

**ALISTITHMAR FOR FINANCIAL SECURITIES  
AND BROKERAGE COMPANY  
(A SAUDI CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024**

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**Ernst & Young Professional Services (Professional LLC)**  
**Paid-up capital (SR 5,500,000 - Five million five hundred thousand Saudi Riyals)**  
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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF ALISTITHMAR FOR FINANCIAL SECURITIES AND BROKERAGE COMPANY  
(A SAUDI CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Alistithmar for Financial Securities and Brokerage Company (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholder's equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 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 Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that is relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with that Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants and the applicable provisions of the Regulations for Companies and Company's By-laws or the Company's Articles of Association, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance i.e. the Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF ALISTITHMAR FOR FINANCIAL SECURITIES AND BROKERAGE COMPANY  
(CONTINUED)  
(A SAUDI CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)**


**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company 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 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.

for Ernst & Young Professional Services



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شركة إرنست ويونغ للخدمات المهنية  
(مهنية ذات مسؤولية محدودة)  
Ernst & Young Professional Services  
(Professional LLC)

Hesham A. Alatiqi  
Certified Public Accountant  
License No. 523

Riyadh: 4 Ramadhan 1446H  
(4 March 2025)

**ALISTITHMAR FOR FINANCIAL SECURITIES AND BROKERAGE COMPANY**  
(A SAUDI CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024  
All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise state

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
		<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Right-of-use assets	4	<b>8,441,773</b>	11,356,775
Property and equipment, net	5	<b>11,198,457</b>	12,351,337
Intangible assets, net	6	<b>8,599,002</b>	10,699,061
Goodwill	7	<b>11,879,718</b>	11,879,718
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>40,118,950</b>	46,286,891
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	<b>1,659,256</b>	349,124
Investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	9	<b>38,421,282</b>	36,607,667
Margin loans and Murabaha financing	10	<b>1,616,741,296</b>	1,148,910,312
Accrued fees and commission income	11	<b>85,389,668</b>	51,565,256
Prepaid expenses and other assets	12	<b>8,425,713</b>	8,494,886
Deposit with Muqassa	13	<b>66,941,061</b>	58,844,163
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,817,578,276</b>	1,304,771,408
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,857,697,226</b>	1,351,058,299
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Employees' termination benefits	16	<b>24,677,881</b>	21,972,629
Lease liabilities	4	<b>6,009,769</b>	8,922,023
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>30,687,650</b>	30,894,652
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Bank overdraft	22	<b>929,145,715</b>	545,746,546
Employees' benefits plan	17	<b>7,133,949</b>	6,480,913
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	18	<b>32,725,686</b>	25,446,678
Lease liabilities- Current Portion	4	<b>2,921,251</b>	2,799,150
Provision for zakat	19	<b>20,396,571</b>	15,076,775
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>992,323,172</b>	595,550,062
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,023,010,822</b>	626,444,714
<b>Shareholder's equity</b>			
Share capital	14	<b>250,000,000</b>	250,000,000
Statutory reserve	15	<b>60,863,881</b>	60,863,881
Retained earnings		<b>523,822,523</b>	413,749,704
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY</b>		<b>834,686,404</b>	724,613,585
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY</b>		<b>1,857,697,226</b>	1,351,058,299

The accompanying notes 1 to 28 form part of these financial statements

**ALISTITHMAR FOR FINANCIAL SECURITIES AND BROKERAGE COMPANY**  
(A SAUDI CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2024</b> <b>SR</b>	<b>2023</b> <b>SR</b>
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>			
Brokerage fees income, net		<b>56,636,916</b>	56,216,606
Asset management fees, net		<b>108,551,825</b>	77,633,262
Commission income on margin loans and Murabaha Financing		<b>124,346,777</b>	78,871,213
Investment banking fees, net		<b>2,440,000</b>	3,354,915
Realized (loss) / gain on sale of investments at FVTPL	9	<b>(257,667)</b>	202,958
Unrealized gain on investments at FVTPL	9	<b>1,821,282</b>	1,473,657
Other income		<b>6,017,259</b>	7,086,900
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>299,556,392</b>	224,839,511
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Salaries and employees' related expenses		<b>73,377,860</b>	67,712,924
Commission expense on bank overdraft	22	<b>56,511,243</b>	22,022,374
Depreciation and amortization	5,6	<b>7,858,366</b>	6,268,370
Subscription fees		<b>5,375,626</b>	4,852,415
Amortization of right-of-use assets	4	<b>2,915,002</b>	2,955,591
Business service charges	22	<b>3,250,815</b>	2,923,962
Legal and professional fees		<b>2,413,333</b>	2,526,475
Finance charge on leases	4	<b>530,742</b>	682,073
Expected credit loss provision	20	<b>(17,113)</b>	60,585
Other general, administrative and marketing expenses	21	<b>22,409,948</b>	20,401,455
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>174,625,822</b>	130,406,224
<b>Profits before zakat and income tax</b>		<b>124,930,570</b>	94,433,287
Zakat	19	<b>(17,700,000)</b>	(8,000,000)
<b>NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>107,230,570</b>	86,433,287
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit or loss:</i>			
Realized gain on sale of investments at FVTOCI		<b>3,086,593</b>	3,327,680
Actuarial remeasurement of employees' termination benefits	16	<b>(244,344)</b>	(1,686,022)
Other comprehensive income for the year		<b>2,842,249</b>	1,641,658
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>110,072,819</b>	88,074,945

The accompanying notes 1 to 28 form part of these financial statements

ALISTITHMAR FOR FINANCIAL SECURITIES AND BROKERAGE COMPANY

(A SAUDI CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated

	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Statutory reserve</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Balance as at January 1, 2024</b>	<b>250,000,000</b>	<b>60,863,881</b>	<b>413,749,704</b>	<b>724,613,585</b>
Net profit for the year	-	-	<b>107,230,570</b>	<b>107,230,570</b>
Other comprehensive income	-	-	<b>2,842,249</b>	<b>2,842,249</b>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	<b>110,072,819</b>	<b>110,072,819</b>
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2024</b>	<b>250,000,000</b>	<b>60,863,881</b>	<b>523,822,523</b>	<b>834,686,404</b>

	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Statutory reserve</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Total</i>
Balance as at January 1, 2023	250,000,000	52,220,552	334,318,088	636,538,640
Net profit for the year	-	-	86,433,287	86,433,287
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1,641,658	1,641,658
Total comprehensive income for the year			88,074,945	88,074,945
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	8,643,329	(8,643,329)	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	250,000,000	60,863,881	413,749,704	724,613,585

The accompanying notes 1 to 28 form part of these financial statements

**ALISTITHMAR FOR FINANCIAL SECURITIES AND BROKERAGE COMPANY**  
(A SAUDI CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
		<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Profits before zakat		124,930,570	94,433,287
<b>Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash used in operating activities:</b>			
Depreciation and amortization	5,6	7,858,366	6,268,370
Depreciation of right of use assets	4	2,915,002	2,955,591
Provision for employee termination benefits	16	3,236,838	3,045,399
Provision of employee benefits plan	17	5,797,218	5,292,092
Realized loss / (gain) on sale of FVTPL	9	257,667	(202,958)
Unrealized gain of FVTPL	9	(1,821,282)	(1,473,657)
Provision for expected credit losses	20	(17,113)	60,585
Finance charge on lease	4	530,742	682,073
Commission expense on bank overdraft	22	56,511,243	22,022,374
Commission income on Margin loans and Murabaha		(124,346,777)	(78,871,213)
Loss on sale of property and equipment		-	88,213
		<u>75,852,474</u>	<u>54,300,156</u>
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>			
Margin loans and Murabaha financing		(467,830,984)	(126,170,109)
Accrued fees and commission income		(42,625,559)	(16,629,623)
Prepaid expenses and other assets		119,227	(3,840,955)
Deposits with Muqassa	13	(8,096,898)	19,078,728
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		7,279,008	(3,681,362)
<b>Net cash used in operations</b>		<u>(435,302,732)</u>	<u>(76,943,165)</u>
Employees' termination benefits paid	16	(775,930)	(2,874,170)
Employees' benefits plan contribution	17	1,439,360	1,328,688
Employees' benefits plan paid	17	(6,583,542)	(6,794,532)
Zakat paid	19	(12,380,204)	(10,786,850)
Commission income on Margin loans and Murabaha received		133,115,581	75,269,381
<b>Net cash flows used in operating activities</b>		<u>(320,487,467)</u>	<u>(20,800,648)</u>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Additions to property and equipment and intangibles	5,6	(4,605,427)	(8,592,675)
Proceed from disposal of property and equipment		-	1,684
Purchase of investments at FVTPL	9	(13,000,000)	(99,600,000)
Purchase of investments at FVTOCI		(4,047,634)	(7,860,307)
Proceeds from sale of investments at FVTPL	9	12,750,000	74,702,958
Proceeds from sale of investments at FVTOCI		7,134,227	11,187,987
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<u>(1,768,834)</u>	<u>(30,160,353)</u>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Change in bank overdraft	22	383,399,169	75,259,327
Commission paid on bank overdraft	22	(56,511,243)	(22,022,374)
Repayment of lease liabilities	4	(3,320,895)	(3,312,640)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<u>323,567,031</u>	<u>49,924,313</u>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>1,310,730</b>	<b>(1,036,688)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	8	349,124	1,385,159
Expected credit loss provision	8,20	(598)	653
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR</b>		<u><u>1,659,256</u></u>	<u><u>349,124</u></u>
<b><u>Supplemental non-cash information</u></b>			
Realized gain on investments at FVTOCI		3,086,593	3,327,680
Actuarial remeasurement of employee termination benefits		(244,344)	(1,686,022)
Right of use assets additions		-	13,571,728
Lease liabilities additions		-	13,571,728

The accompanying notes 1 to 28 form part of these financial statements



**ALISTITHMAR FOR FINANCIAL SECURITIES AND BROKERAGE COMPANY**  
(A SAUDI CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024  
All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated

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**1. GENERAL**

The Alistithmar for Financial Securities and Brokerage Company – Alistithmar Capital (the “Company”) is a Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company established under the Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Company was converted from a Limited Liability Company to a Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company on Jumada Awal 19, 1436H (corresponding to March 10, 2015). The Company operates under Commercial Registration No. 1010235995 issued in Riyadh on Rajab 8, 1428 H (corresponding to July 22, 2007). The Company also operates its activities under Authorization License number (7061-15) dated Jumada Awal 16, 1428 H (corresponding to June 2, 2007), subsequently revised with Authorization License number (11156-37) dated Shawal 10, 1432H (corresponding to September 25, 2011G) issued by the Capital Market Authority (CMA).

The Company’s registered postal address is as follows:

Alistithmar for Financial Securities and Brokerage Company – Alistithmar Capital  
P. O. Box 6888  
Riyadh 11452  
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Company’s share capital of SR 250 million as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 consists of 25,000,000 fully paid shares of SR 10 each and is wholly-owned by the Saudi Investment Bank.

The principal activities of the Company are dealing in securities as principal and agent, underwriting, management of investment funds and private investment portfolios on behalf of customers, arrangement and advisory and custody services relating to financial securities.

**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS Accounting Standards”) that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (“KSA”) and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (“SOCPA”), collectively referred to as “IFRSs as endorsed in KSA” and in compliance with the provisions of the Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the By-laws of the Company.

**Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values and employee defined benefit liabilities, which have been valued by actuary as explained in the accounting policies below. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

**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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Fair value measurement (continued)

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

### Critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to use judgment in applying accounting policies and estimates and assumptions about the future. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Although these estimates and judgments are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and their underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised.

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

### Judgments

#### (i) Going concern

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

#### (ii) Leases

##### *Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee*

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

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

The Company included the renewal period as part of the lease term. The renewal periods for leases of buildings, equipment and cars with longer non-cancellable periods (i.e., 1 to 5 years) are not included as part of the lease term as these are not reasonably certain to be exercised. In addition, the renewal options for leases of motor vehicles are not included as part of the lease term because the Company typically leases motor vehicles for not more than five years and, hence, is not exercising any renewal options. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

#### Estimates and assumptions

##### (i) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalent, accrued fees and commission income and other receivables. No impairment loss is recognized for investments in equity instruments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) for other receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12 month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

##### (ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm’s length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five periods and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset’s performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill recognized by the Company.

##### (iii) Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgments is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 25 for further information.

##### (iv) Impairment of goodwill

For impairment testing, goodwill acquired through business combination is allocated to the Company which is considered as a cash generating unit (CGU), as Company has one operating and reportable segment. Estimating the value in use requires the Company to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

#### Estimates and assumptions (continued)

##### (v) Assumption for employees' benefits provision

The cost of the defined benefit plan and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and employees' turnover rate. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The most sensitive parameters are discount rate and future salary increases. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the market yield on high quality corporate bonds. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates, seniority, promotion, demand and supply in the employment market. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Further details about employee benefits obligations are provided in note 16.

##### (vi) Useful lives and depreciation of property and equipment

The useful lives, residual values and methods of depreciation of property and equipment is reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end. In the review process, the Company takes guidance from recent acquisitions, as well as market and industry trends.

#### Foreign currency translation

##### a) Reporting currency

These financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals ("SR") which is the functional currency of the Company.

##### b) Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Saudi Riyals using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

#### Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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 recognized immediately in profit or loss.

##### Financial assets

All recognized financial assets are initially recognized at cost and subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification.

##### Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is 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.

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**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Financial instruments (continued)**

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (“FVTOCI”):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; 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.

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (“FVTPL”).

Despite the above, the Company may make the following irrevocable election / designation at the initial recognition of a financial asset:

- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met; and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost and at FVTOCI. For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company recognizes interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit impaired.

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**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Financial instruments (continued)**

Effective interest method (continued)

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss.

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies.

Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

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**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Financial instruments (continued)**

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalent, accrued fees and commission income and other receivables. No impairment loss is recognized for investments in equity instruments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) for other receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12 month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument’s external (if available) or internal credit rating
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor’s ability to meet its debt obligations
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor’s ability to meet its debt obligations

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations. The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of ‘investment grade’ in accordance with the globally understood definition.

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Financial instruments (continued)

#### Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Company becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a loan commitment, the Company considers changes in the risk of a default occurring on the loan to which a loan commitment relates; for financial guarantee contracts, the Company considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

The following guidance shall be used for considering an instrument/exposure to have defaulted or credit impaired:

- In the case of margin loan facilities – any outstanding that has not been settled within 60 days after the expiry of an agreement (in the case of overdraft/revolving facility) or 30 days after the expiry of a deal (in the case of Murabaha deals).
- In the case of financial instruments such as placements or sukuks – any non-settlement of the amount due within 30 days from the due date will be considered as default.
- Bankruptcy protection has been filed for the obligor in respect of the obligor's credit obligation to the Company.
- The Company consents to a distressed restructuring of the credit obligation where this is to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by material forgiveness, or postponement of principal, interest or fees.
- In case of financial instruments, any of the "Events of default" being met or triggered.

Given that the rebuttable presumption as per IFRS 9 for default is considered as no later than 90 days, the above five clauses on default are considered reasonable.

Any of the above condition being met shall be considered as a default / credit impaired and hence the financial instrument shall be moved to stage 3 of the General approach and hence lifetime ECL shall be recorded.

#### Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; and
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties

#### Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.



## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Financial instruments (continued)

#### Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following bases:

- Nature of financial instruments
- Past-due status; and
- Nature, size and industry of debtors

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

If the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 month ECL at the current reporting date.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial liabilities and equity instruments

##### Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company 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 Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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

##### Financial liabilities

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

##### Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration that may be paid by an acquirer as part of a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, (ii) held for trading, or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis
- It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liabilities.

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognized in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

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## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost

The Financial liabilities that are not

- 1) Contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination,
- 2) Held-for-trading, or
- 3) Designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

### Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks, all of which are available for use by the Company unless otherwise stated and have maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in values.

### Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends to settle them on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

### Margin loans and Murabaha financing

Margin loans and Murabaha financing are recognized at an amortised cost less any expected credit losses as it satisfies hold-to-collect business model test and solely through payment of principal and interest (SPPI) test.

All margin loans and Murabaha financing at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are maturing within one year.

### Accrued management fees and commission income

Accrued management fees and commission income are recognized at an amortised cost less any expected credit losses (ECL). ECL is calculated using the simplified impairment approach.

### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business (being the excess of the aggregate of consideration transferred and the amount of any non-controlling interest in acquiree over the fair values of net assets acquired) is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If the fair values of net assets acquired exceed the aggregate of consideration transferred and the amount of any non-controlling interest in acquiree, the resulting gain is recognized in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

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

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

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

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**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Property and equipment**

Property and equipment are carried at cost net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss, using the straight-line method to allocate the costs of the related assets over the following estimated useful lives:

	<u>Number of years</u>
Leasehold improvements	Over the lease period or 5 years, whichever is lesser
Computers hardware	4
Furniture and office equipment	4
Vehicles	4

Capital work in progress is transferred to the appropriate property and equipment category upon completion and depreciated from the point at which it is ready to use.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain and loss on derecognition of the assets (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Maintenance and normal repairs which do not materially extend the estimated useful life of an asset are charged to the statement of profit or loss, as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements, if any, are recognized in the carrying amount of the property and equipment.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation on property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

**Intangible assets**

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The Company applies the following useful life for amortization to its intangible assets:

Computer software	4 years
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An intangible asset is derecognized 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, and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

**Accounts payable and accruals**

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

**Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each of reporting period whether there is any indication that non-financial assets may be impaired.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill, if any, are tested for impairment when events or change in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. For the purpose of measuring recoverable amount, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units 'CGU'). Recoverable amount is the higher for which of an asset's fair value less cost of disposals and value in use (being the present value of the expected future cash flows of the relevant asset or CGU, as determined by management. When the carrying amount of an assets or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Such impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the period it has occurred.

## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

The Company assesses at end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill, if any, may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses on goodwill, if any, are not reversible.

### Provisions

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

### Zakat

In accordance with the regulations of the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA"), the Company is subject to zakat. Provisions for zakat is charged to the statement of profit or loss and is payable to the Bank who settles the zakat and income tax liability of the Company as part of its consolidated zakat and income tax return.

### Employee benefits

#### Employee termination benefits

Employee termination benefit liabilities are determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at end of each reporting period. Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, are reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service costs. Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- interest expense; and
- remeasurements

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in relevant line items.

#### Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

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**2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

**Revenue recognition**

Brokerage fees are recognized on accrual basis upon delivery of services to customers and is stated net of discounts, if any, based on agreed applicable service contracts and other expenses.

Commission income from margin loans and Murabaha financing are recognized on accrual basis based on the effective rate of return during the contract period.

Asset management fees are recognized on the accrual basis as services are provided.

Management advisory and other service fees are recognized over the service period based on the applicable contract. Income on time deposits with the Bank is recognized on accrual basis.

Investment banking fees are recognized upon delivery of services to customers.

Dividends income from investments is recognized when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established.

**Earnings per share**

The Company presents basic, and diluted (if any), earnings per share (EPS) data for its common shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS, if any, is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

**Expenses**

Expenses are measured and recognized as a period cost at the time when they are incurred. Expenses related to more than one financial period are allocated over such periods proportionately.

**Fiduciary assets**

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Company and, accordingly, are not included in these accompanying financial statements. Such assets primarily comprise of clients' cash accounts and assets under management.

**Leases**

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is amortized over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

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## 2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Leases (Continued)

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. The Company uses incremental borrowing rate as a discount factor to compute the present value of lease liability.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

### Current versus non-current classification

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

- expected to be realised or Intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 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 the normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- 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 Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

## 3. NEW STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS ISSUED

### (i) New standards and amendments adopted by Company

The following new and amended accounting standards and interpretations became applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to IAS 1
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16
- Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements -Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

There are other new standards and interpretations which became applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 that are not applicable to the Company, therefore, not presented in the notes to these financial statements.

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**3. NEW STANDARDS AND AMENDMENTS ISSUED (continued)**

**(ii) New standards and amendments issued but not yet effective**

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

*Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7*  
On 30 May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments). The Amendments include:

- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed. Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted, with an option to early adopt the amendments for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only. The Entity is currently not intending to early adopt the Amendments.

With respect to the amendments on the derecognition of financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system, the Entity is currently performing an assessment of all material electronic payment systems utilized in the various jurisdictions it operates, in order to assess whether the amendments will result in a material changes with respect to current practices and whether it meets the conditions to apply the accounting policy option to derecognize such financial liabilities before the settlement date. Moreover, the Entity is reviewing all its other payment systems (such as cheques, credit cards, debit cards) to ensure that the corresponding financial assets are derecognised when the right to cash flows are extinguished and that the corresponding financial liabilities are derecognised on settlement date.

In addition, the Entity is assessing the impact of the Amendments on its financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features, as well as on non-recourse financing and contractually linked instruments. Based on the initial assessment performed, the amendments in these areas are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements, however, the assessment is yet to be concluded.

*IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new. There are specific presentation requirements and options for entities.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, which are subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes.

Narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'Operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively. The Entity is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.



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**4. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES**

**a) Right-of-use**

The Company has lease contracts for office spaces, office equipment and vehicle. Leases of office spaces have lease terms of 5 years, office equipment have lease terms of 4 years and lease term for the vehicle is 4 years.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<i>Building</i> 2024 SR	<i>Photocopier</i> 2024 SR	<i>Vehicle</i> 2024 SR	<i>Total</i> 2024 SR
<i>Cost:</i>				
At the beginning of the year	13,571,728	509,552	414,840	14,496,120
Leases matured	-	(121,763)	-	(121,763)
At the end of the year	<u>13,571,728</u>	<u>387,789</u>	<u>414,840</u>	<u>14,374,357</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>				
At the beginning of the year	2,714,346	234,864	190,135	3,139,345
Charge for the year	2,714,345	96,948	103,709	2,915,002
Relating to leases matured	-	(121,763)	-	(121,763)
At the end of the year	<u>5,428,691</u>	<u>210,049</u>	<u>293,844</u>	<u>5,932,584</u>
<i>Net book amounts:</i>				
<i>At December 31, 2024</i>	<u>8,143,037</u>	<u>177,740</u>	<u>120,996</u>	<u>8,441,773</u>

<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<i>Building</i> 2023 SR	<i>Photocopier</i> 2023 SR	<i>Vehicle</i> 2023 SR	<i>Total</i> 2023 SR
<i>Cost:</i>				
At the beginning of the year	5,426,826	509,552	414,840	6,351,218
New leases	13,571,728	-	-	13,571,728
Leases matured	(5,426,826)	-	-	(5,426,826)
At the end of the year	<u>13,571,728</u>	<u>509,552</u>	<u>414,840</u>	<u>14,496,120</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>				
At the beginning of the year	5,426,826	97,329	86,425	5,610,580
Charge for the year	2,714,346	137,535	103,710	2,955,591
Relating to leases matured	(5,426,826)	-	-	(5,426,826)
At the end of the year	<u>2,714,346</u>	<u>234,864</u>	<u>190,135</u>	<u>3,139,345</u>
<i>Net book amounts:</i>				
<i>At December 31, 2023</i>	<u>10,857,382</u>	<u>274,688</u>	<u>224,705</u>	<u>11,356,775</u>

**b) Lease liabilities**

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	2024 SR	2023 SR
At the beginning of the year	11,721,173	780,012
New leases	-	13,571,728
Accretion of interest	530,742	682,073
Payments	(3,320,895)	(3,312,640)
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<u>8,931,020</u>	<u>11,721,173</u>

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**4. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)**

**b) Lease Liabilities (continued)**

The lease liabilities are classified as follows:

	2024 SR	2023 SR
Current	2,921,251	2,799,150
Non-current	6,009,769	8,922,023
	<u>8,931,020</u>	<u>11,721,173</u>

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 25.

The following are the amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss:

Depreciation of right-of-use assets	2,915,002	2,955,591
Interest expense on lease liabilities	530,742	682,073
<b>Total amount recognized in profit or loss</b>	<u>3,445,744</u>	<u>3,637,664</u>

**5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET**

<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<i>Computers hardware SR</i>	<i>Leasehold improvements SR</i>	<i>Furniture and office equipment SR</i>	<i>Work in progress SR</i>	<i>Total SR</i>
<i>Cost:</i>					
At the beginning of the year	12,604,257	7,001,571	2,368,114	54,299	22,028,241
Additions	1,761,737	1,288,947	280,228	-	3,330,912
Transfer during the year	36,300	-	17,999	(54,299)	-
At the end of the year	<u>14,402,294</u>	<u>8,290,518</u>	<u>2,666,341</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,359,153</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>					
At the beginning of the year	7,081,951	1,841,013	753,940	-	9,676,904
Charge for the year	2,406,311	1,439,458	638,023	-	4,483,792
At the end of the year	<u>9,488,262</u>	<u>3,280,471</u>	<u>1,391,963</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,160,696</u>
<i>Net book value:</i>					
<b>At December 31, 2024</b>	<u>4,914,032</u>	<u>5,010,047</u>	<u>1,274,378</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,198,457</u>

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**5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (continued)**

<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<i>Computers hardware SR</i>	<i>Leasehold improvements SR</i>	<i>Furniture and office equipment SR</i>	<i>Work in progress SR</i>	<i>Total SR</i>
<i>Cost:</i>					
At the beginning of the year	16,964,462	12,687,551	7,054,273	2,461,733	39,168,019
Additions	880,033	1,837,533	396,168	54,300	3,168,034
Transfer during the year	1,989,982	362,378	109,374	(2,461,734)	-
Disposals	<u>(7,230,220)</u>	<u>(7,885,891)</u>	<u>(5,191,701)</u>	-	<u>(20,307,812)</u>
At the end of the year	<u>12,604,257</u>	<u>7,001,571</u>	<u>2,368,114</u>	<u>54,299</u>	<u>22,028,241</u>
<i>Accumulated depreciation:</i>					
At the beginning of the year	12,235,711	8,346,949	5,350,298	-	25,932,958
Charge for the year	2,075,335	1,291,545	595,013	-	3,961,893
Disposals	<u>(7,229,095)</u>	<u>(7,797,481)</u>	<u>(5,191,371)</u>	-	<u>(20,217,947)</u>
At the end of the year	<u>7,081,951</u>	<u>1,841,013</u>	<u>753,940</u>	-	<u>9,676,904</u>
<i>Net book value:</i>					
At December 31, 2023	<u>5,522,306</u>	<u>5,160,558</u>	<u>1,614,174</u>	<u>54,299</u>	<u>12,351,337</u>

**6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<i>Computer Software SR</i>	<i>Work in progress SR</i>	<i>Total SR</i>
<i>Cost:</i>			
At the beginning of the year	22,969,304	1,375,519	24,344,823
Additions during the year	637,751	636,764	1,274,515
Transfer during the year	313,273	(313,273)	-
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<u>23,920,328</u>	<u>1,699,010</u>	<u>25,619,338</u>
<i>Accumulated amortization:</i>			
At the beginning of the year	13,645,762	-	13,645,762
Charge for the year	3,374,574	-	3,374,574
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<u>17,020,336</u>	-	<u>17,020,336</u>
<i>Net book value:</i>			
<b>December 31, 2024</b>	<u>6,899,992</u>	<u>1,699,010</u>	<u>8,599,002</u>
<u>December 31, 2023</u>			
<i>Cost:</i>			
At the beginning of the year	19,290,577	1,469,735	20,760,312
Additions during the year	4,873,533	551,108	5,424,641
Transfer during the year	645,324	(645,324)	-
Less: Disposals	<u>(1,840,130)</u>	-	<u>(1,840,130)</u>
At the end of the year	<u>22,969,304</u>	<u>1,375,519</u>	<u>24,344,823</u>
<i>Accumulated amortization:</i>			
At the beginning of the year	13,179,383	-	13,179,383
Charge for the year	2,306,477	-	2,306,477
Less: Disposals	<u>(1,840,098)</u>	-	<u>(1,840,098)</u>
At the end of the year	<u>13,645,762</u>	-	<u>13,645,762</u>
<i>Net book value:</i>			
December 31, 2023	<u>9,323,542</u>	<u>1,375,519</u>	<u>10,699,061</u>

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**7. GOODWILL**

In 2011, the Company acquired net assets of SAIB BNP Paribas Asset Management Company at the acquisition price of SR 104,714,828. Net assets of SAIB BNP Paribas Asset Management Company at the date of acquisition were SR 92,835,110. The acquisition resulted in recognition of goodwill amounted to SR 11,879,718 in the statement of financial position. For impairment testing goodwill acquired through business combination with indefinite useful lives is allocated to the Asset management cash generating unit (“CGU”), which is also operating and reportable segments.

The recoverable amount of CGU is determined based on a value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections from approved budgets covering a five-year period.

The calculation of value-in-use is most sensitive to discount rate, assets under management, growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period. As a result of the analysis, the management did not identify any impairment as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023. An increase in the discount rate by 1% with all other variables held constant would not result in an impairment.

**8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Cash on hand	<b>28,535</b>	28,523
Bank Balances ( <i>Note 22</i> )	<b>1,631,543</b>	320,825
	<b>1,660,078</b>	349,348
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss ( <i>Note 20</i> )	<b>(822)</b>	(224)
	<b>1,659,256</b>	349,124

**9. INVESTMENTS**

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	<b>38,421,282</b>	36,607,667
	<b>38,421,282</b>	36,607,667

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss consists of investments in mutual funds managed by the company registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the movements is as follows:

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
At the beginning of the year	<b>36,607,667</b>	10,034,010
Purchase of Investment at FVTPL	<b>13,000,000</b>	99,600,000
Proceeds from sale of investments at FVTPL	<b>(12,750,000)</b>	(74,702,958)
Unrealized gain	<b>1,821,282</b>	1,473,657
Realized (loss) / gain	<b>(257,667)</b>	202,958
At the end of the year	<b>38,421,282</b>	36,607,667

Below are the movement of the disposed investments:

Proceeds from sale of investments at FVTPL	<b>12,750,000</b>	74,702,958
Carrying value of the investments at FVTPL	<b>(13,007,667)</b>	(74,500,000)
Realized (loss) / gain on sale of investments at FVTPL	<b>(257,667)</b>	202,958

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**10. MARGIN LOANS AND MURABAHA FINANCING**

	2024 SR	2023 SR
Margin loans	967,423,040	655,013,581
Murabaha financing	<u>649,318,256</u>	<u>493,896,731</u>
	<u><b>1,616,741,296</b></u>	<u><b>1,148,910,312</b></u>

Margin loans and Murabaha financing are collateralized by approved coverage of 200% of market value of the customer respective portfolio. The Company in the ordinary course of lending activities holds collateral as security to mitigate credit risk on its margin loans and Murabaha financing. The collateral includes shares. The collateral is managed against relevant exposures at their net realizable values. The estimated fair value of collateral held by the Company as security for margin loans and Murabaha financing as at December 31, 2024 is SR 8,315 million (2023: SR 6,960 million). All margin and Murabaha loans mature within twelve months from the inception date. As the margin loans and Murabaha financing are fully collateralized, hence no allowance for expected credit losses is made in these financial statements.

**11. ACCRUED FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME**

	2024 SR	2023 SR
Accrued asset management fees	46,365,905	26,376,263
Accrued commission income on margin loans and Murabaha financing	15,295,694	24,064,498
Accrued brokerage & misc fee	<u>23,777,937</u>	<u>1,142,020</u>
	<u><b>85,439,536</b></u>	<u>51,582,781</u>
Less: Expected credit loss ( <i>Note 20</i> )	<u>(49,868)</u>	<u>(17,525)</u>
	<u><b>85,389,668</b></u>	<u>51,565,256</u>

	<i>Accrued fee and commission income – years past due</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Not past due</i>	<i>Less than one year</i>	<i>One to two years</i>	<i>Two to three years</i>	<i>Over three years</i>	
<b><u>December 31, 2024</u></b>						
ECL rate (%)	-	<b>0.11%</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.06%</b>
Carrying amount	<b>40,896,770</b>	<b>44,542,766</b>	-	-	-	<b>85,439,536</b>
ECL	-	<b>(49,868)</b>	-	-	-	<b>(49,868)</b>
Net amount						<u><b>85,389,668</b></u>
<b><u>December 31, 2023</u></b>						
ECL rate (%)	-	0.14%	-	-	-	0.03%
Carrying amount	39,017,455	12,565,326	-	-	-	51,582,781
ECL	-	(17,525)	-	-	-	(17,525)
Net amount						<u>51,565,256</u>

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**12. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>
Receivables from mutual funds	3,442,922	3,338,352
Prepaid IT services	2,103,900	1,809,472
Prepaid insurance	1,561,789	1,658,186
Staff advance housing allowance	722,293	847,786
Prepaid subscriptions	323,041	331,130
Legal & professional	21,210	-
Other receivables	325,950	635,406
	<b>8,501,105</b>	<b>8,620,332</b>
Less: Expected credit loss ( <i>Note 20</i> )	(75,392)	(125,446)
	<b>8,425,713</b>	<b>8,494,886</b>

	<i>Not past due</i>	<i>Prepaid expenses and other assets – years past due</i>				<i>Total</i>
		<i>Less than one year</i>	<i>One to two years</i>	<i>Two to three years</i>	<i>Over three years</i>	
<b><u>December 31, 2024</u></b>						
ECL rate (%)	-	1.68%	3.36%	3.36%	3.36%	0.89%
Carrying amount	4,296,125	3,926,280	173,700	15,000	90,000	8,501,105
ECL	-	(66,031)	(5,834)	(504)	(3,023)	(75,392)
Net amount						<b>8,425,713</b>
<b><u>December 31, 2023</u></b>						
ECL rate (%)	-	2.69%	4.18%	-	4.18%	0.19%
Carrying amount	4,301,907	3,701,238	517,187	-	100,000	8,620,332
ECL	-	(99,633)	(21,631)	-	(4,182)	(125,446)
Net amount						<b>8,494,886</b>

**13. DEPOSIT WITH MUQASSA**

This represents the deposit made to Saudi Clearing Center Company (Muqassa) against the collateral in lieu of initial margin, variation margin and default fund for the equity and derivative markets. The deposit carries commission which at the applicable rate provided by Muqassa.

**14. SHARE CAPITAL**

The share capital is divided into 25,000,000 shares of SR 10 each (2023: 25,000,000 shares of SR 10 each).

**15. STATUTORY RESERVE**

The new Companies Law of 1443 H. in Saudi Arabia became effective in 2023 and in accordance with the Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Company's articles of association, the Company is no longer required to allocate 10% of its net income each year to statutory reserve. Accordingly, the entity has stopped allocating profits to statutory reserve since 2024.

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**16. EMPLOYEES' TERMINATION BENEFITS**

Movements in the employees' termination benefits recognized in the statement of financial position during the year are as follows:

	2024 SR	2023 SR
At the beginning of the year	21,972,629	20,115,378
Current service cost	2,224,254	2,156,410
Interest cost	1,012,584	888,989
Paid during the year	(775,930)	(2,874,170)
Actuarial loss	244,344	1,686,022
At the end of the year	<u>24,677,881</u>	<u>21,972,629</u>

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	2024 SR	2023 SR
Discount rate	5.25%	4.70%
Future salary increase rate	5.50%	5.50%
Mortality rates	WHO-SA19	WHO-SA19
Rate of employee turnover	Moderate	Heavy

All movements in the employee defined termination benefits liabilities are recognized in profit or loss except for the actuarial gain which is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses presented below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

	2024 SR	2023 SR
Increase in discount rate of 0.5%	23,805,066	21,333,463
Decrease in discount rate of 0.5%	25,608,969	22,648,148
Increase in rate of salary increase of 0.5%	25,541,711	22,648,555
Decrease in rate of salary increase of 0.5%	23,859,661	21,326,795

**17. EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS PLAN**

	2024 SR	2023 SR
<u>Employees' service security plan</u>		
At the beginning of the year	6,480,913	6,654,665
Charge for the year	5,797,218	5,292,092
Employees' contributions	1,439,360	1,328,688
Paid during the year	(6,583,542)	(6,794,532)
At the end of the year	<u>7,133,949</u>	<u>6,480,913</u>

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**18. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES**

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Accrued employees related expenses	<b>16,843,413</b>	17,423,170
Rebate payable related to mutual funds	<b>3,977,796</b>	1,375,296
Accrued directors and committees' members fees	<b>2,879,600</b>	2,893,500
Accrued professional fees	<b>1,630,382</b>	348,000
Accrued IT services	<b>1,324,676</b>	428,537
GOSI Payable	<b>481,457</b>	442,521
Business service charges	<b>394,229</b>	-
Accrued utility charges	<b>185,000</b>	157,000
Accrued subscription charges	<b>183,624</b>	503,177
Others	<b>4,825,509</b>	1,875,477
	<b><u>32,725,686</u></b>	<b><u>25,446,678</u></b>

**19. PROVISION FOR ZAKAT**

The movements in provision for zakat during the year are summarized, as follows:

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Balance at beginning of the year	<b>15,076,775</b>	17,863,625
Provision for the year	<b>19,300,000</b>	14,000,000
Reversal of prior years' provision	<b>(1,600,000)</b>	(6,000,000)
Payments during the year	<b>(12,380,204)</b>	(10,786,850)
	<b><u>20,396,571</u></b>	<b><u>15,076,775</u></b>

Consolidated Zakat returns are filed by the Bank for The Saudi Investment Bank (Parent Company) and its subsidiaries. The Company's Zakat liability charged in these financial statements for the year is an allocation of Zakat liability of The Saudi Investment Bank. The liability is payable by the Company to the Bank, who ultimately settles them with Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority ("ZATCA").

**Status of assessments**

The Company has finalized its zakat and tax returns for all the years till December 31, 2018 with ZATCA. The Company has submitted its zakat return for year ended December 31, 2019 to ZATCA, however no assessment has been raised by ZATCA yet. Effective from year 2020 the Saudi Investment Bank (Parent company) is submitting zakat return on consolidated basis including its subsidiaries, however the Company as per legal requirement is filing the zakat return to ZATCA for information purpose only, which was submitted within statutory deadline. The Saudi Investment Bank (Parent Company) has submitted consolidated zakat return for the year 2020 to 2023 to ZATCA, however no assessment has been raised by ZATCA yet.



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**20. EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS PROVISION**

The following table shows the movement in allowance for expected credit losses.

	<i>Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired</i>			
	<i>Cash at bank</i>	<i>Accrued fee and commission income</i>	<i>Other assets</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>(Note 8)</i>	<i>(Note 11)</i>	<i>(Note 12)</i>	
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Balance at January 1, 2024	224	17,525	125,446	143,195
Reversal charged during the year	598	32,343	(50,054)	(17,113)
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>822</u>	<u>49,868</u>	<u>75,392</u>	<u>126,082</u>
Balance at January 1, 2023	877	17,037	64,696	82,610
Charged during the year	(653)	488	60,750	60,585
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>224</u>	<u>17,525</u>	<u>125,446</u>	<u>143,195</u>

**21. OTHER GENERAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND MARKETING EXPENSES**

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
IT services	10,057,966	8,813,398
Board of directors and committees' members fee (note 22)	2,879,600	2,893,500
Utility charges	2,083,280	1,920,568
Advertising and marketing	2,013,881	1,673,212
Janitorial and cleaning services	1,438,752	1,372,318
Insurance cost	450,016	451,508
Repairs and maintenance expenses	188,562	229,764
Stationery and supplies	65,678	42,500
Mail & courier	15,196	-
Travel and conveyance	13,080	26,957
Penalties and fines	-	25,000
Others	3,203,937	2,952,730
	<u>22,409,948</u>	<u>20,401,455</u>

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**22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES**

Related parties represent shareholders, funds managed by the Company and key management personnel of the Company.

In the ordinary course of its activities, the Company transacts business with The Saudi Investment Bank (The sole shareholder of the Company). The Company has an overdraft facility from The Saudi Investment Bank to finance the margin loans and Murabaha financing granted to its customers with a maximum limit of SR 1,600 million (2023: SR 1,600 million). At December 31, 2024, the utilized amount of such facility is SR 929.1 million (2023: SR 545.7 million). The Bank charged the Company commission expense on the utilized balance for the year ended December 31, 2024 amounting to SR 56.5 million (2023: SR 22 million).

Margin loans outstanding with Board of directors and key management personnel amounts to SR 13,976,106 (2023: SR 100,507) and related commission income for the year amounts to SR 244,652 (2023: SR 160,584). The brokerage fee income earned from board of directors and key management personnel for the year amount to SR 333,310 (2023: SR 125,929).

The Company also maintains its operating bank account with The Saudi Investment Bank (see Note 8).

The Company has several agreements with the Bank as follows:

- i. Rent and premises related services agreement, under which the Bank provides to the Company the head office location and 1 branch locations (2023: 1 branch locations), rental of existing property and equipment, location and equipment maintenance, utilities, communication, and parking lots for an annual charge of SR 3,066,000 (2023: SR 3,066,000).
- ii. Mailing service agreement, under which the Bank provide all mailing services to the Company through the Bank's Mail Department for an annual charge of SR 38,678 (2023: SR 38,678).
- iii. Archive service agreement, under which the Bank keep the Company's files through the Bank's Administration Department for an annual charge of SR 91,840 (2023: SR 91,840).
- iv. Information Technology (IT) agreement under which the Bank provide all IT services including services relating to e-mail, internet, and related maintenance services for an annual charge of SR 3,120,297 (2023: SR 2,793,444).
- v. The Company provided services to the Bank related to collateral management and research services for an annual fee income of SR 4,000,000 (2023: SR 4,000,000).

Mailing, archive, and information technology (IT) service agreements charges are presented as "Business service charges" in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

During the year, the Company recognized an investment banking fee income of SR 100,000 (2023: SR 2,650,000) from the Saudi Investment Bank related to financial advisory services.

Salaries and employee related expenses include an amount of SR 13,695,588 for the year ended December 31, 2024 for key management personnel (2023: SR 13,025,814).

Board of directors and committees' members fee for the year is SR 2,879,600 (2023: SR 2,893,500).

Prices and terms of these transactions are approved by the management of the Company and are within the normal course of the Company's business.

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**23. COMMITMENTS**

As at December 31, 2024, the Company has commitments to extend margin loans to customers amounting to SR 1,021 million (2023: SR 846 million).

**24. FIDUCIARY ASSETS**

***Clients' money accounts***

At December 31, 2024, the Company held clients' cash accounts with the Bank, amounting to SR 1.8 billion (2023: SR 1.3 billion), to be used for investments upon client discretion. Consistent with its accounting policy, such balances are not included in the Company's financial statements.

***Assets under management***

The market value of assets under management at December 31, 2024 amounted to SR 38.27 billion (2023: SR 31.74 billion).

**25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT**

**Introduction**

The Company's objective in managing risk is the creation and protection of shareholder value. Risk is inherent in the Company's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement, and monitoring, subject to risk limits and controls. The process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing profitability.

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company risk management framework. These risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, 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 Company activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Company is exposed to various risks such as market risk (which includes interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk arising from the financial instruments it holds.

**Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: commission rate risk, currency risk and other equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include short term borrowings and equity investments.

The Company was exposed to market risk as described below, during the year. There were no changes in these circumstances from the previous year.

**Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company did not have any significant foreign currency denominated monetary assets or liabilities at the reporting date for which it was exposed to foreign currency fluctuations. Consequently, no foreign currency sensitivity analysis has been presented.

**Commission rate risk**

Commission rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market commission rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market commission rates relates primarily to the Company's bank overdraft with floating interest rates.

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**25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**Interest rate risk (continued)**

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole period. A 50-basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If commission rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year would have decreased or increased by SR 3,437,978 (2023: SR 3,015,819). The Company's exposure to interest rates has increased during the year as a result of an increase in interest-bearing margin financing and borrowings.

**Equity price risk**

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The Company is exposed to market risk with respect to its investments in mutual funds. The Company limits price risks by diversification of its investments and monitoring continuously the developments in the funds. In addition, the key factors that affect the funds market movements are monitored including analysis of the operational and financial performance of investees.

Management's best estimate of the effect on the statement of profit of loss for a year due to a reasonably possible change in fair value funds, with all other variables held constant is indicated in the table below. In practice, the actual trading results may differ from the sensitivity analysis below and the difference could be material.

<i>Market index</i>	<i>Change in Fair Value %</i>	<i>2024 SR</i>	<i>2023 SR</i>
Mutual funds	+5	<b>1,921,064</b>	1,830,383
	-5	<b>(1,921,064)</b>	(1,830,383)

**Credit risk management**

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. As at December 31, 2024, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties arises from the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the statement of financial position. The Company performs credit-vetting procedures which are reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis before granting credit to its customers. The Company holds shares portfolio as collateral for Margin loans and Murabaha financing.

Credit approvals and other monitoring procedures are also in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. Furthermore, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each receivable on an individual basis at end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate loss allowance is made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the Bord of Directors of the Company consider that the Company's credit risk is significantly reduced.

Margin loan and Murabaha receivables consist of a large number of customers. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of these accounts.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties is with the bank with high credit-ratings.

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**25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarizes the maturities of the Company's undiscounted financial liabilities at:

<i>December 31, 2024</i>	<i>Less than 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 - 5 years</i>	<i>Greater than 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Bank overdraft	-	934,159,235	-	-	934,159,235
Other liabilities	9,284,762	-	-	-	9,284,762
Lease liability	-	3,283,248	5,647,772	-	8,931,020
	<b>9,284,762</b>	<b>937,442,483</b>	<b>5,647,772</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>952,375,017</b>

<i>December 31, 2023</i>	<i>Less than 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 - 5 years</i>	<i>Greater than 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>	<i>SR</i>
Bank overdraft	-	548,881,327	-	-	548,881,327
Other liabilities	3,693,292	-	-	-	3,693,292
Lease liability	-	3,329,892	9,524,988	-	12,854,880
	<b>3,693,292</b>	<b>552,211,219</b>	<b>9,524,988</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>565,429,499</b>

**Capital management**

The Company manages its capital to ensure it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from the previous year.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt and equity comprising share capital, retained earnings and Bank overdraft.

**Categories of financial instruments**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>
<i>Financial assets through profit or loss</i>		
Investment (Note 9)	<b>38,421,282</b>	36,607,667
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>		
Cash at Bank (Note 8)	<b>1,631,543</b>	320,825
Margin Loans and Murabaha financing (Note 10)	<b>1,616,741,296</b>	1,148,910,312
Accrued fee and commission income (Note 11)	<b>85,439,536</b>	51,582,781
Other assets (Note 12)	<b>3,768,873</b>	3,852,165
<i>Financial liabilities at amortized cost</i>		
Bank overdraft (Note 22)	<b>929,145,715</b>	545,746,546

**25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

**Classes and categories of financial instruments and their fair values**

The following table combines information about:

- classes of financial instruments based on their nature and characteristics.
- the carrying amounts of financial instruments.
- fair values of financial instruments (except financial instruments when carrying amount approximates their fair value); and
- fair value hierarchy levels of financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value was disclosed.

Fair value hierarchy levels 1 to 3 are based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from 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 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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25. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

	<i>Note</i>	<i>Carrying value</i>				<i>Fair value</i>			
		<i>Financial assets</i>		<i>Financial liabilities</i>		<i>Level</i>			
		<i>FVTPL – mandatory measured</i>	<i>Amortised cost</i>	<i>Amortised cost</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b><i>At December 31, 2024</i></b>									
Cash at bank	8	-	1,631,543	-	1,631,543	1,631,543	-	-	1,631,543
Investments	9	38,421,282	-	-	38,421,282	-	38,421,282	-	38,421,282
Bank overdraft	22	-	-	929,145,715	929,145,715	929,145,715	-	-	929,145,715
<b><i>At December 31, 2023</i></b>									
Cash at bank	8	-	320,825	-	320,825	320,825	-	-	320,825
Investments	9	36,607,667	-	-	36,607,667	-	36,607,667	-	36,607,667
Bank overdraft	22	-	-	545,746,546	545,746,546	545,746,546	-	-	545,746,546

There have been no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the reporting periods.

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**26. REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO**

Capital Market Authority (CMA) has prescribed the framework and guidance regarding the minimum regulatory capital requirement and its calculation methodology.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>SR</b>	<b>SR</b>
<i>Summary:</i>		
Total capital base	<b>814,208</b>	702,035
Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	<b>927,699</b>	772,054
Minimum Capital Requirement 8% of RWA	<b>74,216</b>	61,764
Surplus capital	<b>739,992</b>	640,271
Total capital ratio	<b>87.77%</b>	90.93%
 <i>Capital base:</i>		
Tier 1 capital	<b>814,208</b>	702,035
Tier 2 capital	-	-
Total capital base	<b>814,208</b>	702,035
 <i>Minimum capital requirement:</i>		
Credit risk	<b>436,500</b>	356,639
Market risk	<b>471</b>	177
Operational risk	<b>490,728</b>	415,238
Concentration risk	-	-
Total risk weighted assets	<b>927,699</b>	772,054

**27. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING DATE**

No events have occurred subsequent to the reporting date and before the issuance of these financial statements which requires adjustment to, or disclosure, in these financial statements.

**28. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on 25 Sha'ban 1446H (corresponding to 24 February 2025).