AL RAJHI CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024
together with the
Independent Auditor's Report

AL RAJHI CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2024

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KPMG Professional Services Company
Roshn Front, Airport Road
P.O. Box 92876
Riyadh 11663
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Commercial Registration No 1010425494

Headquarters in Riyadh

شركة كي بي إم جي للاستشارات المهنية مساهمة مهنية
واجهة روشن، طريق المطار
صندوق بريد ٩٢٨٧٦
الرياض ١١٦٦٣
المملكة العربية السعودية
سجل تجاري رقم ١٠١٠٤٢٥٤٩٤

المركز الرئيسي في الرياض

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Al Rajhi Capital Company

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Al Rajhi Capital Company ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

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 are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code's requirements. 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 that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA, the applicable requirements of the Regulations for Companies, the Company's By-Laws 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, the Board of Directors, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Al Rajhi Capital Company (continued)

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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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, then 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 of Al Rajhi Capital Company ("the Company").

KPMG Professional Services Company

كي . بي . إم . جي للإستشارات المهنية
Lic No. 46
C.R 1010425494
R : 2
KPMG
ترخيص رقم ٤٦
س.ت ١٠١٠٤٢٥٤٩٤
KPMG Professional Services

Saleh Mohammad S Mostafa
License No: 524

Al Riyadh on: 24 March 2025
Corresponding to: 24 Ramadan 1446H

AL RAJHI CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2024
(Saudi Arabian Riyals)

	Notes	**31 December 2024**	31 December 2023	1 January 2023
	4		*(Restated)*	*(Restated)*
ASSETS				
Property and equipment	*5*	**13,647,884**	20,360,598	26,379,061
Intangible assets	*6*	**206,431,602**	114,971,319	31,568,137
Investment properties	*7*	**1,452,709,996**	1,368,820,000	1,352,285,320
Investments	*8*	**3,340,811,527**	1,738,478,167	841,300,160
Non-current assets		**5,013,601,009**	3,242,630,084	2,251,532,678
Investments	*8*	**129,729,580**	324,699,393	517,014,296
Murabaha receivables	*9*	**4,234,058,578**	3,292,053,599	3,116,896,899
Accrued income	*10*	**200,427,996**	148,910,883	64,644,018
Advances, prepayments and other receivables	*11*	**349,739,258**	333,397,368	324,978,604
Cash and cash equivalents	*12*	**24,389,720**	20,089,137	12,421,616
Term deposits		**-**	-	606,348,889
Current assets		**4,938,345,132**	4,119,150,380	4,642,304,322
Total assets		**9,951,946,141**	7,361,780,464	6,893,837,000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Share capital	*19*	**500,000,000**	500,000,000	500,000,000
Statutory reserve	*20*	**250,000,000**	250,000,000	250,000,000
Fair value reserve		**(65,266,357)**	(17,981,703)	(49,818,863)
Retained earnings		**6,732,692,860**	5,322,883,584	4,336,483,970
Total equity		**7,417,426,503**	6,054,901,881	5,036,665,107
Liabilities				
Employee benefits	*13*	**31,738,705**	29,104,366	36,166,096
Derivative designated as cashflow hedge	*14*	**6,752,091**	-	-
Non-current liabilities		**38,490,796**	29,104,366	36,166,096
Derivative designated as cashflow hedge	*14*	**2,705,936**	-	-
Loan from the Parent	*15*	**1,789,846,684**	916,474,028	1,527,870,167
Other payables and accruals	*16*	**430,143,023**	175,512,071	132,137,970
Due to a related party - Zakat payable	*17*	**262,699,725**	178,677,035	150,667,514
Provisions	*18*	**10,633,474**	7,111,083	10,330,146
Current liabilities		**2,496,028,842**	1,277,774,217	1,821,005,797
Total liabilities		**2,534,519,638**	1,306,878,583	1,857,171,893
Total equity and liabilities		**9,951,946,141**	7,361,780,464	6,893,837,000

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman **Chief Executive Officer** **Chief Financial Officer**

AL RAJHI CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2024
(Saudi Arabian Riyals)

	Notes	**For the year ended 31 December**	
		2024	2023
	4		*(Restated)*
Operating income			
Brokerage income, net		**426,871,145**	312,464,381
Asset management income		**488,436,182**	247,811,032
Rental income on investment properties	*7*	**99,064,070**	100,154,606
Investment banking income		**60,933,428**	51,144,143
Gain on investments, net		**23,813,957**	73,537,951
Special commission income on Murabaha receivables		**284,800,709**	205,970,746
Special commission income on Sukuks		**95,605,093**	31,990,449
Dividend income		**31,010,606**	19,291,046
Fair value gain / (loss) on investment properties	*7*	**73,498,784**	(7,052,180)
Other operating income		**387,209,556**	313,784,363
Total operating income		**1,971,243,530**	1,349,096,537
Operating expenses			
Salaries and employee related benefits		**(236,385,595)**	(177,950,993)
Depreciation	*5*	**(7,407,030)**	(7,111,292)
Amortisation	*6*	**(12,418,035)**	(6,811,979)
Rental expense		**(7,591,578)**	(6,543,660)
Other general and administrative expenses	*21*	**(37,873,943)**	(32,663,325)
Promotion and marketing expenses		**(14,099,085)**	(3,538,197)
Impairment (charge) / reversal on Murabaha and rent receivables	*9.1,11.1*	**(2,518,995)**	1,903,498
Loss realized on derivatives held as cashflow hedge		**(4,290,867)**	-
Total operating expenses		**(322,585,128)**	(232,715,948)
Operating profit		**1,648,658,402**	1,116,380,589
Finance costs	*24.1*	**(78,889,165)**	(32,775,681)
Operating profit before zakat		**1,569,769,237**	1,083,604,908
Zakat charge	*17.1*	**(152,104,908)**	(110,594,817)
Profit for the year		**1,417,664,329**	973,010,091
Other comprehensive income for the year:			
Investments at FVOCI – net change in fair value		**(42,547,057)**	43,617,377
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability	*13*	**(3,134,623)**	1,609,306
Fair value loss on derivatives designated as cashflow hedge	*14*	**(9,458,027)**	-
Total other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		**(55,139,707)**	45,226,683
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,362,524,622**	1,018,236,774

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman	**Chief Executive Officer**	**Chief Financial Officer**

AL RAJHI CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2024
(Saudi Arabian Riyals)

	Share Capital	Statutory reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2023	500,000,000	250,000,000	(49,818,863)	4,267,639,858	4,967,820,995
Impact of change in accounting policy *(Note 4)*	-	-	-	68,844,112	68,844,112
Balance as at 1 January 2023 *(Restated)*	500,000,000	250,000,000	(49,818,863)	4,336,483,970	5,036,665,107
Total comprehensive income					
Profit for the year *(Restated)*	-	-	-	973,010,091	973,010,091
Disposal of FVOCI equity securities			(11,780,217)	11,780,217	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	43,617,377	1,609,306	45,226,683
Total comprehensive income for the year (Restated)	-	-	31,837,160	986,399,614	1,018,236,774
Balance as at 31 December 2023 *(Restated)*	500,000,000	250,000,000	(17,981,703)	5,322,883,584	6,054,901,881

	Share capital	**Statutory reserve**	**Fair value reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**500,000,000**	**250,000,000**	**(17,981,703)**	**5,322,883,584**	**6,054,901,881**
Total comprehensive income					
Profit for the year		-	-	**1,417,664,329**	**1,417,664,329**
Disposal of FVOCI equity securities	-	-	**4,720,430**	**(4,720,430)**	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**(52,005,084)**	**(3,134,623)**	**(55,139,707)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**(47,284,654)**	**1,409,809,276**	**1,362,524,622**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**500,000,000**	**250,000,000**	**(65,266,357)**	**6,732,692,860**	**7,417,426,503**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman **Chief Executive Officer** **Chief Financial Officer**

AL RAJHI CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2024
(Saudi Arabian Riyals)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 December 2024	For the year ended 31 December 2023 (Restated)
	4		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating profit before zakat		**1,569,769,237**	1,083,604,908
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	*5*	**7,407,030**	7,111,292
Amortisation	*6*	**12,418,035**	6,811,979
Finance cost		**78,889,165**	32,775,681
Special commission income on term deposit		-	(1,688,477)
Special commission income on Murabaha receivables		**(284,800,709)**	(205,970,746)
Gain on investments, net		**(23,813,957)**	(73,537,951)
Fair value (gain) / loss on investment properties		**(73,498,784)**	7,052,180
(Gain) on disposal of property and equipment		**(84,347)**	-
Impairment charge / (reversal) on Murabaha and rent receivables	*9.1,11.1*	**2,518,995**	(1,903,498)
Provision for employee benefit	*13*	**6,076,818**	5,498,393
Changes in:			
Murabaha receivables		**(927,787,311)**	(120,458,635)
Accrued income		**(51,517,113)**	(84,266,865)
Advances, prepayments and other receivables		**(18,701,336)**	(6,925,019)
Other payables and accruals		**254,630,952**	43,374,101
Provisions		**3,522,391**	(3,219,063)
Net cash generated from operations		**555,029,066**	688,258,280
Special commission income received		**270,423,492**	151,682,434
Employee benefits paid	*13.1*	**(6,577,102)**	(10,950,817)
Finance cost paid		**(65,016,509)**	(44,171,820)
Zakat paid	*17.1*	**(68,082,218)**	(82,585,296)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**685,776,729**	702,232,781
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment	*5*	**(694,316)**	(1,092,829)
Disposal of property and equipment		**84,347**	-
Acquisition of intangible assets	*6*	**(103,878,318)**	(90,215,161)
Acquisition of investment property	*7*	**(10,391,212)**	(23,586,860)
Acquisition of investments		**(3,131,732,079)**	(2,625,538,927)
Proceeds from sale of investments		**1,705,635,432**	2,037,831,151
Proceeds from term deposits		-	800,000,000
Acquisition of term deposits		-	(200,000,000)
Receipts of special commission income on term deposit		-	8,037,366
Net cash used in investing activities		**(1,540,976,146)**	(94,565,260)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Borrowing from the Parent	*15*	**2,394,500,000**	900,000,000
Repayment of loan to the Parent	*15*	**(1,535,000,000)**	(1,500,000,000)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		**859,500,000**	(600,000,000)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**4,300,583**	7,667,521
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**20,089,137**	12,421,616
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	*12*	**24,389,720**	20,089,137

The accompanying notes from 1 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman **Chief Executive Officer** **Chief Financial Officer**

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Al Rajhi Capital Company (the "Company" or "ARC") is a Saudi closed joint stock company registered in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under commercial registration number 1010241681 dated 1 Dhul Hijjah 1428H (corresponding to 11 December 2007). The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Al Rajhi Banking and Investment Corporation (the "Bank" or the "Parent").
The objectives of the Company are to provide a range of diverse, innovative Sharia-compliant financial products and services.
The registered address of the Company is as follows:

Al Rajhi Capital, Head Office
8467 King Fahad Road – Al Muruj Dist.
Unit No 1
Riyadh 12263 - 2743
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

The accompanying financial statements presenting the operations conducted by the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and other standards and pronouncements issued by Saudi Organisation for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA") ; and in compliance with the provisions of the Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the By-Laws of the Company.

b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under historical cost convention except for investment properties, investments and derivatives held as cashflow hedge which are carried at fair value, and employee benefits which are measured using actuarial techniques at present value. These financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals ("SR"), which is the presentation and functional currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest SR, unless otherwise stated.

c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

- Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance ("ECL")

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of counter-parties defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the input, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL on Murabaha receivables and rental receivables are further detailed in note 3.2.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

- Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance ("ECL") (continued)

A number of significant judgments are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

(i) Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
(ii) Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
(iii) Establishing the number and relative weights of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product / market and the associated ECL; and
(iv) Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

Detailed information about the judgments and estimates by the Company in respect of the above is set out in note 3.2.

The loss allowance recognised in the period is impacted by a variety of factors as described below:

(i) Transfers between Stage 1 and Stages 2 or 3 due to financial instruments experiencing significant increases (or decreases) in credit risk or becoming credit-impaired in the period and the consequent ("step up" or "step down") between 12-month and Lifetime ECL;
(ii) Additional allowances for new financial instruments recognised during the period as well as releases for financial instruments de-recognised in the period;
(iii) Impact on the measurement of ECL due to changes in Probability of Default ("PD"), Exposure At Default ("EAD") and Loss Given Default ("LGD") in the period arising from regular refreshing of inputs of models;
(iv) Impacts on the measurement of ECL due to changes made to models and assumptions;
(v) Unwinding of discount within ECL due to the passage of time as ECL is measured on a present value basis; and
(vi) Write-offs of allowances related to assets that were written-off during the period.

- Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

ARC uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

- Fair value measurement (continued)

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis using level 1, level 2 and level 3 indicators, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

The Company applies the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition as normally the transaction price i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognized in the statement of profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

- 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 an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

- Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

ARC operates a defined benefit plan under the Saudi Arabian Law applicable based on employees' accumulated periods of service at the date of the statement of financial position. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method as per IAS 19 *Employee benefits*.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

- Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit plans (continued)
The cost of providing benefits under ARC's defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method by a professionally qualified actuary and arrived at using actuarial assumptions based on market expectations at the date of the statement of financial position. These valuations attribute entitlement benefits to the current period (to determine current service cost), and to the current and prior periods (to determine the present value of defined benefit obligations). Re-measurements and comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through the statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which these occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss on the earlier of:
- the date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and
- the date that ARC recognizes restructuring-related costs

Financing cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

When a settlement (eliminating all obligations for benefits already accrued) or a curtailment (reducing future obligations as a result of a material reduction in the scheme membership or a reduction in future entitlement) occurs, the obligation is re-measured using current actuarial assumptions and the resultant gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss during the period in which the settlement or curtailment occurs.

The defined benefit liability in the statement of financial position comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate).

- Useful lives and residual values of property and equipment, and intangible assets

Management determines the estimated useful lives and residual values of its property and equipment and intangible assets. The estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. The Company periodically reviews estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation / amortisation methods to ensure that the method and periods of depreciation / amortisation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from those assets.

- Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. 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 in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as going concern.

- Determination of control and significant influence over investees

The Company acts as Fund Manager to a number of investment funds. Determining whether the Company controls such investment funds usually focuses on the assessment of the aggregate economic interests of the Company in the fund (comprising any carried profits and expected management fees) and the investor's rights to remove the fund manager. The Company has concluded that it acts as an agent for all of its managed investment funds.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

d) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Company

The following new standards, amendments and revisions to existing standards, which were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) have been effective from 1 January 2024 and accordingly adopted by the Company, as applicable:

Standard, interpretation, amendments	Description	Effective Date
Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements', on classification of liabilities as current or non-current	These narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements', clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or noncurrent, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the 'settlement' of a liability.	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	It requires a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 & IFRS 7 Supplier Finance	These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements & their effects on a company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concern that some companies' supplier finance arrangement is not sufficiently visible, hindering investors analysis. No material impact is expected for the Company.	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 (with transitional reliefs in the first year)

The adoption of the new and amended standards and interpretations applicable to the Company did not have any significant impact on these financial statements.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

e) New standards or amendments issued but are not yet effective

Standard, interpretation, amendments	Description	Effective Date
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Amendments to IFRS 10 consolidated financial statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures—Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture.	The effective date of the amendments has yet to be set by the IASB.
Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability	An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025
IFRS 18 - Presentation and disclosure in financial statements	IFRS 18 includes requirements for all entities applying IFRS for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements.	Annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2027

The management of the Company anticipates that the application of these new standards and amendments in the future will not have any significant impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, except for the policy for investment properties.

Certain comparative amounts in the financial statements have been restated, as a result of change in accounting policy (see Note 4).

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at banks only, which are available to the Company without any restriction.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Financial instruments

a) Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial asset at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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 profit on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial asset at FVOCI

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling 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 profit on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition, for an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial asset at FVTPL

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Business model assessment

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

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual profit revenue, maintaining a particular profit rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Financial instruments (continued)

a) Classification of financial assets (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Company's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case’ scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Financial assets that are held for trading and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessments whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit

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

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

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets; and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Financial instruments (continued)

b) Classification of financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities, as measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium to issue the funds, and other cost that are integral part of the effective profit rate.

c) Derecognition

Financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in OCI is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognized in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognized in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities.

In transactions in which the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Company continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

d) Derivatives designated as cashflow hedge

Derivatives which are designated as cashflow hedge instrument are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognised in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

In order to qualify for hedge accounting, it is required that the hedge should be expected to be highly effective e.g., the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument should effectively offset corresponding changes in the hedged item and should be reliably measurable. At the inception of the hedge, the risk management objective and strategy are documented including the identification of the hedging instrument, the related hedged item, the nature of risk being hedged, and how the company will assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. Subsequently, the effectiveness of the hedge is assessed on an ongoing basis.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Financial instruments (continued)

d) Derivatives designated as cashflow hedge (continued)

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

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

e) Expected credit losses (ECL)

The Company recognizes loss allowances for ECL on its Murabaha receivables and Rental receivables.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

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

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive); and
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Financial instruments (continued)

e) Expected credit losses (ECL) (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a Murabaha receivable or Rental receivable by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A murabaha receivable or rental receivable that has been renegotiated due to deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Impairment allowances for ECL of Murabaha receivables and rental receivables presented in statement of financial position as a deduction of gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

Financial assets are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

3.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, ARC estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or Cash Generating Unit (“CGU”) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, ARC estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3.4 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset as follows:

	Years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 5 years
Motor vehicles	3 years
Computers hardware	3 years

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

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 or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Normal repair and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss as and when incurred.

Work in progress is stated at cost incurred until the asset is ready for its intended use, thereafter, this cost is capitalized on the related assets. This includes the cost of contractors, materials, services and capital advances. Work in progress is not depreciated.

3.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortisation of intangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 3 to 7 years.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the operating expenses.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.5 Intangible assets (continued)

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

3.6 Investment properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value in accordance with *IAS 40 Investment Property.*

Gain or loss arising from changes in the fair value are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

The valuations are conducted by independent, professionally qualified valuers with recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.

An investment property is derecognized either upon disposal or when the property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. The gain or loss on derecognition is calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

3.7 Other payables and accruals

Other payables and accruals represents amounts to be paid for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

3.8 Zakat, Value added tax ("VAT") and withholding tax

The Company does not file a separate Zakat return to the Zakat and Custom Authority ("ZATCA") (previously known as General Authority of Zakat and Tax (GAZT)), and instead applies the group allocation approach, as Al Rajhi Banking and Investment Corporation (the "Bank" or the "Parent") submits a consolidated / single Zakat return for the entire group based on its consolidated zakat base and settles zakat liability accordingly. The Company records the Zakat charge based on the allocation by the Parent in a systematic manner.

The Company does not file a separate VAT return to the Zakat and Custom Authority ("ZATCA") (previously known as General Authority of Zakat and Tax (GAZT)), as Al Rajhi Banking and Investment Corporation (the "Bank" or the "Parent") submits a consolidated / single VAT return for the entire group based on its consolidated liability accordingly.

The Company withholds taxes on certain transactions with non-resident parties in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as required under Saudi Arabian Income Tax Law, if any.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Revenue – contracts with customers (continued)

The Company recognises revenue under IFRS 15 using the following five steps model:

Step 1: Identify the contract with customer	A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations	A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
Step 3: Determine the transaction price	The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price	For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.
Step 5: Recognise revenue	The Company recognises revenue (or as) it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer under a contract.

Identify the contracts with customers
The Company carefully evaluates the terms and conditions of the contracts with its customers because revenue is recognised only when performance obligations in contracts with customers are satisfied. A change in the scope or price (or both) of a contract is considered as a contract modification and the Company determines whether this creates a new contract or whether it will be accounted for as part of the existing contract.

Identify the performance obligations under the contract
Once the Company has identified the contract with a customer, it evaluates the contractual terms and its customary business practices to identify all the promised services within the contract and determine which of those promised services (or bundles of promised services) will be treated as separate performance obligations.

The Company assess the services promised in a contract with a customer and identifies as a performance obligation either a:

a) service that is distinct; or
b) series of distinct services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer (i.e. each distinct service is satisfied over the time and the same method is used to measure progress).

Identify the performance obligations under the contract
A service (or bundle of services) is distinct if the customer can benefit from the service on its own or together with other readily available resources (i.e., the service is capable of being distinct) and the service is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract (i.e., the service is distinct within the context of the contract).

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Revenue – contracts with customers (continued)

Identify the performance obligations under the contract (continued)

The Company provides management services to its customers which are generally provided continuously over the contract period. Accordingly, the services in these contracts generally represent a single performance obligation. Fees charged for managing mutual funds are recognised as revenue in accordance with the management fee rate of each fund as the services are provided.

Determine the transaction price

The Company determines transaction price as the amount which it expects to be entitled. It includes an estimate of any variable consideration, the effect of a significant financing component (i.e., the time value of money), the fair value of any non-cash consideration and the effect of any consideration paid or payable to a customer (if any). Variable considerations are limited to the amount for which it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur when the uncertainties related to the variability are resolved.

The recognition of performance-based fees with the Company requires significant judgment as these are based on fund's performance, relative to a benchmark or the realised appreciation of fund's investments. Management determines transaction prices for its following revenue streams as mentioned below:

- Rendering of brokerage services, where the Company acts as a broker for its customers. Transaction price is the commission received by the Company on such transactions, net of rebates and discounts, if any.
- Performance fee is based on funds' performance in relation to set benchmarks, which are subject to market volatility. Accordingly, the consideration to which the Company is entitled becomes variable. Transaction price for performance fee is determined once benchmark is achieved and testing time for achievement of stated benchmark is end of relevant period.
- Transaction price in respect of subscription fee received by the Company is generally fixed as per the subscription form signed by the customers.
- In respect of Management fee received by the Company, transaction price is determined to be based on fixed percentage of funds' daily NAV, special commission income and assets under management. Accordingly, there is no variability in the consideration to which the Company is entitled.
- Other advisory fee, which are generally fixed in nature based on agreement with the Parent to which the Company provides advisory services.
- Rental income is earned from investment properties and is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Allocate the transaction price

Once the performance obligations have been identified and the transaction price has been determined, transaction price is allocated to the performance obligations, generally in proportion to their stand-alone selling prices (i.e., on a relative stand-alone selling price basis). When determining stand-alone selling prices, the Company is required to use observable information, if available. If stand-alone selling prices are not directly observable, the Company makes estimates based on information that is reasonably available.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Revenue – contracts with customers (continued)

Satisfaction of performance obligations
Revenue is recognised only when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised service to the customer. Control may be transferred over time or at a point in time. Where a performance obligation is satisfied overtime, the Company identifies the progress under the contract based on either of an input or output method which best measures the performance completed to date. The method selected is applied consistently to similar performance obligations and in similar circumstances.

The Company fulfils its performance obligations in its contracts with customers at a point in time, and hence it recognises revenue as and when it fulfils its obligations under contracts with customers.

Based on the above five steps the revenue recognition policy for each revenue stream is as follow:

Brokerage income
Brokerage income is recognised when the related transactions are executed on behalf of the customers at the price agreed in the contract with the customers, net of discounts and rebates. The performance obligation of the Company is satisfied when the Company carries out the transaction, which triggers immediate recognition of the revenue, as the Company will have no further commitments.

Asset management fees
Asset management fees are recognised based on a fixed percentage of net assets under management (“asset-based”), or a percentage of returns from net assets (“returns-based”) subject to applicable terms and conditions and service contracts with customers and funds. The Company attributes the revenue from management fees to the services provided during the period, because the fee relates specifically to the Company’s efforts to transfer the services for that period. As asset management fees are not subject to clawbacks, the management does not expect any significant reversal of revenue previously recognised.

Special commission income on Murabaha receivable
Special commission income for all special commission bearing financial instruments (Murabaha receivables) are recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective commission rate basis. The effective commission rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective commission rate, ARC estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not future credit losses.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is adjusted if ARC revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective commission rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as impairment losses.

If a financial asset subsequently becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as ‘Stage 3’, the Company calculates commission income by applying the effective commission rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating commission income on a gross basis.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Revenue – contracts with customers (continued)

Special commission income on Murabaha receivable (continued)
The calculation of the effective yield takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instruments (Murabaha receivables) and includes all fees and points paid or received transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective special commission rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of financial asset.

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

Net gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
This include all gains and losses from changes in fair values and disposal of investments.

Rental income
Rental income from operating lease of the property is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Investment banking income
Investment banking income is recognized when the right to receive the income is established i.e., when the services are rendered.

Clients' cash income
In the normal course of business, the Company agrees with the clients to place the clients' cash in an account that provide returns. These returns are recognized in the statement of profit or loss on effective interest rate method over the term of clients' cash deposits *(note 26)*.

3.10 Finance cost

Expenses from borrowings are recognized on a time apportioned basis over the period of the contract based on the principal amounts outstanding and the profit rate agreed with the Parent.

3.11 Earnings prohibited by Shari'a

The Company is committed to avoid recognising any income generated from non-shariah compliant. Accordingly, all non-shariah compliant income is credited to a charity account where the ARC uses these funds for charitable purposes as defined by the Sharia Supervisory Board.

3.12 Expenses

Promotional and marketing expenses are those which specifically relate to promotion and marketing. All other expenses, other than employees costs, financial charges and expenses allocated by the Parent are classified as general and administrative expenses.

3.13 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in statement of profit or loss.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.14 Contingent assets and liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed where the existence of the obligation will only be confirmed by future events or where the amount of obligations cannot be measured with reasonable reliability. Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.15 Assets under management

The Company offers assets management services to its customers, which include management of certain mutual funds. Such assets are not treated as assets of the Company and accordingly are not included in these financial statements.

3.16 Clients' cash accounts

The Company holds cash in clients' cash accounts with the Bank to be used for investments on their behalf. Such balances are not included in the Company's financial statements. For detail on clients' cash accounts please refer to note 26 of these financial statements.

4 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

On 22 February 2021, the Capital Market Authority ("CMA") permitted Investment Fund managers to use the Fair value model for measuring Investment property for the financial periods beginning in 2023 or later. Accordingly, during the year 2024, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to adopt the change in accounting policy for investment property from cost to fair value model as per IAS 40 to provide more reliable and relevant information about the effects of transactions, other events or conditions on the Company's financial position, financial performance or cash flows with effect from 1 January 2024. Under the fair value model, investment properties are no longer depreciated or impaired. Instead, any changes in their fair value are recognized in profit or loss at each reporting date.

As disclosed in Note 7, the carrying value of investment properties as of 1 January 2023 has increased by SR 68.84 million to reflect the fair value adjustments.

The retrospective change in fair value has been adjusted in retained earnings as of the beginning of the comparative period in accordance with IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The change in fair value of investment properties for the current fiscal year amounting to SR 73.49 million as a fair value gain (2023: 7.05 million as a fair value loss) and have been recognized in profit or loss under the caption "Fair value gain / (loss) on investment properties."

The previously recognized depreciation expense and impairment loss under the cost model has been reversed, resulting in the reversal of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss as at 1 January 2023 totaling SR 123.37 million and SR 50.39 million respectively, which have been adjusted within retained earnings. Furthermore, the reversal of depreciation expense for the year 2023 totaling SR 18.04 million have been adjusted within profit or loss.

This restatement has been applied retrospectively, and the comparative financial statements have been restated accordingly.

4 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY (CONTINUED)

The impact on the company's financial statement is as follows:

Impact on Statement of Financial Position

	Investment properties	**Retained earnings**
1 January 2023		
As previously reported	1,283,441,208	4,267,639,858
Reversal of accumulated depreciation	123,372,118	123,372,118
Reversal of accumulated impairment	50,386,179	50,386,179
Fair value adjustment	(104,914,185)	(104,914,185)
As restated	**1,352,285,320**	**4,336,483,970**
31 December 2023		
As previously reported	1,288,989,203	5,243,052,787
Reversal of accumulated depreciation	141,410,983	141,410,983
Reversal of accumulated impairment	50,386,179	50,386,179
Fair value adjustment	(111,966,365)	(111,966,365)
As restated	**1,368,820,000**	**5,322,883,584**

Impact on Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

31 December 2023	**Depreciation**	**Fair value gain / (loss) on investment properties**
As previously reported	25,150,157	-
Reversal of depreciation	(18,038,865)	-
Fair value gain / (loss) on investment properties	-	(7,052,180)
As restated	**7,111,292**	**(7,052,180)**

Impact on Statement of cashflows

31 December 2023	**Depreciation**	**Fair value gain / (loss) on investment properties**
As previously reported	25,150,157	-
Adjustment for depreciation	(18,038,865)	-
Adjustment for fair value loss on investment properties	-	(7,052,180)
As restated	**7,111,292**	**(7,052,180)**

5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer hardware	Total
Cost:				
Balance as at 1 January 2023	1,062,255	390,000	34,574,450	36,026,705
Additions during the year	112,714	642,000	338,115	1,092,829
Balance as at 31 December 2023	1,174,969	1,032,000	34,912,565	37,119,534
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**1,174,969**	**1,032,000**	**34,912,565**	**37,119,534**
Additions during the year	**60,650**	**-**	**633,666**	**694,316**
Disposal during the year	**-**	**(390,000)**	**-**	**(390,000)**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**1,235,619**	**642,000**	**35,546,231**	**37,423,850**
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance as at 1 January 2023	650,560	390,000	8,607,084	9,647,644
Charge for the year	135,389	196,169	6,779,734	7,111,292
Balance as at 31 December 2023	785,949	586,169	15,386,818	16,758,936
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**785,949**	**586,169**	**15,386,818**	**16,758,936**
Depreciation for the year	**141,292**	**214,000**	**7,051,738**	**7,407,030**
Disposal for the year	**-**	**(390,000)**	**-**	**(390,000)**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**927,241**	**410,169**	**22,438,556**	**23,775,966**
Carrying amount:				
31 December 2023	389,020	445,831	19,525,747	20,360,598
31 December 2024	**308,378**	**231,831**	**13,107,675**	**13,647,884**

6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cost:		
At the beginning of the year	**179,898,184**	89,683,023
Additions during the year	**103,878,318**	90,215,161
At the end of the year	**283,776,502**	179,898,184
Accumulated amortization:		
At the beginning of the year	**64,926,865**	58,114,886
Charge for the year	**12,418,035**	6,811,979
At the end of the year	**77,344,900**	64,926,865
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**206,431,602**	114,971,319

Intangible assets represent core and related systems software, work in progress in respect of development / improvements to systems software. As at 31 December 2024, intangible assets include work in progress amounting to SR 112 million (31 December 2023: SR 74 million). During the year additions to work in progress are amounting to SR 86 million (2023: SR 90 million) and completed projects amounting to SR 48 million (2023: SR 31 million) are capitalized from work in progress.

7 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

This represents commercial and retail properties in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ("KSA") and the United Arab Emirates ("UAE") which were leased to third-party tenants under operating lease arrangements.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023 *(Restated)*
At the beginning of the year	**1,368,820,000**	1,352,285,320
Addition during the year	**10,391,212**	23,586,860
Change in fair value	**73,498,784**	(7,052,180)
At the end of the year	**1,452,709,996**	1,368,820,000

Investment properties measured at fair value comprise of the following:

Category	Location	**31 December 2024**	31 December 2023 *(Restated)*
Distribution Centre	Riyadh, KSA	**388,800,000**	379,100,000
Mall	Jeddah, KSA	**396,080,000**	357,000,000
Warehouse	Jebel Ali, UAE	**207,060,000**	196,860,000
Commercial Headquarter	Riyadh, KSA	**168,740,000**	159,450,000
Mall	Jeddah, KSA	**121,830,996**	121,610,000
Mall	Riyadh, KSA	**114,100,000**	105,500,000
Warehouse	Riyadh, KSA	**56,100,000**	49,300,000
		1,452,709,996	1,368,820,000

Investment properties in the KSA are legally owned by Al Rajhi Development Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent. Further, investment property in the UAE is legally owned by Privileged Warehouses Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. These are held for the beneficial interest of the Company.

Measurement of fair value:

Fair value of investment properties is determined annually by the following valuers:

- SINCHRO Real Estate Valuations
- Value Experts

These are independent valuers to the Company and hold appropriate qualifications and relevant experience in assessing the valuation for relevant land and properties.

The fair value measurement of investment properties have been categorised as Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used.

7 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs:

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment property, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of net cash flows to be generated from the property, taking into account the expected market rental growth rate, occupancy rate and other costs not paid by tenants. The expected net cash flows are discounted using risk adjusted discount rates. Among other factors, the discount rate estimation considers the quality of a building and its location, tenant credit quality and lease terms.	• Expected market rental growth 1% – 5% (2023: 1% – 5%). • Occupancy rate 77.16% – 100%, (2023: 77.16% – 100%). • Risk-adjusted discount rates 8.8% – 11.14% (2023: 9.79% –14.29%).	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if: • expected market rental growth were higher (lower); • the occupancy rate were higher (lower); or • the risk-adjusted discount rates were lower (higher)

(i) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss in respect of investment properties are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023 *(Restated)*
Rental income	**99,064,070**	100,154,606
Costs of income	**(8,714,123)**	(7,646,472)
	90,349,947	92,508,134
Fair value gain / (loss) on investment properties	**73,498,784**	(7,052,180)

(ii) The future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Less than one year	**104,536,700**	99,645,327
One to two years	**104,536,700**	99,645,327
Two to three years	**104,536,700**	99,645,327
Three to four years	**63,099,864**	99,645,327
Four to five years	**54,699,065**	60,327,646
More than 5 years	**103,503,218**	165,641,196
	541,245,581	624,550,150

8 INVESTMENTS

Investment portfolio is summarised as follows:

	Notes	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Non-current			
FVTPL			
Investments in mutual funds	*8.1*	**402,716,376**	311,507,826
Equity securities		**138,753,561**	-
Corporate debt securities	*8.2*	**61,936,193**	75,793,444
FVOCI			
Corporate debt securities	*8.2*	**2,293,039,013**	837,251,264
Investments in mutual funds	*8.1*	**247,254,282**	269,353,652
Equity securities		**197,112,102**	244,571,981
		3,340,811,527	1,738,478,167
Current			
FVTPL			
Equity securities		**71,960,000**	118,802,880
Corporate debt securities	*8.2*	**15,000,000**	-
Investment in a mutual fund	*8.1*	**12,443,549**	177,323,428
FVOCI			
Corporate debt securities	*8.2*	**30,326,031**	28,573,085
		129,729,580	324,699,393

8.1 The table below summarises the company's investments in mutual funds:

	31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
	FVTPL	**FVOCI**	FVTPL	FVOCI
Non-current				
Quoted				
Al Rajhi Awaeed Fund*	**225,402,393**	--	--	--
Al Rajhi REIT Fund*	--	**223,174,472**	--	237,056,130
Jadwa REIT Saudi Fund	--	**24,079,810**	--	32,297,522
Al Rajhi Arab Equity Markets Fund*	**7,933,150**	--	7,350,795	--
	233,335,543	**247,254,282**	7,350,795	269,353,652
Unquoted				
NBK Islamic Leasing and Finance Fund	**114,323,714**	--	--	--
Al Rajhi International Corporate Credit Fund*	**35,057,119**	--	--	--
NCB Tier One Sukuk Fund III	**20,000,000**	--	20,000,000	--
Al Rajhi Capital Elite Real Estate Fund*	--	--	284,157,031	--
	169,380,833	--	304,157,031	--
	402,716,376	**247,254,282**	311,507,826	269,353,652
Current				
Quoted				
Al Rajhi Saving and Liquidity Fund - USD*	**12,443,549**	--	--	--
Al Rajhi Saving and Liquidity Fund - SAR*	--	--	177,323,428	--
	12,443,549	--	177,323,428	--
	415,159,925	**247,254,282**	488,831,254	269,353,652

* A fund managed by the Company.

8 INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

8.2 Investment in corporate debt securities carry profit rates ranging from 2.94% to 9.50% per annum (31 December 2023: 2.94% to 7.95% per annum) with maturity up till 2 August 2034 (2023: 19 December 2033).

9 MURABAHA RECEIVABLES

Murabaha receivables are as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Gross Murabaha receivables	**4,388,180,236**	3,427,750,407
Less: Unearned profit	**(290,595,125)**	(257,952,607)
Principal outstanding	**4,097,585,111**	3,169,797,800
Accrued profit on principal outstanding	**137,880,475**	123,503,258
Less: Allowance for credit impairment losses on Murabaha receivables *(note 9.1)*	**(1,407,008)**	(1,247,459)
	4,234,058,578	3,292,053,599

As at 31 December 2024, Murabaha receivables have original maturity tenure ranging from 3 to 12 months (31 December 2023: 3 to 12 months). Further, these Murabaha receivables carry profit rates ranging from 5.28% to 14.38% per annum (31 December 2023: 6.15% to 12.20% per annum).

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, Murabaha receivables were neither past due nor impaired.

9.1 The movement in allowance for credit impairment losses on Murabaha receivables is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
At the beginning of the year	**1,247,459**	1,657,212
Charge / (reversal) for the year	**159,549**	(409,753)
At the end of the year	**1,407,008**	1,247,459

10 ACCRUED INCOME

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Management fee *(note 10.1)*	**114,295,651**	87,839,322
Others	**86,132,345**	61,071,561
	200,427,996	148,910,883

10.1 This includes accrued management fee from funds managed by the Company amounting to SR 65.47 million (2023: SR 57.51 million). Moreover, during the year, asset management income from funds managed by the Company amounted to SR 368.58 million (2023: SR 164.33 million).

11 ADVANCES, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Gross rental receivables	**35,793,318**	27,981,889
Less: Allowance for credit impairment losses *(note 11.1)*	**(16,980,096)**	(14,620,650)
Net rental receivables	**18,813,222**	13,361,239
Due from the Parent *(note 24.2)*	**262,625,461**	262,862,860
Prepayments	**5,126,895**	11,437,107
Advances to employees	**491,391**	552,990
Other receivables	**62,682,289**	45,183,172
	349,739,258	333,397,368

11.1 The movement in allowance for credit impairment losses in relation to rental receivables is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
At the beginning of the year	**14,620,650**	16,114,395
Charge / (reversal) for the year	**2,359,446**	(1,493,745)
At the end of the year	**16,980,096**	14,620,650

11.2 The ageing of rental receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Less than 30 days	**10,555,705**	10,162,135
30 – 180 days	**7,537,906**	3,698,415
More than 180 days	**17,699,707**	14,121,339
	35,793,318	27,981,889

12 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank in current accounts.

13 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

13.1 The movement in employee benefits is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
Balance as at 1 January	**29,104,366**	36,166,096
Included in profit or loss		
- current service cost	**4,786,023**	4,057,214
- financing cost	**1,290,795**	1,441,179
	6,076,818	5,498,393
Included in OCI		
Remeasurement: Actuarial (gain) / loss arising from:		
- financial assumptions	**2,705,201**	(1,713,101)
- experience adjustments	**429,422**	103,795
	3,134,623	(1,609,306)
Benefits paid	**(6,577,102)**	(10,950,817)
Balance as at 31 December	**31,738,705**	29,104,366

13.2 Principal actuarial assumptions

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Discount rate (%)	**5.40**	5.35
Future salary increases (%)	**3.50**	2.40

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Turnover (%):		
- Age 18-25 years	**31.25**	31.25
- Age 26-30 years	**25.00**	25.00
- Age 31-50 years	**12.50**	12.50
- Age 51-60 years	**6.25**	6.25

Discount rate

This rate was used to calculate the actuarial present value of the projected benefits. As per International Accounting Standard 19 "Employee Benefits", the rate used to discount employee benefits is determined by reference to the market yields on high quality corporate bonds at the end of the reporting period. In case of the Company, the discount rate was derived with reference to US dollar denominated Kingdom of Saudi Arabia government traded bonds with maturities consistent with the estimated term of the employee benefits. The average duration of the employment benefit obligation was 10.4 years (31 December 2023: 9.4 years).

Salary increases

The salary escalation of 3.5% (31 December 2023: 2.4%) has been assumed as the long-term salary escalation rate and is broadly consistent with the benchmark salary increment rate of the region.

13 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Turnover

The turnover assumption has been based on the prior year assumptions for attrition rates, which was considered to be in-line with the actual attrition rates.

13.3 Reasonably possible changes to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the employee benefits as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Discount rate		
1 % increase	**(2,514,366)**	(2,431,740)
1% decrease	**2,885,634**	2,788,395
Future salary increases		
1% increase	**2,912,292**	2,853,241
1% decrease	**(2,580,696)**	(2,529,009)
Turnover		
20% increase	**(13,757)**	(518,771)
20% decrease	**66,048**	648,464

13.4 Risks associated with the defined benefit plans

Longevity risks

The risk arises when the actual lifetime of retirees is longer than expectation. This risk is measured at the plan level over the entire retiree population.

Salary increase risk

The most common type of retirement benefit is one where the benefit is linked with final salary. The risk arises when the actual salary increases are higher than expectation and impacts the liability accordingly.

14 DERIVATIVES DESIGNATED AS CASHFLOW HEDGE

The Company uses the profit rate swaps derivatives to hedge against the cash flow risk. Profit rate swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. For profit rate swaps, counterparties generally exchange fixed and floating rate profit payments in a single currency without exchanging principal. The hedging relationship and objective, including the details of the hedged items and hedging instruments, are formally documented.

To qualify for hedge accounting, ARC requires that at the inception of the hedge and throughout its life, each hedge must be expected to be highly effective both prospectively and retrospectively, on an ongoing basis.

The documentation of each hedging relationship sets out how the effectiveness of the hedge is assessed, and the method adopted by an entity to assess hedge effectiveness will depend on its risk management strategy. For prospective effectiveness, the hedging instrument must be expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated, with the effectiveness range being defined as 80% to 125%. For cash flow hedges 'the critical terms matches' methodology is used at time of designation of hedge.

14 DERIVATIVES DESIGNATED AS CASHFLOW HEDGE (CONTINUED)

Held as cashflow hedge:

	Negative fair value	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss	Hedge effectiveness charged to OCI	Notional amount
Cashflow hedge	9,458,027	-	9,458,027	220,000,000

Below is the schedule indicating as at 31 December 2024, the periods when the hedged cash flows are expected to occur.

	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years
31 December 2024			
Cashflows	(2,749,038)	(7,149,592)	(2,024,047)

15 LOAN FROM THE PARENT

During the year, the Company availed loan facilities from the Parent amounting to SR 2,394.5 million (2023: SR 900 million) in order to finance its margin lending facilities. Further, the Company has made repayment amounting to SR 1,535 million (2023: SR 1,500 million). The loan facilities carry profit rates ranging from 4.88% to 6.54% per annum (2023: 6.23% to 6.54% per annum) and have a maturity period uptill 1 year. As at 31 December 2024, the accrued finance cost amounted to SR 30.347 million (2023: SR 16.5 million).

16 OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Due to the Parent *(note 24.2)*	**258,209,773**	58,708,513
Staff bonus	**132,654,539**	86,901,972
Payable to charities *(note 16.1)*	**16,110,074**	8,553,850
Unearned rental income	**13,674,893**	12,224,004
Accrued rent	**6,453,833**	2,780,056
Subscriptions payable	**-**	470,375
Others	**3,039,911**	5,873,301
	430,143,023	175,512,071

16 OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS (CONTINUED)

16.1 In accordance with the Sharia Committee's resolution, issued by the Sharia Board of the Company and adopted by management, share brokerage service fees earned relating to certain identified shares / securities received by the Company is excluded from the determination of income for the year, and is recorded as a payable to authorized charities. The movement in payable to charities is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
At the beginning of the year	**8,553,850**	6,166,235
Additions during the year	**11,625,393**	5,443,837
Payments made during the year	**(4,069,169)**	(3,056,222)
At the end of the year	**16,110,074**	8,553,850

17 DUE TO A RELATED PARTY - ZAKAT PAYABLE

The Company does not file a separate Zakat return with the ZATCA as the Parent files a consolidated / single Zakat return based on its consolidated Zakat base and settles the Zakat liability with the ZATCA accordingly. The Company is not required to make any payment to the ZATCA. Moreover, the Company's liability is limited to the charge allocated by the Parent.

17.1 The movement of Zakat payable is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
At the beginning of the year	**178,677,035**	150,667,514
Charge for the year *(Note 17.2)*	**152,104,908**	110,594,817
Payments made during the year	**(68,082,218)**	(82,585,296)
At the end of the year	**262,699,725**	178,677,035

17.2 This represents the Company's portion of Zakat allocated by the Parent.

18 PROVISIONS

These relate to various open litigation cases against the Company that might result in an unfavourable outcome. The Company believes that the outcome of these cases will not exceed the amount of provisions.

The movement in provisions is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
At the beginning of year	**7,111,083**	10,330,146
Charge / (reversal) for the year	**3,522,391**	(3,219,063)
At the end of the year	**10,633,474**	7,111,083

19 SHARE CAPITAL

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Number of Ordinary shares	**50,000,000**	50,000,000
Ordinary shares (amount SR)	**500,000,000**	500,000,000

19.1 The Company's share capital is wholly owned by the Bank as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

20 STATUTORY RESERVE

As per the new Companies Law issued through Royal Decree M/132 on 1 Dhul Hijjah 1443H (corresponding to 30 June 2022), which came into force on 26 Jumada al-Alkhirah 1444H (corresponding to 19 January 2023), the Company may provide a certain quota of net profits to set aside for the reserve. As per the amended by-laws of the Company dated 18 Dhul Hijjah 1445H (corresponding to 24 June 2024), the Company shall allocate 10% of the net profits to statutory reserve and may decide to discontinue this deduction when the said reserve reaches 30% of the paid-up capital. Since the above reserve of the Company has already reached to 50% of its paid-up capital, therefore, no transfer has been made during the year.

21 OTHER GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2024	2023
VAT expense	**9,278,855**	6,579,163
IT licenses	**6,802,241**	7,471,514
Client compensation on operation losses	**4,855,464**	945,296
Subscriptions	**4,762,141**	4,560,670
Professional fees	**4,016,848**	5,270,835
Telecommunication	**3,049,606**	2,135,296
Directors' remuneration *(note 24.1)*	**1,600,000**	960,000
Business travel & entertainment	**730,871**	633,023
Regulatory fees	**479,366**	435,695
Utilities	**437,884**	537,696
Repair and maintenance	**233,026**	440,675
Shariah Board fees	**360,000**	390,000
Cleaning expenses	**296,670**	308,861
Professional indemnity insurance	**99,789**	813,765
IT support	**-**	487,535
Others	**871,182**	693,301
	37,873,943	32,663,325

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES

22.1 Fair value measurements of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern and there is no intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

When measuring the fair value, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can be accessed at the measurement date.
Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

22.1 Fair value measurements of financial instruments (continued)

		Fair value			
	Carrying amount	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
31 December 2024					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investments at FVTPL	**702,809,679**	**225,136,736**	**308,292,110**	**169,380,833**	**702,809,679**
Investments at FVOCI	**2,767,731,428**	**1,348,967,569**	**1,418,763,859**	**-**	**2,767,731,428**
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Cash and cash equivalents*	**24,389,720**				
Murabaha receivables*	**4,234,058,578**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Accrued income*	**200,427,996**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Advances and other receivables*	**344,612,363**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	8,274,029,764	**1,574,104,305**	**1,727,055,969**	**169,380,833**	**3,470,541,107**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative designated as cashflow hedge	**9,458,027**	**-**	**9,458,027**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Loan from the Parent*	**1,789,846,684**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other payable and accruals*	**416,468,130**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Due to a related party - Zakat payable*	**262,699,725**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	2,478,472,566	**-**	**9,458,027**	**-**	**-**

* These are expected to be settled within one year from the reporting date. Therefore, carrying amount approximates the fair value as at the reporting date.

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

22.1 Fair value measurements of financial instruments (continued)

		Fair value			
	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2023					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investments at FVTPL	683,427,578	132,833,733	246,436,814	304,157,031	683,427,578
Investments at FVTOCI	1,379,749,982	614,838,312	764,911,670	-	1,379,749,982
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Cash and cash equivalents*	20,089,137				
Murabaha receivables*	3,292,053,599	-	-	-	-
Accrued income*	148,910,883	-	-	-	-
Advances and other receivables*	321,960,261	-	-	-	-
	5,846,191,440	747,672,045	1,011,348,484	304,157,031	2,063,177,560
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Loan from the Parent*	916,474,028	-	-	-	-
Due to a related party - Zakat payable*	178,677,035	-	-	-	-
Other payable and accruals*	151,849,364	-	-	-	-
	1,247,000,427	-	-	-	-

* These are expected to be settled within one year from the reporting date. Therefore, carrying amount approximates the fair value as at the reporting date.

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

22.2 Fair valuation techniques

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income classified as Level 1 include securities that are traded on stock exchange at their last reported prices to the extent that securities are actively traded and valuation adjustments are not applied.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income classified as Level 2 include investments in mutual funds and Sukuk. The fair value of mutual funds is determined using unadjusted net assets value (“NAV”). The unadjusted net assets value is used when the units in a fund are redeemable at the reportable net assets value at, or approximately at, the reporting date. Moreover, the fair value of Sukuk is determined through valuation techniques whereby all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data as at the reporting date.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss classified as Level 3 include investment in private mutual funds. The fair value of mutual funds is determined through utilisation of the Fund Manager reports (and appropriate discounts or haircuts where required) for the determination of fair values of these funds. Adjustments for significant unobservable inputs embedded in the NAV adjustments are based on rights and obligations inherent within the ownership interest held by the Company, including the frequency with which an investor can redeem investments in the Fund.

22.3 There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the reporting year 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

22.4 The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balance for Level 3 fair values.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	**304,157,031**	146,507,529
Total gains / losses (realized and unrealized) - net	**-**	3,602,824
Purchases	**149,380,833**	329,157,031
Sales	**(284,157,031)**	(175,110,353)
Balance at the end of the year	**169,380,833**	304,157,031

22.5 At the 31 December 2024, a 10% change in the fair value of level 3 investments, with all other variables held constant, would impact the statement of profit or loss by SR 16.94 million (31 December 2023: SR 30.42 million).

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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 other 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's risk management framework. These risk management policies are established to identify and analyse 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’s 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.

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk

23.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument may fail to discharge its contractual obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company has established procedures to manage credit risk including evaluation of customers' credit worthiness, formal credit approvals and obtaining collateral.

The schedule below shows the maximum limit for exposure to credit risk of the statement of financial position elements:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	**24,389,720**	20,089,137
Murabaha receivables – gross	**4,235,465,586**	3,293,301,058
Investments	**2,400,301,237**	941,617,793
Accrued income	**200,427,996**	148,910,883
Advances and other receivables – gross	**361,592,459**	336,580,911
Total	**7,222,176,998**	4,740,499,782

Cash and cash equivalents are held in current accounts with the Parent which is rated A1 by Moody's as at 31 December 2024 (2023: A1).

The Company holds equity instruments of customers as collateral against Murabaha receivables. The value of collateral is regularly monitored by the Company to ensure that it is sufficient to cover the exposure of Murabaha receivables.

As part of the ongoing monitoring of Murabaha receivables, the Company requests additional collateral in the form of margin call by raising first margin call at 150%, and the final margin call at 133%, after which the collateralized equity securities are liquidated.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Murabaha receivables – gross	**4,388,180,236**	3,427,750,407
Fair value of collateral held against the receivables	**10,602,515,006**	8,217,459,094

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a Murabaha receivables and rental receivables entails estimations about the likelihood of defaults, associated loss ratios and default correlations of customers. The Company measures credit risk using ECL which is derived by PD, EAD and LGD.

a) ECL - Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR")

The prevailing economic conditions require the Company to continue to revise certain inputs and assumptions used for the determination of ECL. These primarily revolve around adjusting macroeconomic factors used by the Company in the estimation of ECL.

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

23.1 Credit risk (continued)

a) ECL - Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") (continued)

The uncertainty of the impact of COVID-19 introduces significant estimation uncertainty in relation to the measurement of the Company's allowance for expected credit losses. The changing COVID-19 circumstances and the Government, business and customers responses could result in significant adjustments to the allowance in future financial years.

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort.

The assessment of SICR incorporates forward-looking information and is performed on yearly basis for all financial instruments including those which are considered to have low credit risk by the Company. The criteria used to identify SICR are monitored and reviewed periodically for appropriateness by the Company.

b) Generating the term structure of PD

Monthly PDs are determined based on the incidents of Murabaha receivables liquidation and its weighted average exposures. In case of PD calculation, total value of liquidated cases are taken under total monthly portfolios. Annual PDs are calculated using the monthly PDs through binomial/ survival rate method.

The Company employs statistical models to analyze the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

Through the Cycle (TTC) PD are determined using inverse of Vasicek methodology to get stable TTC PD. TTC PD is then calibrated to the current macroeconomic environment to obtain appropriate PD for the current business cycle. This is performed using the percent rank of current GDP growth, as against historical GDP performance data. Then 3 scenarios are considered; Baseline (Current), Upturn (Good) and Downturn (Worse). Based on the rank of GDP, the Sigma distance from the mean in a normal distribution is obtained (Z curve) for the baseline scenario. This has been capped subjecting to tail values (this is further be referred to as mean and tail computed for adverse and upturn scenarios). For computation of baseline, downturn and upturn scenario PDs, the TTC PD value is adjusted on the normal distribution using Sigmas computed earlier and the Basel IRB prescribed correlation for Retail Customers. Correlation for the above is computed employing Basel correlation formula as per Basel IRB approach.

c) Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers the minimum collateral coverage of Murabaha receivables. If the collateral value falls below 135%, it is considered as significant increase in credit risk and the customer is classified in Stage II.

In case of rental receivables, the Company considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when a receivable is more than 30 days past due except in case of rebuttal. Days past due are determined by counting the days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the tenant.

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

23.1 Credit risk (continued)

c) Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly (continued)

The Company monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

- the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default;
- the criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset becomes 30 days past due.

The Company classifies its financial instruments into stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3, based on the applied impairment methodology, as described below: -

Stage 1: for financial instruments where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired on origination, the Company recognises an allowance based on the 12-month ECL and profit is calculated on the gross carrying amount of asset (i.e. without deduction of credit allowances). All accounts at origination would be classified as Stage 1.

Stage 2: for financial instruments where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but they are not credit-impaired (i.e. there is no objective evidence of impairment), the Company recognises an allowance for the lifetime ECL.

Stage 3: for credit-impaired (i.e. there is objective evidence of impairment at reporting date) financial instruments, the Company recognises the lifetime ECL. Default identification process is used as stage 3.

d) Definition of 'Default'

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

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security; or
- the rental receivable is past due more than 180 days

e) Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Company incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Based on above, the Company formulate 3 scenarios: Baseline (Current), Upturn (Good) and Downturn (Worst) for the future direction of relevant economic variables. External information includes economic data of current GDP growth, as against historical GDP performance data.

The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Company for other purposes. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes.

f) Measurement of ECL

Scenario weighted ECL have been calculated taken into account three different scenarios Baseline, Downturn and Upturn. The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

i. probability of default ("PD");
ii. loss given default ("LGD"); and
iii. exposure at default ("EAD").

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

23.1 Credit risk (continued)

f) Measurement of ECL (continued)

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

The Company has investment in sukuks classified as FVTPL, therefore, no impairment allowance is recorded in these financial statements as per IFRS 9 in respect of these investment. Moreover, the Fund also has investments in Sukuk which are measured at FVTOCI and the impact of ECL is not material to the financial statements since investments are with counter parties having "A" credit rating. Hence, no impairment allowance is recorded in these financial statements.

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical models as defined above in (b).

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. Company's portfolio consists of four different kinds of portfolio coverage (as collaterals) and Cash position. Four different kinds of collateral coverage includes more than 200% coverage, between 170% to 200% coverage, between 170% to 150% coverage and below 150% coverage. Haircuts have been applied for above collateral coverage. LGDs are determined for each market condition (stable and volatile) under monthly portfolios. Average of LGDs across the periods has been taken to arrive at weighted average LGD of 0.46% considering the Stable Market Assumption whereas, average of LGDs across the periods has been taken to arrive at weighted average LGD of 2.71% considering the Volatile Market condition. However, for ECL calculations, Stable market assumption have been taken by the Company.

In the case of rental receivables, the Regulatory recommended LGD of 50% has been used for the ECL calculation.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Company derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty including the accrued profit.

g) Loss allowance

	31 December 2024			
(i) **Murabaha receivables**	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL not credit impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit impaired**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount	**4,235,465,586**	**-**	**-**	**4,235,465,586**
Expected credit loss	**(1,407,008)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,407,008)**
Net carrying amount	**4,234,058,578**	**-**	**-**	**4,234,058,578**
(ii) **Rental receivables**				
Gross carrying amount	**10,555,705**	**7,537,907**	**17,699,706**	**35,793,318**
Expected credit loss	**(42,261)**	**(179,258)**	**(16,758,577)**	**(16,980,096)**
Net carrying amount	**10,513,444**	**7,358,649**	**941,129**	**18,813,222**

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

23.1 Credit risk (continued)

g) Loss allowance (continued)

	31 December 2023			
(i) **Murabaha receivables**	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL not credit impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit impaired**	**Total**
Gross carrying amount	3,293,301,058	-	-	3,293,301,058
Expected credit loss	(1,247,459)	-	-	(1,247,459)
Net carrying amount	3,292,053,599	-	-	3,292,053,599
(ii) Rental receivables				
Gross carrying amount	10,162,315	3,698,415	14,121,159	27,981,889
Expected credit loss	(3,005)	(496,486)	(14,121,159)	(14,620,650)
Net carrying amount	10,159,310	3,201,929	-	13,361,239

At 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the credit risk exposure for Murabaha receivables and rental receivables by geographic region was limited to KSA and UAE only.

The credit risk exposure for Murabaha receivables and rental receivables by type of customer is as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Retail customers	**3,561,681,614**	2,643,946,192
Corporate customers	**709,577,290**	677,336,755
	4,271,258,904	3,321,282,947

As at 31 December 2024, the carrying amount of the Company's most significant customer was SR 190 million (31 December 2023: SR 319.3 million).

In determining the recoverability of Murabaha receivables, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the Murabaha from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated other than one customer. There are no impaired receivables since none of the receivables are past due.

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

23.1 Credit risk (continued)

g) Loss allowance (continued)

The following table shows reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instruments:

	For the year ended 31 December 2024			
	12 month ECL	**Life time ECL not credit impaired**	**Life time ECL credit impaired**	**Total**
Murabaha and rental receivables				
At the beginning of the year	**1,250,464**	**496,486**	**14,121,159**	**15,868,109**
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	**198,805**	**(317,228)**	**2,637,418**	**2,518,995**
At the end of the year	**1,449,269**	**179,258**	**16,758,577**	**18,387,104**

	For the year ended 31 December 2023			
	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Life time ECL credit impaired	Total
Murabaha and rental receivables				
At the beginning of the year	1,655,850	58,481	16,057,276	17,771,607
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	(405,386)	438,005	(1,936,117)	(1,903,498)
At the end of the year	1,250,464	496,486	14,121,159	15,868,109

23.2 Market risk

Profit rate risk
Profit rate risk is the risk that the profit rate changed is not commensurate with financing cost due to changes in the market commission rate. The Company has floating rate Sukuk, therefore, the Company is exposed to profit rate risk.

A change in the commission rate of floating rate Sukuk, with all other variables held constant, would impact the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity as set out below:

	For the year ended 31 December	
Change in commission rate %	**2024**	2023
±1	**± 4,300,000**	± 5,300,000
±2	**± 8,600,000**	± 10,600,000

Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments may fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has significant transactions only in United States Dollars apart from Saudi Arabian Riyals. As this currency has no or low volatility with Saudi Arabian Riyals, therefore, there is minimal risk of losses due to exchange rate fluctuations.

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Price risk

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 and equity instruments. The Company limits market risks by diversification of its investments.
A change in the price of equity instruments with all other variables held constant, would impact the statement of other comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity as set out below:

	For the year ended 31 December	
Change in price %	**2024**	2023
±1	**+ 4,078,257**	± 3,956,724
±2	**± 8,156,513**	± 7,913,448

A change in the NAV of investments in mutual funds, with all other variables held constant, would impact the statement of profit or loss as set out below:

	For the year ended 31 December	
Change in NAV %	**2024**	2023
±1	**± 6,624,142**	± 7,258,874
±2	**± 13,248,284**	± 14,517,748

A change in the commission rate of fixed rate Sukuk and derivatives designated as cashflow hedge, with all other variables held constant, would impact the statement of other comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity as set out below:

	For the year ended 31 December	
Change in commission rate %	**2024**	2023
±1	**± 19,817,384**	± 4,116,178
±2	**± 39,634,769**	± 8,232,356

23.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Murabaha deposits are generally placed for short periods to manage the Company's liquidity requirements. All financial liabilities on the Company's statement of financial position are contractually payable on a current basis. Liquidity risk at investment fund level is being managed through appropriate liquidity limits.

The Company's liquidity management process is as follows:

a. Day-to-day funding, managed by the Finance department to ensure that requirements can be met and this includes replenishment of funds as they mature or are invested;
b. Monitoring liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements;
c. Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities; and
d. Liquidity management and asset and liability mismatching.

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

23.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

The below schedule shows an analysis of financial liabilities based on the expected date of settlement:

	Total	0 - 1 year	1 - 5 years	No fixed maturity
31 December 2024				
Loan from the Parent	**1,789,846,684**	**1,789,846,684**	**-**	**-**
Due to a related party - Zakat payable	**262,699,725**	**262,699,725**	**-**	**-**
Other payables and accruals	**416,468,130**	**416,468,130**	**-**	**-**
Derivative designed as cashflow hedge	**9,458,027**	**2,705,936**	**6,752,091**	
	2,478,472,566	**2,471,720,475**	**6,752,091**	**-**
31 December 2023				
Loan from the Parent	916,474,028	916,474,028	-	-
Due to a related party - Zakat payable	178,677,035	178,677,035	-	-
Other payables and accruals	163,288,067	163,288,067	-	-
	1,258,439,130	1,258,439,130	-	-

24 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

In the ordinary course of activities, the Company transacts business with its related parties on mutually agreed terms. KMP includes the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the personnel directly reporting to the CEO.

24.1 Related party transactions

In addition to transactions disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, transactions with related parties are as follows:

		For the year ended 31 December	
Related party	**Nature of transaction**	**2024**	2023
Al Rajhi Banking and Investment Corporation, *The Parent*	IT support expenses	**-**	(487,535)
	Fee for transfers	**360,000**	387,000
	Shariah board meeting	**(360,000)**	(464,000)
	Investment banking services	**8,530,000**	2,900,000
	Finance cost	**(78,889,165)**	(32,775,681)
	Value added tax paid	**-**	(47,454,048)
	Zakat paid	**(68,082,218)**	(82,585,296)
	Service fee from the Parent	**1,177,500**	4,678,693
	Shared asset management fee	**(21,422,978)**	(10,588,621)
	Loan receipts	**2,394,500,000**	900,000,000
	Loan settlement	**(1,535,000,000)**	(1,500,000,000)

24 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

24.1 Related party transactions (continued)

	Payment against term deposits	**-**	(200,000,000)
	Term deposit receipts	**-**	800,000,000
	Income received - Term deposits	**-**	8,037,366
	Special commission income *(Note 25)*	**384,482,578**	308,348,867
	Special commission income received *(Note 25)*	**386,401,102**	262,363,540
	Muqassa commission expense	**(27,872,397)**	(22,501,815)
	Muqassa commission paid	**(5,017,813)**	(28,822,874)
	Purification charges paid	**(4,069,169)**	(3,056,222)
	Finance cost paid	**(65,016,509)**	(44,171,820)
	Payment made on hedging contracts	**(4,290,867)**	-
Board of Directors members’	Remunerations	**(1,600,000)**	(960,000)
	Board meeting expenses	**-**	(27,671)
Tanfeeth, *a fellow subsidiary*	Outsource staff cost	**(2,936,603)**	(1,956,474)
	Outsource staff cost paid	**(80,553)**	(1,184,090)
Al Rajhi Takaful Company, *a fellow subsidiary*	Insurance	**(65,699)**	(58,706)
Ejada System Limited Company, *a fellow subsidiary*	IT services cost	**(36,727,126)**	(30,621,530)
	IT services cost paid	**(36,410,045)**	(30,621,530)
Global Digital Solutions Company - Neo Leap*, a fellow subsidiary*	Professional services	**(200,464)**	(819,375)
Key management Personnel	Employee benefits	**496,500**	490,667
	Salaries	**14,500,720**	11,154,276
	Allowances	**6,206,639**	4,933,544
	Annual and periodic bonuses	**13,075,000**	10,901,501
Al Rajhi Development Company, *a fellow subsidiary*	Rental of office space	**(7,291,667)**	(6,250,000)

24 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

24.2 Related party balances

In addition to balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, balances with related parties are as follows:

Related party	Nature of balances	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Al Rajhi Banking and Investment Corporation, *(The Parent)*	Service fee receivable	**1,177,500**	337,500
	Fee for transfers	**30,000**	30,000
	Shariah board meeting	**60,000**	50,000
	Muqassa deposit	**253,358,021**	253,358,021
	Receivable against investment banking services	**5,980,000**	750,000
	Others	**2,019,940**	8,337,339
	Due from the Parent *(Note 11)*	**262,625,461**	262,862,860
	Loan from the Parent *(Note 15)*	**1,789,846,684**	916,474,028
	Shared asset management fee	**49,318,065**	27,895,087
	IT support expense	**-**	487,535
	Muqassa commission	**34,624,453**	11,769,869
	VAT payable	**174,267,255**	18,556,022
	Due to the Parent *(note 16)*	**258,209,773**	58,708,513
	Due to a related party - Zakat payable *(note 17)*	**262,699,725**	178,677,035
	Accrued special commission income – *(note 26)*	**44,066,803**	45,985,327
Al Rajhi Takaful Company, *a fellow subsidiary*	**Insurance Payable**	**65,699**	58,706
Global Digital Solutions Company - Neo Leap, *a fellow subsidiary*	**Professional Services Payable**	**(200,464)**	-
Tanfeeth, *a fellow subsidiary*	**Outsource Staff cost Payable**	**(2,936,603)**	80,553
Al Rajhi Development Company, *a fellow subsidiary*	**(Rent Payable) / Prepaid rent**	**(7,291,667)**	3,645,833
Ejada System Limited Company, *a fellow subsidiary*	**IT services Payable**	**317,081**	-
Board of Directors members	**Remunerations payable**	**1,600,000**	960,000
Key management personnel	**Employee benefits payable**	**5,892,540**	5,362,186
	Annual and periodic bonuses	**13,075,000**	10,901,501

25 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As at 31 December 2024, the Company has capital commitments of SR 58.90 million (2023: SR 57.56 million) with respect to ongoing work in progress related to intangibles and investment properties.

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, where the Company is the lessee, are as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Within one year	**4,215,183**	3,811,644

26 CLIENTS' CASH ACCOUNTS

As at 31 December 2024, the Company was holding clients' cash accounts amounting to SR 8.65 billion (31 December 2023: SR 8.9 billion), to be used for investments on the clients' behalf. Consistent with its accounting policy, such balances are not included in the Company's financial statements as these are held by the Company in fiduciary capacity. Certain of clients' cash balances held under brokerage accounts are placed with the Bank with the prior consent of the customers.

27 ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

The Company manages investment portfolios and mutual funds on behalf of its customers, which amounts to SR 123.21 billion as at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2023: SR 76.34 billion). Consistent with its accounting policy, such balances are not included in the Company's financial statements as these are held by the Company in fiduciary capacity.

28 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The CMA has issued Prudential Rules (the "Rules") dated 17 Safar 1434H (corresponding to 30 December 2012) amended by resolution of the Board of the Capital Market Authority Number 1-129-2022 dated 04 Jumada II 1444H (Corresponding to 28 December 2022) and further amended by Board of the Capital Market Authority dated 10 Ramzan 1444H (Corresponding to 1 April 2023). According to the Rules, the CMA has prescribed the framework and guidance regarding the minimum regulatory capital requirement and its calculation methodology as prescribed under these Rules. In accordance with this methodology, the Company has calculated its minimum capital required. Capital adequacy ratio are as follows:

	31 December 2024 SAR'000	31 December 2023 SAR'000
Capital base:		
Tier 1 Capital	**7,210,995**	5,860,100
Tier 2 Capital	**-**	-
Total capital base	**7,210,995**	5,860,100
Minimum capital requirement:		
Market risk	**292,253**	77,772
Credit risk	**16,302,450**	13,366,024
Operational risk	**2,622,727**	2,061,364
Total minimum capital required	**19,217,430**	15,505,160
Capital adequacy ratio:		
Total capital ratio %	**37.52%**	37.79%
Surplus in capital	**5,673,600**	4,619,687

28 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (CONTINUED)

Capital Base of the Company comprises of:

- Tier-1 capital consists of paid-up share capital, retained earnings, reserves excluding revaluation reserves as per Article 5 of amended Rules / Article 4 of the Rules.
- Tier-2 capital consists of capital instruments as per Article 6 of amended Rules / Article 4 of the Rules.

The Minimum Capital Requirements for Market, Credit & Operational Risk are calculated as per the requirements specified in Part 3 of the Rules.

The Company is required to maintain adequate capital as specified in the Rules. The capital adequacy ratio shall not be less than 8% of the minimum capital required in amended Rules and shall not be less than 1 time in previous Rules.

The Company's business objectives when managing capital adequacy is to comply with the capital requirements set forth by the CMA to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and to maintain a strong capital base.

29 EVENTS OCCURING AFTER REPORTING DATE

No events have occurred since the reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial Statements.

30 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative numbers has been re-classified, re-arranged or additionally incorporated in these financial statements wherever necessary to facilitate comparison and better presentation.

31 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 18 March 2025 (corresponding to: 18 Ramadan 1446H) by the Board of Directors' of Al Rajhi Capital Company.