for damages for the period 2013 to June 2018 (the "Top-Up Trial") began in December 2021and has been combined with certain issues regarding the Base Trial remanded back by the Court of Appeal.

iii. On 29 April 2021, NOVA filed two applications for summary judgment in respect of the Base Trial that were remanded back to the Trial Court by the Court of Appeal. The first seeks the repayment of CAD 417 million (AED 1,218 million) to CAD 563 million (AED 1,644 million) (plus pre-judgement interest) by Dow to NOVA for overpayments in respect of polyethylene damages that the Court of Appeal excluded (the "Damages Quantification Application"). The second seeks the repayment of CAD 746 million (AED 2,178 million) (plus pre-judgement interest) by Dow to NOVA for overpayments related to severance of NOVA's obligation to provide ethane services (the "Pool Dissolution Application"). The Damages Quantification Application will be heard as part of the Top-Up Trial. The Pool Dissolution Application is currently adjourned, and NOVA is seeking a date for the hearing.

Others
Several group companies are currently subject to routine tax audits performed by their respective tax authorities. Managements' opinions are that the companies are in compliance with all applicable regulations. Given the preliminary nature of the proceedings, potential impacts, if any, cannot be currently reliably estimated.

37 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

(i) Non-monetary government grants

Non-monetary grants include rights to use of land, provided by UAE Armed Forces - General Head Quarters and the Urban Planning Council to certain subsidiaries which are free of charge, for the construction of building. The Group also received the following parcels of land by way of government grants:

Land identification	*Granted in year*	*Approximate area in square feet (see notes (n) and (o))*	***Carrying amount as at 31 Dec 2021 AED millions***	*Carrying amount as at 31 Dec 2020 AED millions*	*Currently classified as (see note (m))*
Future economic benefits certain					
Madinat Zayed *(see note (a))*	2008	**26,909,776**	**-**	-	PPE
Healthpoint	2006	**179,486**	**-**	-	PPE
Sweihan, Near Military City Area (Yahsat) *(see note (b))*	2009	**12,242,393**	**-**	-	PPE
New Headquarter	2004	**102,675**	**-**	-	PPE
Parking lot - New Headquarter	2009	**70,000**	**-**	-	PPE
Hai Al Dawoody	2009	**1,076**	**-**	-	PPE
Hamran	2009	**1,076**	**-**	-	PPE
Al Maryah Island - Plots for sale *(see note (c))*	2006	**4,105,437**	**542**	542	Inventory
Al Maryah Island *(see note (c))*	2006	**697,864**	**50**	50	PPE
Al Maryah Island – ADGM Square Development *(see note (c))*	2006	**506,414**	**-**	-	IP
Al Maryah Island – ADGM Square Retail	2006	**240,605**	**-**	-	IP
New Fish Market	2006	**484,448**	**8**	8	IP
Old Fish Market Land - New York Institute of Technology	2006	**163,877**	**-**	-	IP
Masdar City Land *(see notes (g), (j) and (k))*	2008	**24,749,802**	**378**	414	Inventory
Masdar City Land *(see notes (g) and (h))*	2008	**2,308,564**	**-**	-	PPE
Masdar City Land *(see notes (g) and (i))*	2008	**2,208,289**	**395**	316	IP
		74,971,782			
Future economic benefits uncertain / no future economic benefits *(see note (d))*					
Madinat Zayed *(see note (a))*	2008	**116,202,049**	**-**	-	N/A
Masdar City Land *(see notes (f) and (g))*	2008	**16,736,929**	**-**	-	N/A
Al Maryah Island - Cleveland Clinic *(see note (c))*	2006	**1,007,158**	**-**	-	N/A
Al Maryah Island (remaining portion) *(see note (c))*	2006	**4,907,950**	**-**	-	N/A
Plot P48 Abu Dhabi Island *(see note (c))*	2013	**131,014**	**-**	-	N/A
Plot P52 Abu Dhabi Island *(see note (c))*	2014	**622,323**	**-**	-	N/A
Masdar Institute of Science and Technology *(see note (l))*	2008	**356,817**	**-**	-	N/A
Khalifa City - Zayed University *(see note (e))*	2006	**8,207,745**	**-**	-	N/A
Al Reem Island - Sorbonne University *(see note (e))*	2006	**1,001,934**	**-**	-	N/A
East Al Reem Island	2006	**3,609,265**	**-**	-	N/A
Al Falah - Plot 5	2008	**1,599,939**	**-**	-	N/A
Al Falah - Plot 3	2007	**23,079,801**	**-**	-	N/A
Others	2004-2009	**61,244,799**	**-**	-	N/A
		238,707,723			

37 GOVERNMENT GRANTS continued

(i) Non-monetary government grants continued

(a) Madinat Zayed land has been identified and used for the purpose of construction and operation of a solar power station which would generate revenue by selling electricity to the national grid. Currently one plant of 100 MW has been constructed and became operational in 2014. This occupies a land area of 26,909,776 square feet and is classified as property, plant and equipment at nominal value. There is currently no agreement or commitment to construct any further solar power stations on this site and as a result the unutilised area of land covering 116,202,049 square feet has been classified as land parcel with uncertain future economic benefits.

(b) In 2009, Yahsat, a subsidiary of the Group, received a plot of land from the Urban Planning Council. The plot of land has been used to construct the Satellite Ground Control Station, which forms an integral part of Yahsat's satellite system. Accordingly, the plot of land has been classified as property, plant and equipment and has been recognised by the Group at nominal value.

(c) On Al Maryah Island, out of the total unsold land area of 11,224,822 square feet, an area of 1,007,158 square feet has been allocated for the Cleveland Clinic Project, which is a Government of Abu Dhabi project. No future economic benefit from this project is likely to flow to the Group. Furthermore, approximately 506,414 square feet of land has been allocated to Abu Dhabi Global Market Square which has been recognised as investment property. Further, the Group identified and earmarked certain plots of land for sale at Al Maryah Island. Accordingly, these plots of land with a land area of 4,105,437 square feet have been classified as inventory.

Further, the Group has identified and earmarked plots of approximately 697,864 square feet for production or supply of goods and services. Accordingly, these plots of land have been classified as property, plant and equipment. Al Maryah Island includes 4,907,950 square feet of land earmarked for roads and waterfront for common public use.

The Government of Abu Dhabi has granted the Company the right to use Plots P48 and P52 on Abu Dhabi Island for the purpose of constructing bridges between Al Maryah Island and Abu Dhabi Island.

(d) Management is of the view that the determination of a value for these parcels of land is not possible since reliable estimates of fair value are not available, the future use of these sites is unknown and there is a possibility that they will not be used for commercial purposes and may revert to the Government of Abu Dhabi. Accordingly, it is uncertain that future economic benefits will flow to the Group from the ownership of these parcels of land, and therefore, such properties have not been recognised by the Group.

(e) These parcels of land have been allocated for the purpose of construction of universities and other educational institutions on a build, operate and transfer (BOT) basis. At the end of the BOT term of 31 July 2036, it is the intention of the parties that the ownership of the land along with the buildings will be transferred to the respective universities. Accordingly, no future economic benefits are likely to flow to the Group from its ownership of these plots.

37 GOVERNMENT GRANTS continued

(i) Non-monetary government grants continued

(f) Under the reassessed development strategy for the Masdar City Project ("the Project"), the Group's subsidiary, Masdar, whilst developing a small number of key assets itself, will also act as the master developer for the Project providing all infrastructure and delivering serviced plots for development by third parties. With the revisions to the master plan and overall development strategy it is difficult to reliably determine the future overall Project development cost and associated income streams. In addition, as the economic viability of each individual plot will have to be determined before commencement of construction work, the overall economic benefit to be derived from the Project and the timing thereof, cannot be reasonably determined at this time.

(g) The overall masterplan of Masdar City has been updated. Some of the land areas originally allocated to certain projects have been divided into a number of newly allocated plots and, where there is certainty of use, classified as future economic benefit certain, with the remainder being classified under future economic benefits uncertain.

Lease agreements have been signed for a total land area of square feet 11,981,553 *(31 December 2020: 11,405,372 square feet)* and these agreements have been classified as finance leases based on assessment by management of the terms of the agreements. The carrying value of the finance lease receivable is AED 393 million *(31 December 2020: AED 337 million)*.

(h) The portion of land of Masdar City relating to these buildings has been recognised as property, plant and equipment at nominal value based on the expectation that these buildings will be used by Masdar and the Group to carry out their operations.

(i) These plots of land have been recognised as investment property based on their commercial use.

(j) A detailed masterplan has been approved for Phases 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Masdar City, for which it is Masdar's responsibility to complete the infrastructure development. The plots of land with an area of 24,749,802 square feet *(31 December 2020: 26,899,860 square feet)* that are not being used by Masdar to carry out their operations or being used for commercial use, are carried as inventory at an amount of AED 378 million *(31 December 2020: AED 414 million)*.

(k) By virtue of the Executive Council resolution dated 14 September 2020, Masdar transferred 10,528,714 square feet of gross floor area in Masdar City to the Government for a consideration of AED 2,817 million settled through additional shareholder contribution. The gain of AED 1,267 million resulting from this shareholder transaction was directly recognised in retained earnings *(see (ii) of Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2020))*.

(l) Construction of Masdar Institute of Science and Technology building is complete and the building has been handed over. Legal title to the building is in the process of being transferred to Mohamed Bin Zayed University of Artificial Intelligence. There are no envisaged future economic benefits accruing to Masdar from the underlying land and accordingly this parcel of land has been classified in the future economic benefit uncertain / no future economic benefits category.

(m) In the above table, PPE stands for Property, Plant and Equipment and IP stands for Investment Property.

(n) Land areas reported above are as per registration documents received from Municipality of Abu Dhabi.

(o) Land areas reported above exclude land portfolio leased out as finance lease.

37 GOVERNMENT GRANTS continued

(ii) Monetary government grants

During 2006, the Group received an amount of USD 100 million, equivalent to AED 367 million, from the Government of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi for investment in Masdar Clean Tech Fund L.P. (the "Fund") registered in the Cayman Islands. Since this is a monetary grant for investments in other business enterprises, this amount has been credited directly to the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The Group has certain grants and allowances from government bodies outside UAE, which are primarily provided in connection with construction and operation of manufacturing facilities, employment and research and development.

The Group receives grants primarily in relation to construction and operation of wafer manufacturing facilities, employment and research and development. Certain investment grants are subject to forfeiture in declining amounts over the life of the agreement if the Group does not maintain certain agreed employment levels and fulfil other conditions specified in the relevant subsidy documents. In addition, certain investment allowances are repayable in full if investment or other conditions of the applicable regulations are not met over a specified period of time. Accordingly, should the Group fail to meet the terms and conditions of the respective investment grants and allowances, the Group may in the future be required to make repayments of investment grants and allowances. For receivables against government grants, refer to note 21.

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview
The Group, in its normal course of business, is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk.

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

Financial risk management framework
The Board of Directors of the Parent establishes and oversees the Company's risk management framework, while the management and respective boards of certain companies within the Group takes responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management frameworks at the entities' levels.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Parent's Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group.

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from Group's financial assets.

Financial assets
The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer or counterparty. However, management also considers the demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk, particularly in the currently deteriorating economic circumstances.

The Group invests in various financial instruments, both quoted and unquoted. All investments are approved by the Board of Directors or the Investment Committee of the Parent as per the delegation of authority. Adequate background checks and financial and legal due diligence are conducted with the aim of ensuring that default risk is low or mitigated.

Approximately 46% *(31 December 2020: 36%)* of other receivables and 15% *(31 December 2020: 18%)* of loans receivables are from related parties being parties under common control of the Parent, joint ventures and associates. However, the Group monitors these receivables closely to mitigate any concentration risk.

Exposure to credit risk
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is set out below.

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Trade receivables	**7,343**	6,417
Other receivables		
Amounts due from related parties *(net)*	**23,174**	25,135
Finance lease receivables	**1,981**	1,884
Restricted and long-term deposits	**19,751**	39,509
Others	**6,699**	3,496
Other financial assets		
Loans receivable	**10,113**	8,798
Investments in non-derivative financial instruments	**22,258**	13,048
Cash at bank	**42,735**	21,648
	134,054	119,935

(a) Credit risk

The Group follows a 'three-stage' model in line with IFRS 9 for impairment of loans receivable, cash at bank (including restricted and long-term deposits), and financial investments based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

i. Stage 1: No significant deterioration in credit risk since origination (12-month ECL used);
ii. Stage 2: Significant deterioration in credit risk (lifetime ECL used); and
iii. Stage 3: Significant deterioration in credit risk and credit impaired i.e. incurred loss

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

(a) Credit risk continued

The table below shows the credit risk exposure and ECL information of the following financial assets by stages.

	Gross exposure AED millions	***Provision AED millions***	***Net amount AED millions***
31 December 2021			
Stage 1			
Loans receivable	**10,520**	**(606)**	**9,914**
Debt Securities measured at FVOCI	**84**	**-**	**84**
Cash at bank, including restricted and long-term deposits	**62,486**	**-**	**62,486**
	73,090	**(606)**	**72,484**
Stage 3			
Loans receivable	**1,288**	**(1,089)**	**199**
	74,378	**(1,695)**	**72,683**
31 December 2020			
Stage 1			
Loans receivable	6,494	(1,304)	5,190
Debt Securities measured at FVOCI	195	-	195
Cash at bank, including restricted and long-term deposits	61,157	-	61,157
	67,846	(1,304)	66,542
Stage 2			
Loans receivable	3,747	(274)	3,473
Stage 3			
Loans receivable	257	(122)	135
	71,850	(1,700)	70,150

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses during the year was as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
At 1 January	**1,700**	574
Divestment of subsidiaries	**-**	(11)
Provision for ECL during the year	**729**	1,364
Reversals during the year	**(33)**	(49)
Transfers to held for sale	**(120)**	-
Write offs during the year and other adjustments	**(582)**	(179)
Effect of exchange rate difference	**1**	1
At 31 December	**1,695**	1,700

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

(a) Credit risk continued

For financial assets other than those mentioned above, the Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure ECL using a lifetime expected credit loss provision. The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk of these financial assets.

	Ratio of expected credit loss %	*Estimated gross carrying amount at default AED millions*	*Expected credit loss AED millions*	*Net carrying amount AED millions*
31 December 2021				
Neither past due nor impaired	**0.01%**	**36,840**	**4**	**36,836**
Less than 30 days	**0.48%**	**1,039**	**5**	**1,034**
31 - 90 days	**2.04%**	**343**	**7**	**336**
91 - 120 days	**5.88%**	**102**	**6**	**96**
Past due 121 - 180 days	**10.76%**	**158**	**17**	**141**
Above 180 days	**51.07%**	**1,541**	**787**	**754**
	2.06%	**40,023**	**826**	**39,197**
31 December 2020				
Neither past due nor impaired	0.03%	34,221	11	34,210
Less than 30 days	8.12%	1,773	144	1,629
31 - 90 days	1.24%	323	4	319
91 - 120 days	7.14%	56	4	52
Past due 121 - 180 days	56.31%	325	183	142
Above 180 days	69.41%	1,177	817	360
	3.07%	37,875	1,163	36,712

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses in respect of financial assets measured applying the simplified approach was as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
At 1 January	**1,163**	1,058
Divestment of subsidiaries	**-**	(58)
Provision for ECL during the year	**63**	687
Reversals during the year	**(256)**	(2)
Write offs during the year	**(41)**	(414)
Other adjustments	**(103)**	(120)
Effect of exchange rate difference	**-**	12
At 31 December	**826**	1,163

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities as and when they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to forecast, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity in the form of available cash, short-term liquid assets and credit lines to meet its liabilities when due, sufficient to withstand both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting arrangements:

		2021					2020				
All amounts in AED millions	*Notes*	***Carrying value***	***Contractual cash flows***	***1 year or less***	***1-5 years***	***More than 5 years***	*Carrying value*	*Contractual cash flows*	*1 year or less*	*1-5 years*	*More than 5 years*
Trade payables		**5,206**	**(5,206)**	**(5,206)**	**-**	**-**	3,792	(3,792)	(3,792)	-	-
Interest-bearing borrowings	*29*	**126,805**	**(162,549)**	**(17,739)**	**(74,374)**	**(70,436)**	121,949	(163,810)	(27,810)	(68,417)	(67,583)
Other liabilities		**28,153**	**(29,369)**	**(27,253)**	**(1,035)**	**(1,081)**	7,963	(8,418)	(5,598)	(2,024)	(796)
Derivative financial liabilities	*23*	**1,452**	**(13,580)**	**(5,179)**	**(4,370)**	**(4,031)**	2,480	(14,483)	(1,332)	(5,618)	(7,533)
Total financial liabilities		**161,616**	**(210,704)**	**(55,377)**	**(79,779)**	**(75,548)**	136,184	(190,503)	(38,532)	(76,059)	(75,912)
Off-balance sheet											
Financial commitments	*35(a)*	**50,937**	**(50,937)**	**(18,231)**	**(30,992)**	**(1,714)**	36,205	(36,205)	(13,940)	(21,981)	(284)

To the extent that interest is based on floating rates, the undiscounted amount is derived from foreign exchange rates at the reporting date. For the derivative instruments, where the payable or receivable is not fixed, the amount disclosed has been determined by reference to the foreign exchange rates at the reporting date.

The derivative financial liabilities disclosed in the above table are the gross undiscounted cash outflows. However, those amounts may be settled gross or net. The following table shows the corresponding gross future cash inflow and outflow amounts of the derivative financial instruments:

	2021				2020			
All amounts in AED millions	***Contractual cash flows***	***1 year or less***	***1-5 years***	***More than 5 years***	*Contractual cash flows*	*1 year or less*	*1-5 years*	*More than 5 years*
Cash inflows	**11,567**	**3,790**	**3,940**	**3,837**	12,068	491	4,630	6,947
Cash outflows	**(13,580)**	**(5,179)**	**(4,370)**	**(4,031)**	(14,483)	(1,332)	(5,618)	(7,533)
	(2,013)	**(1,389)**	**(430)**	**(194)**	(2,415)	(841)	(988)	(586)

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices and commodity prices, will affect the Group's profit or loss 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. In addition to taking advantage of diversification benefits within the portfolio, the Group utilised financial derivatives to actively manage market risk. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Board of Directors of the Parent.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency), borrowings, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The Group manages its foreign currency risk by first taking advantage of natural offsets and then managing excess unwanted risks through use of derivatives or foreign currency borrowings.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge instrument, the Group structures the terms of the derivative to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecasted transactions, the derivative covers the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

The Group hedges its exposure to fluctuations on the translation into AED of its foreign operations by holding net borrowings in foreign currencies.

Hedge of net investments in foreign operations

The Company uses certain Euro borrowings and swap derivatives to hedge their exposure to foreign exchange risk on certain investments in foreign operations.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument as the net investment creates a translation risk that will match the foreign exchange risk on the Euro borrowings and swap derivatives. The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 as the underlying risk of the hedging instrument is identical to the hedged risk component. Hedge ineffectiveness will arise when the amount of the investment in the foreign operations becomes lower than the amount of the designated borrowings and swap derivatives.

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

(c) Market risk continued

Currency risk continued
Hedge of net investments in foreign operations continued
The effects of the foreign currency related hedging instruments on the Group's financial position and performance are as follows:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Notional value of borrowings designated as hedge instruments	**19,511**	21,516
Carrying value of borrowings designated as hedge instruments	**20,462**	21,949
Notional value of derivatives designated as hedge instruments	**7,986**	8,580
Fair value of derivative liabilities designated as hedge instruments	**535**	1,412
Change in fair value of the hedging instruments used for measuring ineffectiveness for the year	**2,055**	(2,254)
Change in the value of hedged items used for measuring ineffectiveness for the year	**2,055**	(2,254)
Total hedging gains / (loss) recognised in OCI included in net gains / (losses) arising on hedge of net investments in foreign operations	**2,055**	(2,254)

Sensitivity analysis
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of AED on the Group's profit and equity to a reasonably possible strengthening by 1,000 basis points against the following foreign currencies, with all other variables held constant. The impact of translating the net assets of foreign operations into AED and USD is excluded from the sensitivity analysis.

	Effect on equity and profit or loss AED millions	*Effect on equity and profit or loss AED millions*
EUR	**684**	1,786
GBP	**220**	46
Others	**(1,169)**	(815)

The effect of weakening or 1,000 basis points decrease in AED against the above foreign currencies is expected to be equal but opposite impact. The movement in equity will offset the translation of the foreign operations to the Group's functional currency.

Interest rate risk
The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow funds at fixed and floating interest rates. The Group adopts a policy of maintaining a predetermined fixed / float mix and hedging excess via interest rate derivatives, thereby ensuring that its exposure to significant changes in interest rates is reduced. This is achieved by entering into interest rate swaps.

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

(c) Market risk continued

Interest rate risk continued
At the reporting date, the Group's variable interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Financial assets		
Loans receivable	**7,451**	5,559
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,824**	5,540
Other assets	**10,236**	4,430
	20,511	15,529
Financial liabilities		
Interest-bearing borrowings	**(33,291)**	(28,428)
Other liabilities	**(1,006)**	(1,868)
	(34,297)	(30,296)
	(13,786)	(14,767)

Sensitivity analysis
An increase of 100 basis points ("100bps") in interest rates at the reporting date would have decreased the profit or loss by an amount of AED 138 million *(2020: AED 148 million)*. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The effect of a decrease of 100bps in interest rates at the reporting date is expected to have an equal but opposite impact.

Equity price risk
Equity price risk arises from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Investment Committee or Board of Directors of the Parent based on the delegation of authority.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's equity and profit or loss to a 500 basis points decrease in the price of its equity holdings, assuming all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The effect of a increase of 500bps in the price of its equity holdings at the reporting date is expected to have an equal but opposite impact.

	2021		*2020*	
All amounts in AED millions	***Effect on profit or loss***	***Effect on equity***	*Effect on profit or loss*	*Effect on equity*
Effect of change in equity portfolio of the Group	**(7,329)**	**(7,329)**	(3,228)	(3,228)

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

(c) Market risk continued

Commodity price risk
The Group is affected by the volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the on-going purchase and manufacturing of certain commodities such as crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, electricity and petrochemical feedstock. Due to the significant volatility of the price of the underlying commodities, the Group's management has a commodity risk management strategy for commodity price risk and its mitigation.

The Group actively monitors commodity price risks and where appropriate enters into commodity derivative contracts to mitigate such risks. The Group does not enter into physical commodity contracts other than to meet the Group's expected usage and sale requirements.

Fluctuations in crude oil prices also have an inverse effect on product refining and marketing operations, the extent of which depends on the speed with which price changes in energy products or base petrochemical products at source is relayed to the international and local finished goods markets.

Sensitivity analysis
The following table shows the effect of price changes after the impact of hedge accounting:

		2021		*2020*	
All amounts in AED millions	***Change***	***Effect on profit before tax***	***Effect on OCI***	*Effect on profit before tax*	*Effect on OCI*
Crude oil	+10%	**49**	**-**	49	-
Natural gas	+10%	**(158)**	**-**	(12)	-
Electricity	+10%	**(40)**	**-**	(45)	-
Petrochemical feedstock					
Propylene	+10%	**59**	-	26	-
Polyethylene	+10%	**1,317**	-	760	-
Other petrochemical feedstock*	+10%	**576**	-	92	-

*Other petrochemical feedstock includes products such as ethane, naphtha, ethylene, propane, butane and others.

The effect of decreases in commodity prices is expected to have an equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown.

(d) Fair value

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, which analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels are defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for assets and liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

(d) ***Fair value*** continued

As at 31 December 2021

All amounts in AED millions	*Carrying amount*	*Fair value*	*Level 1*	*Level 2*	*Level 3*
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investment in non-derivative financial assets					
Financial assets at FVTPL					
Quoted investments					
Equity securities	22,315	22,315	19,620	2,695	-
Debt securities	2,592	2,592	1,043	-	1,549
Unquoted investments					
Convertible bonds and preference shares	6,635	6,635	-	1,053	5,582
Equity securities	23,477	23,477	-	-	23,477
Funds	100,794	100,794	-	2,292	98,502
Loans receivable	12,947	12,947	-	-	12,947
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Quoted debt securities	84	84	84	-	-
	168,844	**168,844**	**20,747**	**6,040**	**142,057**
Derivative financial assets					
Fair value hedge					
Currency forwards	14	14	-	14	-
Interest rate swaps	31	31	-	31	-
Cash flow hedge					
Commodity forwards	58	58	-	58	-
Currency forwards	93	93	-	93	-
Interest rate swaps	35	35	-	35	-
Others	1	1	-	1	-
Financial assets at fair value					
Commodity swaps	73	73	-	73	-
Currency forwards	13	13	-	13	-
Equity options	22	22	-	22	-
	340	**340**	-	**340**	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative financial liabilities					
Cash flow hedge					
Currency forwards	207	207	-	207	-
Interest rate swaps	70	70	-	70	-
Commodity forwards	5	5	-	5	-
Others	26	26	-	26	-
Financial liabilities at fair value					
Interest rate swaps	603	603	-	603	-
Currency forwards	25	25	-	25	-
Interest rate forwards	511	511	-	511	-
Commodity swaps	5	5	-	5	-
	1,452	**1,452**	-	**1,452**	-

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

(d) ***Fair value*** continued

As at 31 December 2020

All amounts in AED millions	*Carrying amount*	*Fair value*	*Level 1*	*Level 2*	*Level 3*
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investment in non-derivative financial assets					
Financial assets at FVTPL					
Quoted investments					
Equity securities	23,991	23,991	20,016	3,175	800
Debt securities	2,238	2,238	825	-	1,413
Unquoted investments					
Convertible bonds and preference shares	5,805	5,805	-	1,605	4,200
Equity securities	14,259	14,259	-	-	14,259
Funds	26,301	26,301	-	1,977	24,324
Loans receivable	4,810	4,810	-	-	4,810
Financial assets at FVOCI					
Quoted debt securities	195	195	195	-	-
	77,599	77,599	21,036	6,757	49,806
Derivative financial assets					
Cash flow hedge					
Commodity forwards	34	34	-	34	-
Currency forwards	276	276	-	276	-
Interest rate swaps	5	5	-	5	-
Others	10	10	-	10	-
Financial assets at fair value					
Commodity swaps	61	61	-	61	-
Currency forwards	17	17	-	17	-
Equity options	31	31	31	-	-
	434	434	31	403	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative financial liabilities					
Fair value hedge					
Currency forwards	1	1	-	1	-
Cash flow hedge					
Currency forwards	5	5	-	5	-
Interest rate swaps	251	251	-	251	-
Others	3	3	-	3	-
Financial liabilities at fair value					
Interest rate swaps	836	836	-	836	-
Currency forwards	6	6	-	6	-
Equity options	8	8	8	-	-
Interest rate forwards	1,370	1,370	-	1,370	-
	2,480	2,480	8	2,472	-

The fair value of the financial instruments measured at amortised cost approximates its carrying amount.

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

(d) ***Fair value*** continued

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the unobservable inputs used.

Type of financial asset / liability	*Valuation techniques and key inputs*	*Unobservable inputs*
Financial assets at FVTPL – Quoted		
Quoted equity securities – Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market	-
Quoted equity securities – Level 2	Quoted bid prices adjusted for restrictions using Finnerty option pricing model	• Discount of 4.5% to 22% • Volatility of 65% to 95%
Quoted debt securities – Level 1	Quoted bid prices in an active market	-
Quoted debt securities – Level 3	Income approach	Discount rate of 14%-15% including company risk premium.
Financial assets at FVTPL – Unquoted		
Unquoted convertible bonds – Level 2	A combination of bond value and Black Scholes model along with consideration of converted equity value	• Discount rate of 20.3% and 20.7% • Volatility of 35%
Unquoted convertible bonds – Level 3	Combination of calibration, market and income approach	• 16x-18x EBITDA TV multiple • +/-10% discount to total value • Blended cap rate of 4% to 5%
Unquoted equity securities – Level 3	Combination of market, income approach and transaction price	• Discount rate of 9%-21.8% • Enterprise value ("EV")/EBITDA multiple of 8x to 23x where applicable • P/E multiple 10.8x to 14.0x
Loans receivable – Level 3	Discounted cash flows, combination of market and income approach	• Discount rate of 4.3%-14.1% • Market yield of 6.5%-13.72%
Unquoted funds – Level 2	Net asset value provided by the fund manager (underlying investments are quoted)	-
Unquoted funds – Level 3	Net asset value provided by the fund manager	-
Derivative assets / liabilities – Level 2	Market approach. Value is based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates	-
Interest rate swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts at FVTPL – Level 2	Net present value of estimated cash flows, based on forward interest rates (from observable yield curves at the end of the reporting period)	-

38 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

(d) Fair value continued

The following table demonstrates the movement in the level 3 of fair value hierarchy:

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
At 1 January	**49,806**	20,685
Additions and other movements	**42,731**	27,558
Transfer from entities under common control	**42,600**	-
Change in fair value recognised in profit or loss *(net) (see note (i))*	**12,316**	4,542
Disposals and other movements	**(4,697)**	(2,664)
Divestment of subsidiaries	**(513)**	(130)
Transfers out of level 3	**(186)**	(185)
At 31 December	**142,057**	49,806

(i) The total net increase in fair value was recorded in investment income *(net)* in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(e) Capital management

The policy of the Board of Directors of the Parent is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Group monitors return on capital. The Group seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. There were no significant changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

Certain subsidiaries are subject to debt covenants requiring the maintenance of specific debt to equity ratios.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio within a range to meet the business needs of the Group. Net debt is calculated as interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and long term deposits.

	2021 AED millions	*2020 AED millions*
Interest-bearing borrowings *(see note 29(a))*	**122,802**	117,845
Lease liabilities *(see note 29(b))*	**4,003**	4,104
Less: Cash and long-term deposits *(see notes (i), 21 and 27)*	**(61,276)**	(60,288)
Net debt	**65,529**	61,661
Total equity	**303,859**	219,626
Total equity and net debt	**369,388**	281,287
Gearing ratio	**18%**	22%

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, for the purpose of gearing ratio calculation, includes long-term deposits, but excludes restricted cash.

39 OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risks relating to changes in the legislation applicable to activities and/or the industry
The activities carried on by the Group are subject to various legislations. The changes that might arise could affect the structure under which activities are performed and the results generated by operations.

Industrial risks, prevention and safety
The Group ensures that the safety control system applied is in accordance with international specifications. Also, in place are action procedures that reflect the standards developed in accordance with best practices, which ensure the maximum possible level of safety, paying special attention to the elimination of risk at source. The objective of this system is ongoing improvement in risk reduction, focused on various activities, such as work planning, the analysis and monitoring of corrective actions derived from incidents and accidents, internal audits, periodic inspections of the facilities and supervision of maintenance work and operations.

Environmental risks
Certain activities of companies within the Group, may give rise to an impact on the environment through emissions into the air, water, soil and ground water and also through the handling and treatment of waste. In this connection, the Group ensures that all its industrial plants are awarded their integrated environmental permits, which involve rigorous control over their processes with the aim of minimising impact on the environment. Further, the Group's objective is to minimise the impact of its activities on the environment where it operates its industrial plants, which is reflected in internal environmental protection policies of the group companies and is regulated by the relevant authorities.

Risks related to COVID-19
While the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy has been severe and has resulted in unprecedented responses from governments worldwide to protect public health and local economies, the successful roll out of vaccines across the globe has helped reduce the socio-economic impact of the pandemic. The Group's top priority continues to be the health and safety of its employees, customers and other stakeholders, ensuring business continuity and adapting to a post Covid world.

While the global economy continued its gradual recovery in 2021, any prolonged adverse development related to the pandemic, including but not limited to global supply chain and economic disruption, could have a material impact on our business and operations, the full extent and duration of which continues to be uncertain.

40 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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 disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods. Relevant significant accounting estimates and judgements have been disclosed throughout the consolidated financial statements and below.

(a) Significant accounting judgements

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

Classification of investments
The Group's principal activity is in investing and managing investments through different holdings in investees. The Group applies significant judgement with respect to the classification of investments with respect to control (including de-facto control), joint control and significant influence exercised on those investments or an investment is simply a financial investment.

For assessing control, the Group has considered power over 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. In case, where the Group has less than majority of the voting or similar rights in an investee, the Group has considered all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee and de-facto control on listed securities. Management's assessment considered the Group's ability to exercise control in the event of a deadlock situation with other vote holders and in situations where the Group holds convertible instruments, the Group has considered potential voting rights.

For assessing joint control, the Group has considered the contractual agreement of sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. For the purpose of assessing whether a joint arrangement is a joint venture or joint operation, the Group has considered whether it has joint control on rights to the net assets of the arrangements, in which case these are treated as joint ventures or rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement, in which case these are treated as joint operations.

For assessing significant influence, the Group has considered the ability to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds 20% or more of the voting power of investee. The Group has further considered the extent of representation on the board of directors, including the ability of other vote holder to operate the investee without regard to the views of the Group, or equivalent governing body of the investee, participation in policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distributions, material transactions between the Group and its investee, interchange of managerial personnel and provision of essential technical information.

40 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS continued

(b) Significant estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the consolidated statement of financial position 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 discussed below:

Quantities of proven oil and gas reserves
Depreciation on certain property, plant and equipment is estimated based on oil and gas reserves. The level of estimated commercial reserves is a key determinant in assessing whether the carrying value of any of the Group's development and production assets has been impaired. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proven and probable oil reserves. Oil reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground volumes of oil that cannot be precisely measured and estimates of other engineers might differ materially from the estimates utilised by the Group. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and associated engineering and geological interpretations and judgements. Results of drilling, testing, and production subsequent to the date of the estimate may justify the revision of such estimates. Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the quantities of oil and gas that are ultimately recovered. The Group's share of the oil and gas reserves that may be ultimately recovered from the joint ventures is subject to the production sharing agreements.

Impairment losses and determination of fair values
The Group reviews its investments in equity accounted investees, financial investments and receivables to assess impairment losses at each reporting date *(see note 3(t))*. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its unquoted financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, trade and other receivables and other items disclosed in notes 20, 21 and 26. In determining whether impairment losses should be recorded in profit or loss, the Group makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data including revised business plans of investee companies, indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows on a case by case basis. Accordingly, an allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event or a condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

40 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS continued

(b) Significant estimates and assumptions continued

Uncertain tax positions
Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to taxable income and expense already recorded. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. As of 31 December 2021, the Group has recognised a balance of AED 1,548 million *(31 December 2020: AED* 2,062 *million)* as deferred tax asset. The uncertain tax positions, for example tax disputes, are accounted for by applying the most likely amount. The most likely amount is the single most likely amount in a range of realistically possible options. The Group evaluates the unit of account related to the uncertain tax positions on a case-by-case basis.

Provision for decommissioning liabilities
The Group recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with its manufacturing facilities. In determining the amount of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the facility, restore the site, and the expected timing of those obligations.

Legal claims and contingencies
When assessing the possible outcomes of legal claims and contingencies, the Group rely on the opinions of the legal counsels. The opinions of the Group's legal counsel are based on the best of their professional judgement and take into consideration the current stage of the proceedings and legal experience accumulated with respect to the various matters. As the results of the claims may ultimately be determined by courts, or otherwise settled, they may be different from such estimates. Further details on legal claims and contingencies are disclosed in notes 35 and 36.

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment
The management assigns useful lives and residual values to the items of property, plant and equipment based on the intended use of the assets and the expected economic lives of those assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances such as technological advances or prospective utilisation of the assets concerned could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from the initial estimates. Management has reviewed the residual values and useful lives of the major items of property, plant and equipment and has determined that no adjustment is necessary. Refer to *note 3(n(iii))* for details of the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment.

Business combinations
Accounting for the acquisition of a business requires the allocation of the purchase price to the various identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired business. For most assets and liabilities, the purchase price allocation is accomplished by recording the asset or liability at its estimated fair value. Determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed requires judgement by management and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including assumptions with respect to future cash inflows and outflows, discount rates, the useful lives of licenses and other assets and market multiples. The Group's management uses all available information to make these fair value determinations.

41 SIGNIFICANT NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

The Group had entered into significant non-cash transactions as disclosed in notes 4, 6 and consolidated statement of changes in equity, which are not reflected in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

42 OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

As at 31 December 2021, the Group managed third party capital of AED 19,761 million (*31 December 2020: AED 8,471 million*). These third-party assets under management are not part of these consolidated financial statements as they are not assets of the Group, but only being managed by the Group.

43 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to the presentation adopted in the consolidated financial statements. These reclassifications, except as they relate to the impact of discontinued operations *(see Note 6)*, were not significant and have no impact on the total assets, total liabilities, total equity and profit of the Group.

44 MATERIAL SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(i) In February 2022, a crisis has arisen involving Russia and Ukraine. In response, some jurisdictions have imposed broad-based sanctions targeting Russia. Further, a growing number of large public and private companies have announced voluntary actions to curtail business activities with Russia.

The crisis in Ukraine has resulted in a significant global economic uncertainty and volatility. The Group's financial exposure to Russia and Ukraine is not material but the Group continues to monitor and assess the situation closely including and any direct or indirect financial impact.

(ii) In February 2022, a receivable of AED 7,653 million from the Government of Abu Dhabi has been settled.

(iii) In March 2022, a subsidiary of the Group has fully drawn down on its loan facility amount of USD 720 million (AED 2,645 million) after satisfying the conditions precedent under the loan facility agreement. Separately, the subsidiary of the Group has also entered into interest rate swap agreements with a notional value of USD 504 million (AED 1,851 million) with a view to hedge the interest rate risk on the loan exposure.

(iv) In April 2022, Mubadala Petroleum and Petrochemicals Holding Company LLC, a subsidiary of the Group, entered into an agreement to sell its interest in 25 per cent. of the share capital of Borealis AG to Abu Dhabi National Oil Company PJSC, the completion of which is subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals.