middle east investor relations association

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS 2021

www.meira.me

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS

OF THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Middle East Investor Relations Association (MEIRA) is an independent, non-profit organisation dedicated to promoting the Investor Relations profession and international standards in corporate governance.

CONTACT US

Middle East Investor Relations Association
#207, Level 2, The Offices Building 2,
One Central, Sheikh Zayed Road,
Dubai, UAE
PO Box 9576
Email: info@meira.me
Phone: +971 (0)56136 4661
Website: www.meira.me

CONTENT

2021 AT A GLANCE

Launch of the MEIRA D&I Working Group

D&I working group

First hybrid MEIRA Annual Conference and Awards with more than 300 delegates

MEIRA Conference Reception at the DP World Pavilion at Expo 2020

-NEW- Launch of 2021 MEIRA IR Practitioners Report

-NEW- ESG Training Course

Series of ESG events under the campaign "MEIRA ESG May"

5 Certified Investor Relations Officer (CIRO) online training bootcamps

Delivered for the first time

75 DELEGATES

25 CERTIFICATIONS

A TOTAL OF **22** EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

300+ REGISTRATIONS

12 LIVE SESSIONS

26 INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SPEAKERS

22 REGIONAL COMPANIES AWARDED AT MEIRA AWARDS CELEBRATION

MEMBERS

119 MEMBERS

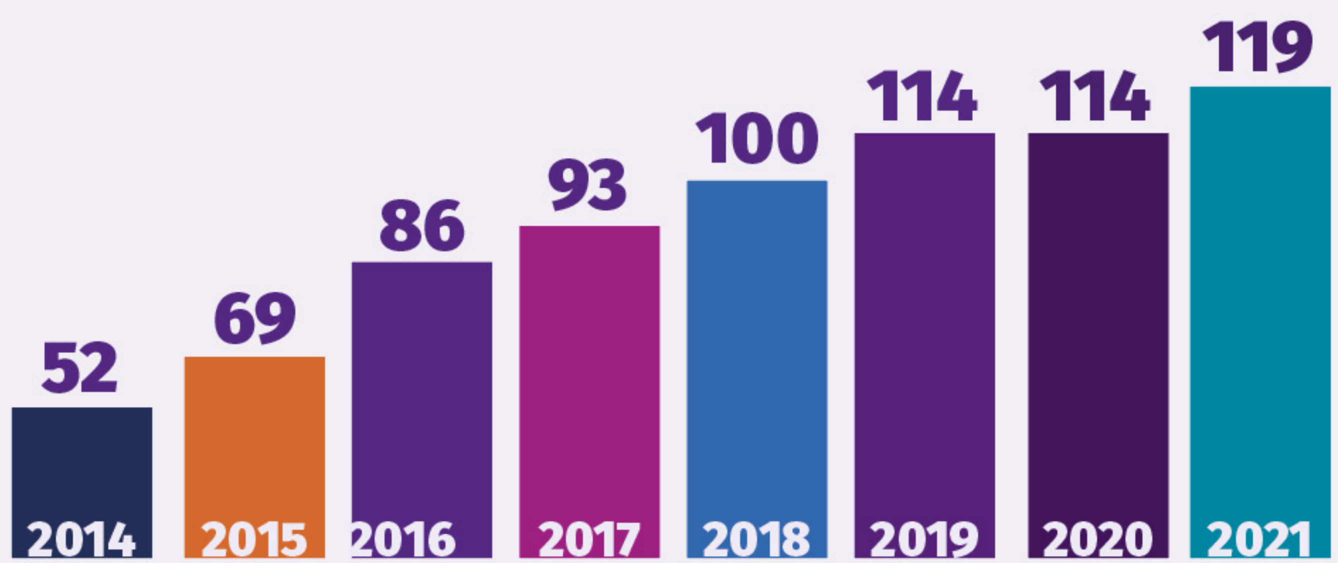
FROM **10** MARKETS

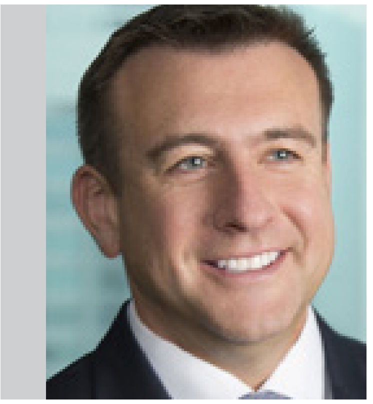
UAE	44
KSA	34
Kuwait	15
Bahrain	6
Oman	5
Palestine	4
Qatar	3
Lebanon	3
Egypt	3
Jordan	2

Key financial information
As at 31 December 2021

in AED	2021 *	2020 *
REVENUE	1,426,929	973,498
COSTS AND EXPENSES	1,422,029	971,604
NET INCOME	4,900	1,894
CASH BALANCE	443,809	369,366
RESERVES	583,524	578,624

*AUDITED FIGURES





Andrew Tarbuck
MEIRA Chair

CHAIR'S LETTER TO MEMBERS AND PARTNERS

Dear Members and partners,

Greetings, after an Olympic MEIRA year, it is my pleasure to report to you on 2021, a faster year of seeking to go higher and come out stronger. After the lows of the global pandemic, I think it is fair to say that MEIRA is in a better place, certainly it was a quick year, one in which we have emerged financially stronger and have in many ways, hit new highs. It is timely to remind ourselves of the important role that we can play in setting a good example and the recent adoption of a MEIRA Board Diversity and Inclusion Policy sets the right tone at the top of your professional body for investor communications.

We remain in hybrid mode, working from home, by and large, and retaining the all-important hot desk facilities at One Central, in downtown Dubai, a great city location that allows us to meet as needed. Indeed, for me, the highlights of 2021 centred on our in-person initiatives, including the stellar annual conference, MEIRA 2021: An Odyssey, from ESG to IR, which captured all we stand for as a thought leader in the regional marketplace. To have the presence of Guy Opperman, the UK Minister for Work, Pensions and Financial Inclusion, as part of our C-suite discussions says it all!

If we consider our busy calendar - more than 30 online and in-person events, including regular Chapter meetings, educational webinars with the regional exchanges and other partners, we seemed to reach more of our IR community. The online facility and greater market reach remain the raison d'etre of a virtual world. That said, our return to in-person training reminds us of all the advantages of being in a risk-free classroom with a collaborative and engaging peer group.

Importantly, MEIRA continues to collaborate with our regional peers, the Arab Federation of Capital Markets, the GCC Board Directors Institute and the Gulf Bond and Sukuk Association. Given our common target audiences and the importance of being part of a growing supportive market eco-system, long may this continue! As an example, our work in Saudi Arabia goes from strength to strength as we build on our training partnership with the Financial Academy and our mutually beneficial relationship with the Saudi Exchange. The new Saudi Capital Market Awards, including consideration of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors, are a most relevant case in point in our largest capital market, indeed the 10th largest in the world.

I wish to thank all our members, partners, Chapter Heads, executive team and Board of Directors for continuing to make it happen. Onwards and upwards, team MEIRA, as we seek to drive value together for all our stakeholders. Allow me to conclude another MEIRA year with a special thanks to our Exco, comprising senior Board members and the General Manager (GM) and team, all of whom have continued to lead by example and allowed us to successfully end on a high. I am delighted to say that John Gollifer has agreed to renew his 3-year contract as our GM, which will allow MEIRA to stay the course, if not consolidate the past few years' achievements.

Indeed, first on the agenda for 2022 is the completion of a strategic review of MEIRA that started at the end of 2021. While useful to be introspective at times like these, we very much look forward to doing more together as we adopt a new approach to business-as-usual.

Best wishes,

ANDREW TARBUCK
MEIRA Chair

John Gollifer
MEIRA General Manager

GENERAL MANAGER'S LETTER TO MEMBERS AND PARTNERS

Dear Members and partners,
Thank you for all your support.

As an independent non-profit member association, MEIRA relies on your annual subscriptions, including the all-important partnerships and sponsorships, that keep our professional body going. 2021 was different in that we regained some of the lost year of 2020, the start of the global pandemic. Corporate membership numbers remain strong at 119 (2020: 114), equating to an individual membership base of some 300, which we saw in full force at the annual conference.

We continue to fare well and we believe that our performance in 2021 offers us an opportunity to consolidate our gains and continue the work of building MEIRA for the coming years. Next year, we celebrate our 15th anniversary and we are already looking forward to that and beyond as your regional go-to professional body for IR. Membership revenues of AED539,490 (2020: 507,123) are growing again, notwithstanding a need to write-off some aged debtors who fell from our radar screen in 2021, mainly as a result of the parlous economic situation some of us continue to face. In any case, our supporting partnerships and sponsorships of AED532,826 (2020: 378,572), based primarily on the continued success of our flagship annual conference and awards, bounced back particularly well. Similarly, training numbers of 75 delegates (2020: 23) staged a welcome recovery on the back of more registrations in line with what we would expect. Accordingly, our training revenues of AED354,613 (2020: 87,803) show the strong result of our growing offering, that includes a welcome ESG course.

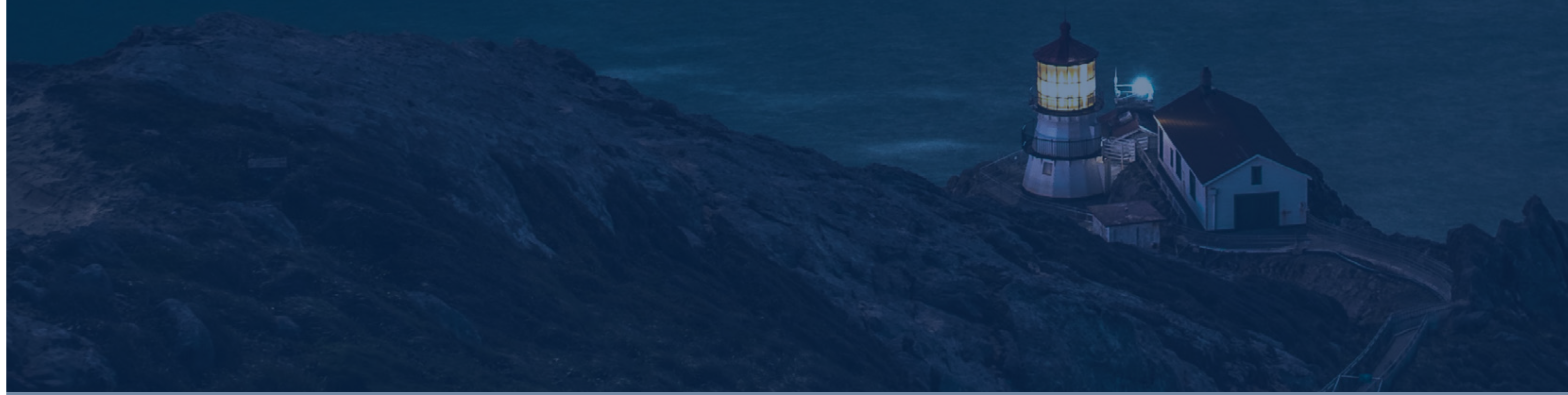
In a still uncertain operating environment, we kept our focus on managing our costs and preserving cash, while ensuring that MEIRA could continue to offer members exemplary service. We were able to stay well above our AED200,000 cash threshold that serves as a useful KPI for the executive team. Following another well-received hybrid annual conference and awards on 25 October 2021, coupled with an Expo 2020 experience like no other, thanks to DP World, our Platinum sponsor, we were able to build back our cash position to a more sustainable level. By year-end, on total revenues of AED1,426,929 (2020: 973,499), cash balances stood at a healthy AED443,809 (2020: 369,366). In spite of another testing year for everyone, we are proud to report a higher surplus of AED4,900 (2020: 1,894) to add to total reserves of AED583,524 (2020: 578,624).

Content curation remains a strong feature of MEIRA and it is an area that we plan to build on further. In 2021, we published our latest IR Practitioners Survey, the results of which will inform new MEIRA initiatives in key areas, notably in Diversity and Inclusion (D&I), an integral part of what we stand for and continue to celebrate. Accordingly, on 8 March 2021, we launched our own D&I platform that will feature more content in 2022. For example, we can offer more innovative services that fill gaps in the market, including mentorship and continued career and professional development for our members.

In concluding, on behalf of team MEIRA, allow me to thank our Board for its leadership and the outstanding Chapter Heads for their continued enthusiasm and support, without which we cannot possibly have done all that we managed in 2021. Every year is important to MEIRA and we remain committed to making it happen all over again in 2022 and beyond as we continue to build on a stronger foundation in a post-pandemic world. As part of this, I am delighted that both Alicia and Deborah, our extraordinary executive team, were deservedly promoted in 2021 to reflect their bigger roles as Senior Manager, Policy and Strategic Communications, and Office Manager and Professional Development Administrator, respectively.

Stay well, stay strong and let's aim for an even better 2022 for all, while reminding ourselves that excellent relationships remain the key to sustaining our business, not least best practice IR that sets companies apart in the competition for capital. Here's to being even faster, stronger and possibly going higher in that Olympic (and World Cup) spirit of old – we have all to play for, MEIRA, let's do it!

Yours sincerely,
JOHN GOLLIFER
MEIRA General Manager



BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

ABOUT THE MIDDLE EAST INVESTOR RELATIONS ASSOCIATION

The Middle East Investor Relations Association (MEIRA or 'the Association') is an independent, non-profit organisation dedicated to promoting the Investor Relations (IR) profession and international standards in corporate governance. The mission of MEIRA is to enhance the reputation, efficiency and attractiveness of the Middle East capital markets.

This is delivered by fostering increased dialogue among members and encouraging the IR community to share international best practice in IR. Working closely with the regional stock exchanges, regulators and other market participants, MEIRA supports companies through its professional development and certification programmes as well as through its membership community and network of country-specific Chapters.

MISSION, VISION & VALUES

Mission

To promote best practice IR in the Middle East through training, education, certification and professional networking and, together with local exchanges and regulators, seek to improve the efficiency of capital markets through sound IR practices and enhancement of market infrastructure.

Vision

To connect Middle East market participants in the field of IR and improve standards of corporate governance, transparency and access, thus attracting global investment to the region.

Values

> Transparency
> Accuracy
> Integrity
> Collaboration
> Influence

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

MEIRA CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

MEIRA's main objective is to promote the IR function across the Middle East. MEIRA contributes to the overall improvement of regional capital markets by working closely with its members, regulators and exchanges through its country Chapters.

Board of Directors (the Board)

The Board is collectively responsible for setting, prioritising and monitoring delivery of strategic and operational objectives, in the context of resources and controls.

The Board meets a minimum of four times a year (generally in March, July, September and December) for approximately one hour. This is customarily a face-to-face meeting but some members in different locations participate in Board meetings by telephone. The current Board consists of 13 members (as of March 2021), including the Chair and Vice-Chair. MEIRA Board Members serve on a voluntary basis and the Company Secretary role, held by the General Manager (GM), is a remunerated employee.

The role of each Director is to contribute a diverse range of perspectives, insights and experience on any and all aspects of the Association's activities, holding the Association and its executives to account on behalf of its members and other stakeholders. Ultimately, each Board Member is expected to promote MEIRA and support the execution of the strategy during the year. They are also expected to inform the Board in a timely manner of any potential conflict of interest, reputational risks or any other challenge that might impact the Association's activities.

MEIRA Board Members serve according to the needs of MEIRA. In the event of a vacancy, resignation or non-performance, new Board members will be nominated and voted in by the existing Board members.

Board Roles and Committees

Audit and Remuneration Committee

The Audit and Remuneration Committee is responsible for monitoring MEIRA's activities and ensuring the integrity and effectiveness of its financial reports. This is in addition to ensuring the overall effectiveness of MEIRA's systems, internal controls and internal audit, as well as reviewing salaries and remuneration structures in line with market compensation scales. In 2019, the Committee introduced a new Bad Debt Policy and a new Remuneration Policy for the executive team. The Remuneration Policy supports the growth goals of MEIRA and is based on the KPIs of the executive team, including financial and activity-based measures.

Furthermore, the Committee is also responsible for the performance review of our external auditors and assists in the recommendation to the Board the reappointment or otherwise of the auditors on an annual basis.The committee also provides recommendations to the Board in developing a strategy and comprehensive policies for risk management, whilst maintaining reasonable risk acceptance levels.

MEIRA's Treasurer is a member of the Audit and Remuneration Committee and, together with MEIRA's GM, is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Members of the Committee, including the Treasurer, must be appointed by the Board, on the recommendation of the Nomination Committee. The members of the Committee report to the Board. The Committee meets at least twice a year and beyond that as required, as was the case in 2020 given the COVID-19 situation we faced.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee supports the Board in reviewing the structure, size and composition of the Board, proposing the appointment of members to the Board, Board committees, MEIRA senior executives and the appointment of members to MEIRA Country Chapter Boards. The Nomination Committee is also responsible for reviewing the performance of members of the Board and MEIRA's succession plan to ensure its adequacy and fitness for purpose, and for assessing any possible conflict of interest that might occur within the MEIRA Board or any of its committees and Chapter Boards.

The Committee Chair and members are appointed by the Board on an indefinite basis. In 2019-20, the Committee undertook a review of the longest standing members of the Board.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee, comprising senior Board members, is responsible for overseeing the activities of the GM and the executive team and authorising actions relating to day-to-day operations of the Association.

Board Members

Existing Board members

The Board members, listed below, have held office over the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, save for Iman Abdel Khalek, the newly appointed member (noted below*) who formally joined the Board on 10 March 2021 and Paul Gay (noted below*), who resigned on 21 June 2021 to take up another role overseas.

Board members:

> Mohammad Abdal
Member

> Iman Abdel Khalek
*Member**

> Redwan Ahmed
Member, Treasurer and member of the Executive Committee

> Dalal Al-Dousari
Member (Appointed on 9 December 2020)

> Rayan Al Karawi
Member

> Marwa Faisal Al-Mastaki
Member (Appointed on 9 December 2020)

> Omar Darwazah
Member

> Sofia El Boury
Vice-Chair and Member of the Executive Committee

> Paul Gay
*Member**

> Peter Gotke
Member and Chair of the Nomination Committee

> Mahmoud Salem
Member

> Andrew Tarbuck
Chair of the Board and Member of the Executive Committee

> Chris Wilson
Member, Chair of the Audit & Remuneration Committee & member of the Executive Committee

Attendance of Board members at Board meetings

The table below gives details of each Director's attendance at meetings of the Board in 2021.

Name	Title	10-March-21	21-Jun-21	30-Nov-21
Mohammad Abdal	Board member	•	•	•
Iman Abdel Khalek	Board member	•	•	
Redwan Ahmed	Treasurer	•	•	•
Dalal Al-Dousari	Board member	•	•	
Rayan Al Karawi	Board member	•	•	•
Marwa Al-Mastaki	Board member	•	•	•
Omar Darwazah	Board member	•	•	•
Sofia El Boury	Vice-Chair	•	•	
Paul Gay	Board member	•	•	•
Peter Gotke	Board member	•	•	•
Mahmoud Salem	Board member	•	•	•
Andrew Tarbuck	Chair	•	•	•
Chris Wilson	Board member		•	•

Employees

General Manager (GM)

John Gollifer joined the Association as the GM on 20 January 2019. John brings over 35 years' experience of international banking, stock exchange and association management, as well as IR expertise, to his role at MEIRA.

The GM reports to the Board on all activities relating to the Association and its interests. The GM is responsible for the implementation of MEIRA's commitments and objectives, and for ensuring appropriate controls and contingencies are maintained.

The GM ensures timely briefing and execution of Committee deliverables, and maintains transparent communication and collaboration among the functions of the Executive Committee, other Committees and their members.

The GM is responsible for day-to-day management of the Association, ensuring delivery of the latest strategy, as agreed with the Directors and Chair, in a timely, effective and auditable manner. As part of these duties, the GM oversees operations and exerts adequate controls on the possible and actual effects of any given action (strategic, operational or otherwise) with respect to the Association's objectives, and provides the Board with regular updates and feedback.

Responsible for supervising and maintaining appropriate controls over the Association's activities, the GM oversees any covenants, deeds or agreements the Association enters into, including with government entities, service providers, third parties and other stakeholder groups. In so doing, the GM, on behalf of the Association, is empowered and ultimately responsible for reviewing, signing and delivering any documents, contracts or related covenants as might arise in the execution of the Association's responsibilities and commitments. The role of GM is remunerated as a full-time employee and representative of the Association. The Board is responsible for hiring the GM.

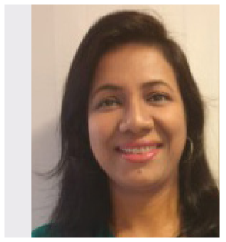
Senior Manager, Policy and Strategic Communications

The Senior Manager position has been held by Alicia Gallego since October 2021, Alicia having joined MEIRA as a Manager in 2017.

The Senior Manager plays a critical role in supporting the GM in curating and delivering content for all Association initiatives.

The Senior Manager is a full-time position and reports to the GM.

Office Manager and Professional Development Administrator

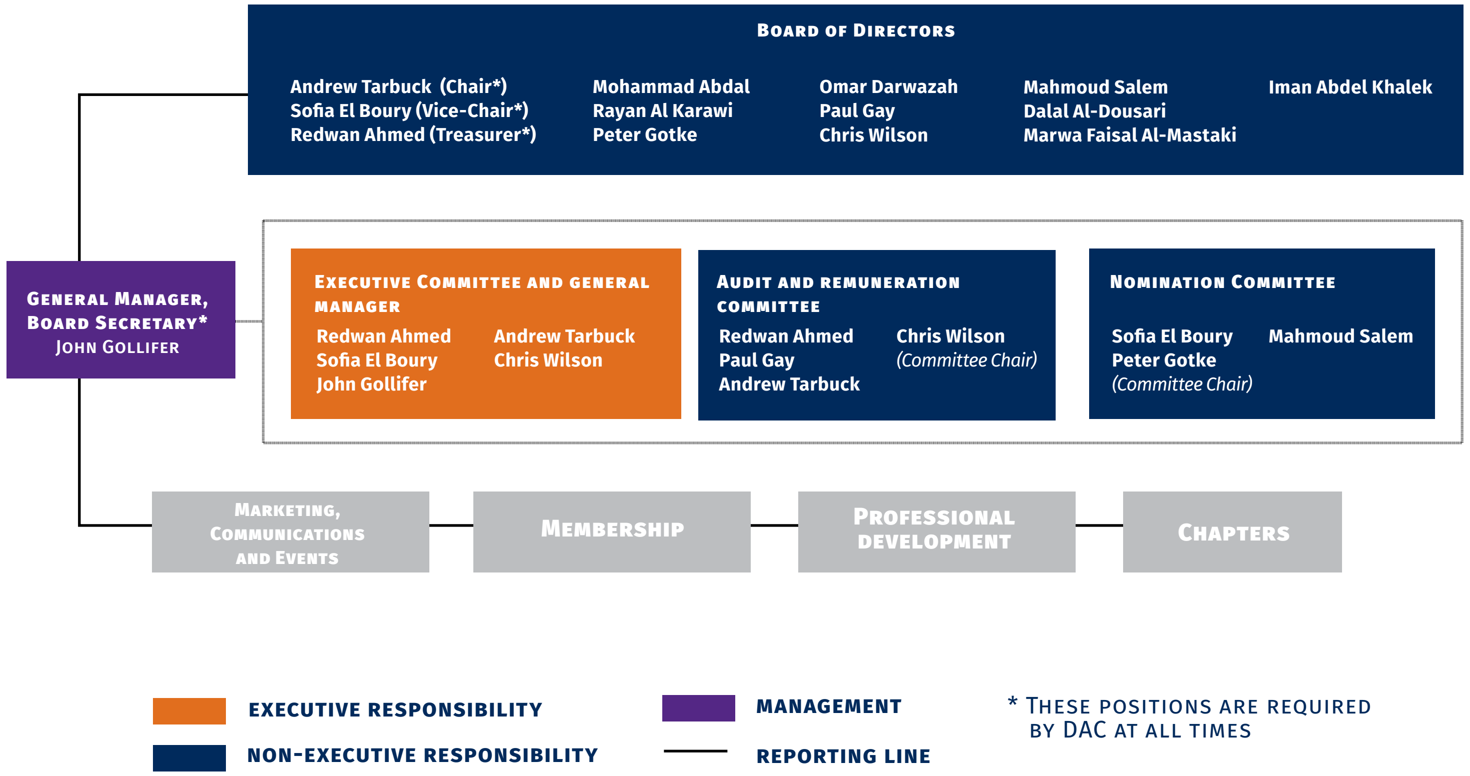


In July 2018, MEIRA hired Deborah Vaz to fill the Executive Assistant position and since July 2021, Deborah has held the position of Office Manager and Professional Development Administrator.

The Office Manager and Professional Development Administrator supports the GM and the Senior Manager in the day-to-day tasks of the Association, especially those relating to the training needs of our members and partners. In addition, the role includes meeting all licensing, administrative and internal organisational requirements.

This role is currently a part-time position and reports to the GM.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



STRATEGY, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

MEIRA STRATEGY

MEIRA's objective is to enhance the Middle East capital markets by fostering a deeper understanding of IR whilst promoting international-standard IR practices in the region.

Key strategy highlights:

> Encourage IR from the bottom-up: Strengthening membership to encourage engagement and involvement, particularly of corporates
> Encourage IR from the top-down: Systematic engagement with stock exchanges, regulators and government bodies throughout the Middle East
> Be a voice for change: Advocate for change on behalf of MEIRA members
> Focus on operational capabilities and support for regional Chapters: Ensure provision of value-add services to members; improve the MEIRA community experience (Chapters, Annual Conference, seminars, events, promote diversity)
> Focus on learning and training: Augment impact by partnering with key regulatory bodies
> Encourage membership of non-listed companies - private companies, private equity (PE) funds and potential issuers

MEIRA and its official spokespeople, with assistance from Hill+Knowlton Strategies, the Association's official PR adviser, continue to maintain a consistent message adapted to each platform, channel and audience, including social media.

We maintain a proactive dialogue with the Amman Stock Exchange with a view to establishing a new Chapter in Jordan, where we have existing MEIRA members. Further, we have recently been invited to do more in Egypt and are naturally keen to work more closely with another market where we have existing members.

BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

MEIRA, like any organisation, is subject to many external factors, particularly the ebb and flow of economic activity in regional markets. This can have a knock-on effect on membership and sponsorship levels. Moreover, MEIRA operates as a non-profit organisation with a small executive team and limited resources. In any small team, the loss of an individual member of staff can have a disproportionate effect on the organisation. MEIRA benefits from a core hard working team that has provided valuable continuity. MEIRA aims to offer competitive remuneration and benefits to its employees, as well as career opportunities to grow with MEIRA. Similarly, MEIRA is dependent on the volunteer spirit of its members and partners, not least the Board members and Chapter leaders, and a change in any of these can again adversely affect activities across MEIRA.

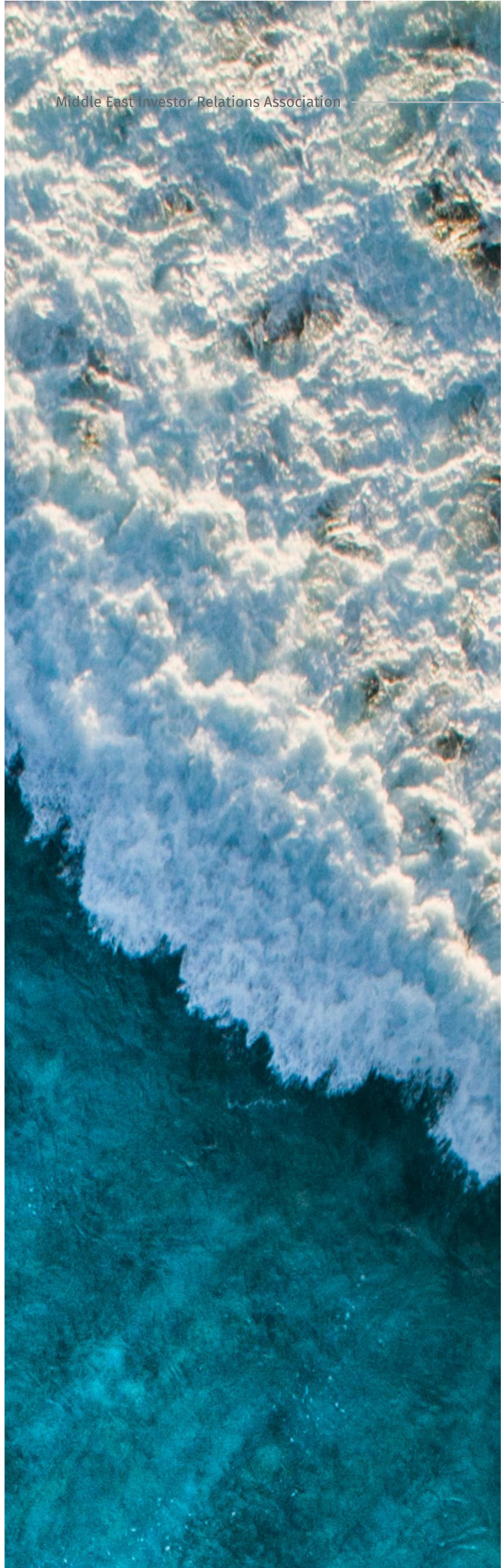
MEIRA's running costs are generally stable, with predictable overheads. Accordingly, we were able to manage our costs in 2021 in line with our revenues.

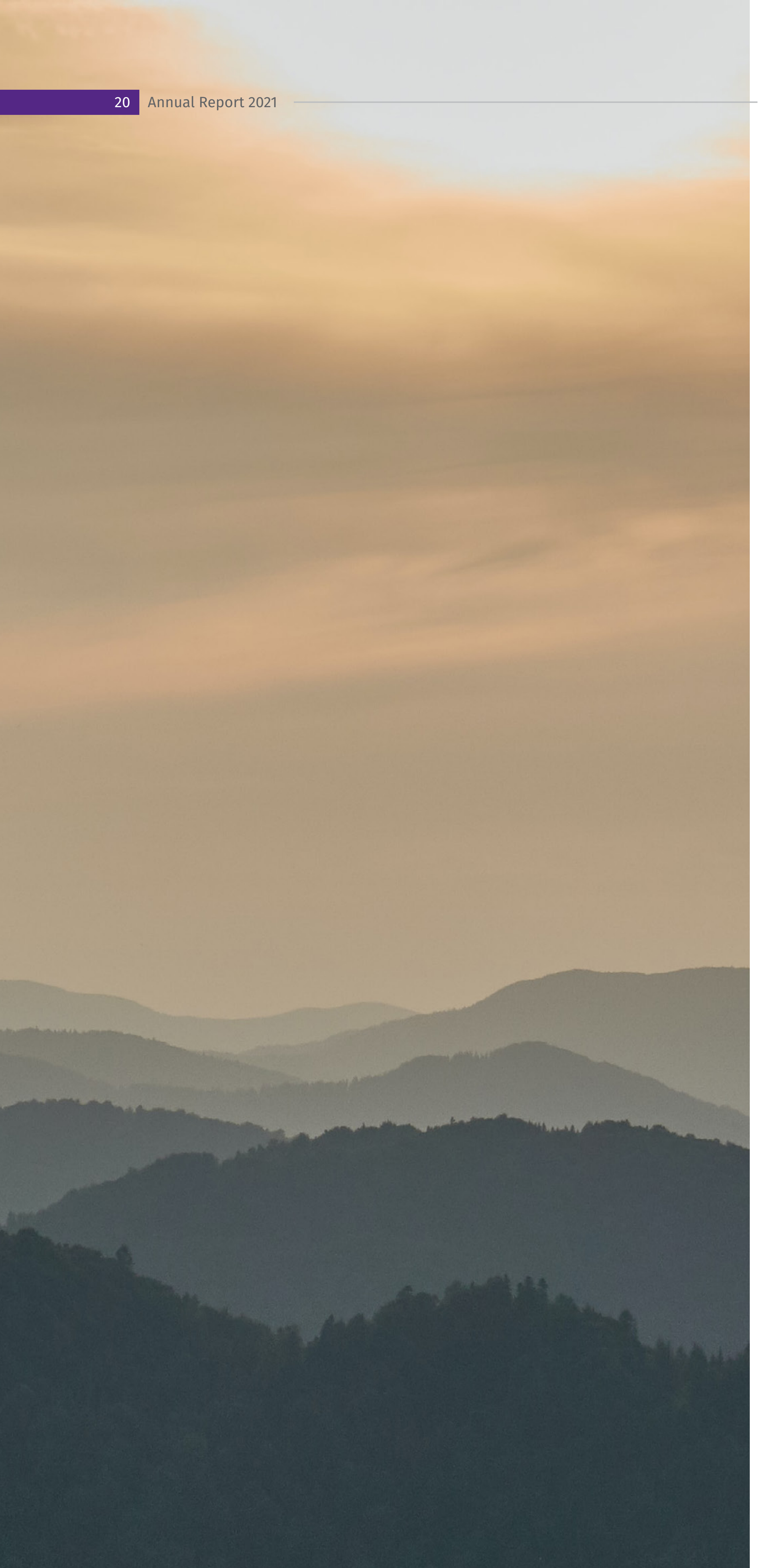
With the lingering presence of COVID-19 in 2021, inevitably the regional operations of MEIRA continued to be affected. We expect the business impact to continue in 2022, after which we hope to see a return to what we are more used to, including more travel to and fro the UAE where we are based. In any case, we continue to closely monitor the situation, prioritise the health and safety of our team, members and partners, maintain, if not invest, our cashflow and aim to see all our activities growing again. At the same time, we are keeping all communication channels open and encouraging our members to stay in touch, share their experiences and continue the good work of MEIRA and IR in the region in accordance with any guidelines issued by DAC and other local authorities.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MEIRA operates in growth markets in the Middle East. Given each market is at a different stage of development, MEIRA can play a role in promoting IR at all levels and can make a difference to its members. MEIRA aims to do this through the continued offering of MEIRA services to members and partners, including: membership subscription and benefits; partnership and sponsorship opportunities; IR and ESG training, including the CIRO programme offered in partnership with the UK IR Society; publications; and an active events calendar that includes the Annual Conference and Awards, as well as Chapter events.

In this way, MEIRA can raise its profile as the go-to source for all IR-related matters in the Middle East. MEIRA expects to continue working more closely with the exchanges and regulators as they consider introducing more guidelines and possibly regulations on IR and ESG in their markets. Part of this initiative will include more IR training and MEIRA is well positioned to help deliver this to the regional markets through MEIRA Chapters.





COMPANY INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

Registered name	Middle East Investor Relations Association
Incorporation details	Incorporated as an Association in the Dubai Association Centre ("DAC") on 25th August 2016
License number	**225519**
Mailing Address & Registered Office	#207, Level 2, The Offices Building 2, One Central, Sheikh Zayed Road, Dubai, UAE PO Box 9576 T: +971 (0)4 516 3042
Directors of the Board	> **Mohammad Abdal** – *Member* > **Iman Abdel Khalek** – *Member (Appointed on 10 March 2021)* > **Redwan Ahmed** – *Treasurer* > **Dalal Al-Dousari** – *Member (Appointed on 9 December 2020)* > **Rayan Al Karawi** – *Member* > **Marwa Faisal Al-Mastaki** – *Member (Appointed on 9 December 2020)* > **Omar Darwazah** – *Member* > **Sofia El Boury** – *Vice-Chair* > **Paul Louis Gay** – *Member (Resigned on 21 June 2021)* > **Peter Gotke** – *Member* > **Mahmoud Salem** – *Member* > **Andrew Tarbuck** – *Chair* > **Chris Wilson** – *Member*
General Manager, Company Secretary	John Gollifer
Auditors	ABK Saqer Auditing, Bigy Scariah (Partner) PO Box 19524, Dubai, UAE, T: +971 4 2511 585

AUDITORS' REPORT

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Auditor's report and financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

General information

Office address	:	Office TO2-FLR02-02.01 & TO2-FLR02-02.07 The Offices 02 Building in One Central Dubai World Trade Center P.O. Box 9576 Dubai - United Arab Emirates T: +971-56136 4661
Email	:	info@meira.me
Website	:	www.meira.me
Legal status	:	Association
General Manager/Board Secretary	:	Mr. John Gollifer
Managing Board Members	:	Mr. Andrew Tarbuck (Chair) Ms. Sofia El Boury (Vice - Chair) Mr. Redwan Ahmed (Treasurer) Mr. Mohammad Abdal (Board Member) Mr. Mahmoud Salem (Board Member) Mr. Omar Darwazah (Board Member) Mr. Chris Wilson (Board Member) Ms. Iman Abdel Khalek (Board Member) Mr. Peter Gotke (Board Member) Mr. Rayan Al-Karawi (Board Member) Ms. Marwa Al-Maskati (Board Member) Ms. Dalal Al-Dousari (Board Member)
The main bank	:	RAK Bank
Auditor	:	ABK Saqer Auditing P.O. Box 19524 Dubai - United Arab Emirates

ايه بي كيه صقر لتدقيق الحسابات
ABK Saqer Auditing

P.O. Box 19524, Dubai, U.A.E
T: +971 4 2511 585
F: +971 4 2511 586
E: info@abkauditing.com
W: www.abkauditing.com

Ref: ABK/AR/1094/22

Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Members
Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Report on the audit of financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **M/s. Middle East Investor Relations Association, Dubai - United Arab Emirates,** ("the Entity") which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021 and the statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Managing Board's responsibility for the financial statements

Managing Board of the Entity is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Managing Board is also responsible for such internal controls as it determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Managing Board is responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

ايه بي كيه صقر لتدقيق الحسابات
ABK Saqer Auditing

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or 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 Entity'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 the Managing Board'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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosure is inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Managing Board 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.

For ABK Saqer Auditing
Auditors & Business Advisors

ايه بي كيه صقر لتدقيق الحسابات
P.O.Box : 19524
Dubai - U.A.E.
ABK SAQER AUDITING

Shaikh Mohamed Saqer Rashid Al Nuaimi
Reg no. 666

April 04, 2022

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Notes	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	**8,480**	4,893
Intangible assets	6	**6,493**	19,306
Total non-current assets		**14,973**	24,199
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	7	**313,431**	222,555
Advances, deposits and other receivables	8	**84,466**	136,525
Cash and bank balances	9	**435,026**	306,499
Total current assets		**832,923**	665,579
Total assets		**847,896**	689,778
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Members' funds	10	**583,524**	578,624
Total equity		**583,524**	578,624
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' end of service benefits	11	**129,661**	92,727
Total non-current liabilities		**129,661**	92,727
Current liabilities			
Other payables	12	**134,711**	18,427
Total current liabilities		**134,711**	18,427
Total liabilities		**264,372**	111,154
Total equity and liabilities		**847,896**	689,778

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The independent auditor's report is set out on pages 2 and 3.

The financial statements on pages 4 to 19 were approved on April 04, 2022 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:

(Authorized signatory)

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of income and expenditure for the year ended December 31, 2021
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Notes	For the year ended Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020
Income			
Partnership income		**202,993**	227,048
Training income		**354,613**	87,803
Membership income		**539,490**	507,123
Annual conference sponsorship income		**329,833**	151,524
Total income		**1,426,929**	973,498
Expenses			
Training expenses		**(146,220)**	(38,194)
Annual conference expenses		**(122,883)**	(13,773)
Other event expenses		**(77,204)**	(81,243)
Administrative expenses	13	**(1,075,722)**	(838,394)
Total expenses		**(1,422,029)**	(971,604)
Excess of income over expenditure for the year		**4,900**	1,894

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The independent auditor's report is set out on pages 2 and 3.

The financial statements on pages 4 to 19 were approved on April 04, 2022 and signed on behalf of the Entity, by:

(Authorized signatory)

Middle East Investor Relations Association

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2021

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Accumulated surplus
Members' funds	
Balance as at January 01, 2020	576,730
Excess of income over expenditure for the year	1,894
Balance as at December 31, 2020	578,624
Excess of income over expenditure for the year	4,900
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**583,524**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The independent auditor's report is set out on pages 2 and 3.

Middle East Investor Relations Association

Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2021

(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	For the year ended	
	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Excess of income over expenditure for the year	**4,900**	1,894
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	**5,213**	7,884
Amortisation of intangible assets	**12,813**	12,813
Allowance for doubtful receivables	**78,669**	39,040
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	**36,934**	52,940
Cash inflow before working capital changes	**138,529**	114,571
(Increase)/decrease in current assets		
Accounts receivable	**(169,545)**	(109,488)
Advances, deposits and other receivables	**52,059**	(11,481)
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities		
Other payables	**116,284**	(104,913)
Net cash from/(used in) operations	**137,327**	(111,311)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(8,800)**	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(8,800)**	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**128,527**	(111,311)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	**306,499**	417,810
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	**435,026**	306,499
Represented by:		
Cash in hand	**4,073**	1,552
Bank balance	**430,953**	304,947
	435,026	306,499

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The independent auditor's report is set out on pages 2 and 3.

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021

1 Legal status and business activities

1.1 **M/s. Middle East Investor Relations Association, Dubai - United Arab Emirates,** ("the Entity") was incorporated on August 25, 2016 as an Association and operates in the United Arab Emirates under a license issued by the Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

1.2 The Entity is engaged in promoting the investor relations profession and international standards in corporate governance.

1.3 The registered address of the Entity is at Office TO2-FLR02-02.01 & TO2-FLR02-02.07, The Offices 02 Building in One Central, Dubai World Trade Center, P.O. Box 9576, Dubai - United Arab Emirates.

1.4 These financial statements incorporate the operating results of the license no. 225519.

2 Applicable International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

2.1 New and amendments to IAS and IFRS that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Entity has applied for the first time certain standards and amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board that are effective for an accounting period that begins on or after January 01, 2021.

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

b) Amendments to IFRS 16 - *Covid 19 related rent concessions beyond June 30, 2021*

2.2 New and revised IAS and IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

The Entity has not adopted the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but not yet effective:

a) IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2023.

b) IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (amendments) Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2023.

c) Amendments to IAS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2023.

d) Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors—Definition of Accounting Estimates - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2023.

e) Amendments to IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2022.

f) Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - proceeds before intended use - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2022.

g) Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous contracts - cost of fulfilling a contract - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2022.

h) Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018 - 2020 cycle - Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2022.

In the opinion of the Management, the adoption of these Standards and Interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Entity in the period of initial application.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the applicable requirements of the U.A.E. laws. These financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED) since that is the currency of the country in which the Entity is domiciled.

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets or goods or services.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Entity's accounting policies.

The principal accounting policies applied in these financial statements are set out below.

3.3 Current/Non-current classification

The Entity presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset as current when it is:

Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or held primarily for the purpose of trading or expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when it is:

Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle or it is held primarily for the purpose of trading or it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Entity classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

3.4 Fair value measurement

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

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

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

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

3.5 Foreign currency

In preparing the financial statements of Entity, transactions in currencies other than the Entity's functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5 Foreign currency (continued)

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

3.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and identified impairment loss, if any. The cost comprise of purchase price, together with any incidental expense of acquisition.

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

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

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Depreciation is spread over its useful lives so as to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method over its useful lives as follows:

	Years
Office equipment	2 - 3

3.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization.

Website development

Website development cost is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring it in to use. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 4 years.

3.8 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.

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Financial instruments (continued)

a) Financial assets (continued)

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

Subsequent measurement

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

a) Financial assets at amortised cost
b) Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
c) Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
d) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Entity measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Entity's financial assets measured at amortized cost include the following:

Accounts and other receivables

Accounts receivable are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Accounts and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost reduced by appropriate allowance for estimated doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Financial instruments (continued)

a) Financial assets (continued)

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

The Entity measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

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

  For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Entity does not have any financial assets under this category as at the reporting date.

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

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

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

The Entity does not have any financial assets under this category as at the reporting date.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

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

The Entity does not have any financial assets under this category as at the reporting date.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Financial instruments (continued)

a) Financial assets (continued)

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

Impairment of financial assets

The adoption of IFRS 9 requires the Entity to account for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking Expected Credit Loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Entity to record an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Entity expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

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

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

b) Financial liabilities

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Entity's financial liabilities comprise the following:

Accounts and other payables

Accounts payable are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Accounts and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

3.9 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers

The Entity recognises revenue from contracts with customers in accordance with IFRS 15 and based on a five step model as stated below:

a) 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.

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.9 Revenue recognition (continued)

b) 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.

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

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

e) Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Entity 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 Entity's performance as the Entity performs; or
- The Entity's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- The Entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

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

When the Entity 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.

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

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 4.

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

The key judgments and estimates and assumptions that have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Entity are discussed below:

Judgments

Satisfaction of performance obligations

The Entity 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. The Entity has assessed that based on the sale and purchase agreements entered into with customers and the provisions of relevant laws and regulations, where contracts are entered into to provide real estate assets to customer, the Entity does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Entity and usually has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. In these circumstance the Entity recognises revenue over time. Where this is not the case revenue is recognised at a point in time.

Determination of transaction prices

The Entity is required to determine the transaction price in respect of each of its contracts with customers. In making such judgment the Entity assess the impact of any variable consideration in the contract, due to discounts or penalties, the existence of any significant financing component in the contract and any non-cash consideration in the contract. In determining the impact of variable consideration the Entity uses the "most-likely amount" method in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers whereby the transaction price is determined by reference to the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration amounts.

Transfer of control in contracts with customers

In cases where the Entity determines that performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time, revenue is recognised when control over the assets that is the subject of the contract is transferred to the customer.

Estimations and assumptions

Impairment of trade and other receivables

An estimate of the collectible amount of trade and other receivables is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. For individually significant amounts, this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are past due, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the length of time past due, based on expected credit loss on such receivables.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Entity's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. The management periodically reviews estimated useful lives and the depreciation method to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets.

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Office equipment
Cost:	
Balance as at January 01, 2020	26,818
Balance as at December 31, 2020	26,818
Additions during the year	8,800
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**35,618**
Accumulated depreciation:	
Balance as at January 01, 2020	14,041
Charge for the year	7,884
Balance as at December 31, 2020	21,925
Charge for the year	5,213
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**27,138**
Carrying value as at December 31, 2021	**8,480**
Carrying value as at December 31, 2020	4,893

6 Intangible assets

The carrying value of the intangible assets are as follows:

	Website development
Cost:	
Balance as at January 01, 2020	51,250
Balance as at December 31, 2020	51,250
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**51,250**
Accumulated amortisation:	
Balance as at January 01, 2020	19,131
Amortisation during the year	12,813
Balance as at December 31, 2020	31,944
Amortisation during the year	12,813
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**44,757**
Carrying value as at December 31, 2021	**6,493**
Carrying value as at December 31, 2020	19,306

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020
7 Accounts receivable		
Membership fee receivable	**232,188**	161,180
Partnership fee receivable	**25,616**	68,782
Training fee receivable	**94,296**	15,429
	352,100	245,391
Less: allowance for doubtful receivables	**(38,669)**	(22,836)
	313,431	222,555
Allowance for doubtful receivables		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**22,836**	26,973
Charge during the year (note 13)	**78,669**	39,040
Written off during the year	**(62,836)**	(43,177)
Balance at the end of the year	**38,669**	22,836

Accounts receivable are provided based on a provision matrix that is based on the Entity's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. In determining the recoverability of accounts receivable, the Entity considers any change in the credit quality of the accounts receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. Accordingly, the management believes that there is no further credit allowance required for doubtful debts.

	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020
8 Advances, deposits and other receivables		
Deposits	**52,000**	55,643
Prepayments	**23,683**	18,020
Other receivables	**8,783**	62,862
	84,466	136,525
9 Cash and bank balances		
Cash in hand	**4,073**	1,552
Bank balance	**430,953**	304,947
	435,026	306,499
10 Members' funds		
Accumulated surplus		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**578,624**	576,730
Excess of income over expenditure for the year	**4,900**	1,894
Balance at the end of the year	**583,524**	578,624
11 Employees' end of service benefits		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**92,727**	39,787
Add: charge for the year	**36,934**	52,940
Balance at the end of the year	**129,661**	92,727

Amounts required to cover end of service indemnity at the statement of financial position date are computed pursuant to the applicable Labour Law based on the employees' accumulated period of service and current basic remuneration at the end of reporting period.

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020
12 Other payables		
Advance from members	**23,130**	6,660
VAT payable	**2,395**	3,567
Expenses payable	**109,186**	8,200
	134,711	18,427

	For the year ended	
	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020
13 Administrative expenses		
Salaries and allowances	**790,857**	626,200
Rent	**15,000**	44,142
Legal, visa, professional and related	**55,123**	56,795
Travelling and lodging	**5,345**	7,060
Telephone and communication	**17,217**	16,821
Bank charges	**23,056**	13,036
Accounts receivable written off	**62,110**	-
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 5)	**5,213**	7,884
Amortisation on intangible assets (note 6)	**12,813**	12,813
Allowance for doubtful receivables (note 7)	**78,669**	39,040
Others	**10,319**	14,603
	1,075,722	838,394

14 Risk management

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of significant financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market value rates.

As at the reporting date, there is no significant interest rate risk as there are no borrowings at year end.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the party to the financial instruments will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Entity is exposed to credit risk on the following financial assets:

	Dec 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020
Financial assets		
Accounts receivable	**313,431**	222,555
Advances, deposits and other receivables	**60,783**	118,505
Bank balance	**430,953**	304,947
	805,167	646,007

The Entity seeks to limit its risk with respect to bank balances by only dealing with reputable banks and with respect to account receivable by monitoring outstanding receivables. In the case of all other financial assets, the maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying value of the assets.

Middle East Investor Relations Association
Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021
(In Arab Emirates Dirham)

14 Risk management (continued)

c) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Entity does not have any significant exposure to currency risk, as most of its assets and liabilities are denominated in U.A.E. Dirham and U.S. Dollar to which Dirham to USD conversion is pegged.

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Entity will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Entity's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that, as far as possible, it will always have sufficient financing available from members to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Entity's reputation.

The following table represents the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

As at Dec 31, 2021	**Carrying value**	**Within 1 year**	**More than 1 year**
Other payables	**134,711**	**134,711**	**-**

As at Dec 31, 2020	Carrying value	Within 1 year	More than 1 year
Other payables	18,427	18,427	-

15 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments comprising financial assets and financial liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

16 Contingent liabilities

Except for the ongoing business obligations which are under normal course of activities against which no loss is expected, there has been no other known contingent liability on Entity's financial statements as of reporting date.

17 Commitments

Except for the ongoing business obligations which are under normal course of activities against which no loss is expected, there has been no other known capital commitment on Entity's financial statements as of reporting date.

18 Comparative amounts

Certain figures of the previous period were re-grouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to current year's presentation.

NOTES

Middle East Investor Relations Association
#207, Level 2, The Offices Building 2,
One Central, Sheikh Zayed Road,
Dubai, UAE. PO Box 9576
Email: info@meira.me
Phone: +971 (0)4 516 3042
Website: www.meira.me