EFG-HERMES KSA (A Single shareholder Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 December 2023 together with the INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

EFG-HERMES KSA (A Single shareholder Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company) Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

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KPMG Professional Services

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

Headquarters in Riyadh

كي بي إم جي للاستشارات المهنية

واجهة روشن، طريق المطار صندوق بريد ٩٢٨٧٦ الرياض ١٦٦٦ المملكة العربية السعودية سجل تجاري رقم ١٩٠٤٢٥٤٢٤

المركز الرئيسي في الرياض

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of EFG-Hermes KSA

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **EFG-Hermes KSA** ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of profit or loss, the statements of 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 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards Accounting 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 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 International Financial Reporting Standards Accounting Standards (IFRS) that are endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA, the applicable requirements of the Company Law, 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.

KPMG Professional Services, a professional closed joint stock company registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with a paid-up capital of SAR40,000,000 (previously known as "KPMG AI Fozan & Partners Certified Public Accountants") and a non-partner member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee. All rights reserved.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of EFG-Hermes KSA (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 **EFG-Hermes KSA** ("the Company").

KPMG Professional Services

Saleh Mohammed S Mostafa License No.: 524

Riyadh, 19 March 2024 Corresponding to: 9 Ramadan 1445H



EFG-HERMES KSA (A Single shareholder Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 December 2023 (Saudi Riyals)

	Note	31 December <u>2023</u>	31 December <u>2022</u>
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	92,266,635	60,114,577
Deposit with general clearing member	6	38,935,190	23,960,021
Income tax	20	517,074	
Trade and other receivables	7	10,700,992	43,614,769
Total current assets		142,419,891	127,689,367
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	8	1,597,375	1,194,542
Intangible assets	9	530,371	979,402
Total non-current assets		2,127,746	2,173,944
Total assets		144,547,637	129,863,311
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	10	10 000 (05	7 222 (44
Trade and other payables Income tax	10 20	10,008,685	7,333,644
Total current liabilities	20	10,008,685	4,883,402
i otar current nadinties		10,000,005	12,217,040
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' benefits obligations	12	8,335,082	7,741,763
Total non-current liabilities		8,335,082	7,741,763
Total liabilities		18,373,767	19,958,809
Equity			
Share capital	13	86,529,540	86,529,540
Statutory reserve	19	2,646,915	2,646,915
Share-based payment reserve	14	268,823	209,702
Retained Earnings		36,758,592	20,518,345
Total equity		126,203,870	109,904,502
Total Liabilities and Equity		144,547,637	129,863,311



Mohamed Hussein Amer Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statement

EFG-HERMES KSA (A Single shareholder Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company) STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

(Saudi	Riyals)
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	Note	31 December <u>2023</u>	31 December <u>2022</u>
REVENUES			
Brokerage commission fees, net		38,192,149	42,366,914
Other operating revenue		18,040,808	26,289,346
		56,232,957	68,656,260
COST OF REVENUE			
Brokerage commission expenses	15	(22,216,439)	(22,956,305)
Other operating expenses	16	(4,263,139)	(5,415,180)
		(26,479,578)	(28,371,485)
Gross Profit		29,753,379	40,284,775
General and administrative expenses	17	(10,969,486)	(8,379,091)
Selling and marketing expenses		(412,220)	(135,711)
Operating profit		18,371,673	31,769,973
Finance costs	18	(1,477,427)	(1,552,507)
Finance income		1,406,484	256,424
Foreign currency gain		477,663	855,255
Other income		88,600	
Net profit for the year before income tax		18,866,993	31,329,145
Income tax	20	(3,054,304)	(4,860,000)
Net profit for the year after income tax	•	15,812,689	26,469,145

Saud Mansour Altassan Chief Executive Officer



Mohamed Hussein Amer Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements

EFG-HERMES KSA (A Single shareholder Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company formerly known as a Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company) STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (Saudi Riyals)

	<u>Note</u>	31 December <u>2023</u>	31 December <u>2022</u>
Net profit for the year		15,812,689	26,469,145
Other comprehensive income items			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent years			
Actuarial gain / (losses) on re-measurement of employees' benefits obligations	12	427,558	(698,431)
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		427,558	(698,431)
Total comprehensive income for the year		16,240,247	25,770,714

Saud Mansour Altassan **Chief Executive Officer**



Mohamed Hussein Amer Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements

EFG-HERMES KSA (A Single shareholder Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company formerly known as a Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

(Saudi Riyals)

	Share <u>capital</u>	Statutory <u>reserve</u>	Share-based <u>payment</u> <u>reserve</u>	Retained Earnings / (Accumulated <u>losses)</u>	Total <u>equity</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2022	86,529,540		115,892	(2,605,454)	84,039,978
Net profit for the year				26,469,145	26,469,145
Total other comprehensive income				(698,431)	(698,431)
Total comprehensive income				25,770,714	25,770,714
Share-based payment (Note 14)			93,810		93,810
Transfer to statutory reserve		2,646,915		(2,646,915)	
Balance as at 31 December 2022	86,529,540	2,646,915	209,702	20,518,345	109,904,502
Balance as at 1 January 2023	86,529,540	2,646,915	209,702	20,518,345	109,904,502
Net profit for the year				15,812,689	15,812,689
Total other comprehensive loss				427,558	427,558
Total comprehensive income				16,240,247	16,240,247
Share-based payment (Note 14)			59,121		59,121
Balance as at 31 December 2023	86,529,540	2,646,915	268,823	36,758,592	126,203,870



The accompanying notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements

EFG-HERMES KSA (A Single shareholder Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company formerly known as a Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (Saudi Riyals)

	31 December <u>2023</u>	31 December <u>2022</u>
<u>Note</u>		
	18,866,993	31,329,145
8	727,798	575,955
	· · · · ·	356,096
12	· · ·	1,015,954 (256,424)
18		1,354,525
14		93,810
	(88,600)	
		(34,804,349)
		(23,960,021) 1,311,717
-		(22,983,592)
12	· · ·	(137,069)
20		(1,617,016)
-	32,864,988	(24,737,677)
-		
9		(643,634)
Q	88,600	(556,755)
0	 1 406 484	256,424
-		(943,965)
-		() () ()
18	(1,077,383)	(1,354,525)
-	(1,077,383)	(1,354,525)
	32,152,058	(27,036,167)
		87,150,744
5	92,266,635	60,114,577
,	427,558	(698,431)
Saud Mansour Altassan Chief Executive Officer		
	8 9 12 18 14 14 12 20 9 8 8	Note 18,866,993 8 727,798 9 449,031 12 1,254,210 (1,406,484) 18 14 59,121 (88,600) 32,913,777 (14,975,169) 2,675,041 41,553,101 12 (233,333) 20 (8,454,780) 32,864,988 9 (1,130,631) 8 9 (1,130,631) 8 18 (1,077,383) (1,077,383) 32,152,058 60,114,577 92,266,635

The accompanying notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements

1. **GENERAL INFORMATION**

EFG-Hermes Saudi Arabia Company ("the Company"), a single shareholder saudi closed joint stock company, is established under the applicable laws in Saudi Arabia and as per the Saudi Arabian Regulations for Companies issued under Royal Decree No. M/6 dated 22/3/1385H (corresponding to 21/7/1965).

According to the Ministerial Decree No. 2875 dated 15/10/1427H (corresponding to 7/11/2006) relating to the approval of the Company's establishment license and constituent assembly held on 24/10/1427H (corresponding to 16/11/2006), as well as the Ministerial Decree number 3383 dated 11/11/1427H (corresponding to 2/12/2006) relating to the approval on the announcement of the Company's establishment, the Company was registered in the Commercial Registration of Riyadh under number 1010226534 on 3/12/1427 H (corresponding to 23/12/2006). By virtue of the Capital Market Authority's approval dated 17/4/1427H (corresponding to 16/5/2006) registered under number 37-06016, the Company is authorized to practice the licensed activities as from 3/2/1428H (corresponding to 21/2/2007).

The principal activities of the Company is to act in the capacity of principal or agent, underwriter, arranging, advising and custody of securities.

On 10 October 2022, the Capital Market Authority approved the change in the Company's shareholders list by transferring the total shares by various shareholders with a total value of 23,103,390 Saudi riyals, representing 26.7% of the company's Capital for the benefit of EFG Hermes Holding Company ("the Parent Company") (refer note 13 for further details). On 2 April 2023, the Company obtained the approval from the Capital Market Authority to amend the list of the shareholders, and the procedures for amending the articles of association have been completed.

EFG Hermes Holding Company ("the Parent Company") is the only shareholder and the ultimate parent of the Company. The Parent Company is domiciled in Egypt and its securities are on listed on the Egyptian Exchange and London stock exchanges.

The new Companies Law issued through Royal Decree M/132 on 1/12/1443H (corresponding to 30 June 2022) (hereinafter referred as "the Law") came into force on 26/6/1444 H (corresponding to 19 January 2023). For certain provisions of the Law, full compliance is expected not later than two years from 26/6/1444H (corresponding to 19 January 2023). While few articles of the By-laws have been updated during the year ended 31 December 2023, the Company is in process of assessing the impact of the new Company Law at a more granular level and will amend its By-laws for any further changes to align them to the provisions of the Law. Consequently, the Company shall present the amended By-laws to the shareholders in their Extraordinary/Annual General Assembly meeting for their ratification.

<u>The registered address of the Company is as follows:</u> Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh 11372, P.O Box 300189

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS) that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (SOCPA) (herein and after referred to as IFRS as endorsed in KSA).

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as otherwise indicated, using the accrual accounting principle and the going concern concept.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- No unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

3.1 New Standards and amendments issued

Following new standards, amendments and revisions to existing standards and interpretations which were issued by IASB have been effective for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2023 and accordingly adopted by the Company, as applicable:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contract;
- Amendment to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice statement 2: Disclosures of accounting policies
- Amendments to IAS 8: Definition of accounting estimate;
- Amendment to IAS 12: Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from single transaction; and
- Amendments to IAS 12: International Tax Reforms Pillar Two Model Rules

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.1 New Standards and amendments issued (continued)

The management of the Company has assessed that the adoption of these new or amended standards and interpretations did not have any significant impact on these financial statements.

3.2 Standards and interpretations not issued and not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments and revisions to existing standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 are listed below which are not early adopted by the management of the Company in the preparation of these financial statements:

Effective date	New standards, amendments or interpretations
1 January 2024	 Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants; Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier finance arrangement Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback;
1 January 2025	Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability
Available for optional adoption / effective date deferred indefinitely	• Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

3.3 Revenue recognition

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

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

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Revenue recognition (continued)

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) 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).

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).

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 recognized as revenue ratably 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.

Management determines transaction prices for its following revenue streams as mentioned below:

- Rendering of brokerage services, where the Company acts as a principal or agent.
- Transaction price is the commission received by the Company, which is considered fixed for each transaction value less market expenses.
- Other advisory fee, which are generally fixed in nature based on agreement with customers to which the Company provides advisory services

Allocation of 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. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.3 Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue is recognized 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 believes that it fulfills its performance obligations in its contracts with customers at a point in time, and hence it recognizes revenue as and when it fulfills its obligations under contracts with customers.

The Company generates following revenue streams that are covered under IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

a) Brokerage commission fee

The performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time at which trade transaction (buy or sell order) is settled. Hence, the Company recognizes commission fee as and when a trade transaction is settled.

b) Other operating revenue

This relates to income generated from offering miscellaneous financial services to customers. Revenue is recognized once performance obligation is satisfied based on the agreement between the Company and the counterparty. This also includes revenue generated from providing corporate advisory fee by the Company to the customers.

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash at banks in current accounts and deposits with original maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.5 Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses include direct and indirect costs not specifically part of cost of revenue as required under IFRS. Allocations between cost of revenue, selling and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses, when required, are made on a consistent basis.

3.6 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.

3.7 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Saudi Riyals at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the financial position date are translated to Saudi Riyals at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Gains or losses arising on exchanges are recognized in the statement of profit or loss currently.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.8 Tax

The Company is subject to tax in accordance with the regulations of Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA"). Provision for tax for the Company is charged to the statement of profit or loss. Additional amounts payable, if any, at the finalization of final assessments are accounted for when such amounts are determined.

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.

3.9 Employees' benefits

The Company operates a defined benefit plan for employees in accordance with Saudi Labor Law as defined by the conditions stated in the laws of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The cost of assessing benefits is determined under the defined benefit plan using the projected credit unit method.

Re-measurements for actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the statement of financial position with a corresponding credit to retained earnings through statement of other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur.

Re-measurements are not classified to the statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods. Costs are expenses related to defined benefit obligations that are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

3.10 Share-Based Payment

EFG Hermes Holding Company (Parent Company) (see note 14) operates equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, under which services are received from eligible employees.

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the company measure the services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of those equity instruments is measured at grant date.

Vesting conditions, other than market conditions, are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments included in the measurement of the transaction amount so that, ultimately, the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted are based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. Hence, on a cumulative basis, no amount is recognized for services received if the equity instruments granted do not vest because of failure to satisfy a vesting condition.

The company recognize an amount for the services received during the vesting period based on the best available estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest and revise that estimate, if necessary, if subsequent information indicates that the number of equity instruments expected to vest differs from previous estimates. On vesting date, the entity shall revise the estimate to equal the number of equity instruments that ultimately vested.

3.11 Settlement date of accounting

Regular sale and purchase of financial assets are recognized based on the settlement date. Regular sales and purchases are sales or purchases of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a specified period of time that is generally performed through a market regulation or agreement.

3.12 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a part of the Company's business activities from which revenue can be recognized and expenses are incurred and includes income and expenses relating to transactions with any of the other components of the Company. All operational results of the operating segments are reviewed by the Company's operating decision makers to make decisions about the resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, which have separate financial information.

4. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below: The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. These changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

4.1 Defined benefit plans

The cost of end of service defined benefit and the present value of the related obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, withdrawal before normal retirement age and mortality rates. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

5. <u>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>

Cash and cash equivalents are comprise of cash at banks and cash on hand:

	As at 31	As at 31
	December 2023	December 2022
Cash at bank – Current accounts (a)	92,237,664	60,082,022
Cash in hand	28,971	32,555
Cash and cash equivalents	92,266,635	60,114,577
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 1 1

(a) Cash at bank includes SAR 66.2 million (2022: SR 28.3 million) held with the general clearing member as part of the cash market clearing process.

6. <u>DEPOSIT WITH CLEARING MEMBER</u>

This represents margin deposited with the General Clearing Member (GCM) as required by the clearing house (Muqassa). Muqassa is a securities clearing center company (wholly owned by the Saudi Tadawul Group) that acts as an intermediary between two parties to a securities trade, by becoming the buyer to each seller and the seller to each buyer.

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As at 31	As at 31
	December 2023	December 2022
T_{r} do receive h los (7.1)	2 104 500	40 179 067
Trade receivables (7.1)	2,104,500	40,178,067
Pre-paid expenses	1,350,667	1,703,175
Employees' advances and loans	1,283,683	1,073,955
Value added tax		62,963
Other receivables (7.2)	5,962,142	596,609
	10,700,992	43,614,769
7.1 Trade receivables		
	As at 31	As at 31
	December 2023	December 2022
Financial companies and institutions	146,104	36,270,598
Margin trade receivable*	1,958,396	3,907,469
	2,104,500	40,178,067

*The Company has collaterals for all balances due from margin trade receivable represented in equity shares. The fair value of these collaterals as at 31 December 2023 is SAR 5,102,341 (31 December 2022: SAR 13,097,785).

7.2 Other receivables mainly include receivable of SAR 4.27 million on account of income from offering miscellaneous financial services to customers which has been subsequently received in February 2024.

7.3 The management has assessed that the ECL on these financial assets are not material based on the fact that these are short term in nature and are received within the settlement date (i.e. T+2 days). Further, the margin trade receivables are entirely collateralized against the listed securities.

8. <u>PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT</u>

	Furniture & <u>fixtures</u>	<u>Computers</u>	Telecom <u>equipment</u>	Electric <u>devices</u>	Motor <u>vehicles</u>	<u>Total</u>
Useful life (years)	3.3 – 8	<u>3.3</u>	3.3	3.3	4	
<u>Cost</u>						
As at 1 January 2022	789,758	4,693,283	1,232,614	1,021,630	427,200	8,164,485
Addition		638,830	4,804			643,634
As at 31 December 2022	789,758	5,332,113	1,237,418	1,021,630	427,200	8,808,119
Additions		235,183	1,200		894,248	1,130,631
Disposals					(427,200)	(427,200)
As at 31 December 2023	789,758	5,567,296	1,238,618	1,021,630	894,248	9,511,550
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 January 2022	786,422	3,977,467	1,205,001	641,532	427,200	7,037,622
Depreciation*	1,095	439,477	22,159	113,224		575,955
As at 31 December 2022	787,517	4,416,944	1,227,160	754,756	427,200	7,613,577
Depreciation*	960	427,509	8,717	107,224	183,388	727,798
Disposal					(427,200)	(427,200)
As at 31 December 2023	788,477	4,844,453	1,235,877	861,980	183,388	7,914,175
<u>Net book value</u>						
As at 31 December 2023	1,281	722,843	2,741	159,650	710,860	1,597,375
As at 31 December 2022	2,241	915,169	10,258	266,874		1,194,542

Property and equipment fully depreciated:

As at 31 December 2023, the balance of property and equipment fully depreciated amounted to SR 6,716,812 (2022: SR 6,009,588).

*The allocation of depreciation expense between Cost of revenue and general and administrative expense amounts to SAR 528,238 (2022: SAR 460,764) and SAR 145,560 (2022: SAR 115,191), respectively.

9. <u>INTANGIBLE ASSETS</u>

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Cost		
As at 1 January	5,505,298	4,948,543
Additions		556,755
As at 31 December	5,505,298	5,505,298
Accumulated amortization		
As at 1 January	4,525,896	4,169,800
Charge for year*	449,031	356,096
As at 31 December	4,974,927	4,525,896
Net book value	530,371	979,402

*The allocation of amortization expenses between cost of revenue and general and administrative expenses amounts to SAR 359,225 (2022: SAR 284,877) and SAR 89,806 (2022: SAR71,219), respectively.

(9.1) The intangible assets are amortized on straight line basis over a period 3 years.

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Accrued expenses	8,116,804	6,131,835
Other payables	956,555	968,845
Value added tax	717,488	
Due to related parties (Note 11.1)	217,838	232,964
	10,008,685	7,333,644

11. <u>RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u>

The Company enters into transactions with related parties in its ordinary course of business. Related parties include the Company's Shareholder (Parent Company), subsidiaries and associates of the Company's Shareholder and key management personnel These transactions are carried out at mutually agreed terms and are approved by Company's management. The transactions and volume of balances at the end of the year were as follows:

11.1 Due to related parties

		Amount of tr	<u>ansactions</u>	Balance a	as at
<u>Related parties'</u> name	Nature of relationship	2023	2022	31 December 31 2023	December 2022
EFG Hermes Holding Company (1)	The Holding Company "Parent Company"	<u></u> 1,820,361	1,471,390	217,838	232,964
EFG Hermes MEN Securities (2)	ASubsidiary of the Holding Company	1,858,555	2,934,346		

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION (CONTINUED)

- 1. The nature of transaction with the Holding company is represented in repayment of expenses borne by the Holding Company on behalf of the Company and providing financial support to the Company when necessary. Such expenses include insurance expense and technical supports and license for computer program.
- 2. The nature of transactions made with the EFG Hermes MENA Securities as per the Capital Market Authority's resolution No. 2-28-2008 dated 17 Shaban 1429 H (corresponding to 18 August 2008) including the approval given to the authorized persons to conclude swap agreements with non-resident foreign persons whether they are financial institutions or individuals, in order to transfer the economic benefits of shares related to Saudi companies listed in the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) in favor of these persons. The authorized persons shall maintain the legal ownership of the shares according to the provisions and terms of the said resolution. Accordingly, the Company concluded the SWAP agreement with EFG Hermes MENA Securities. As per these agreements and in accordance with the provisions and terms of the said resolution, the Company purchases the shares of the Saudi companies listed on the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) in favor of the mentioned company. The market value of these share held under the custody of the Company amounted to SR 952,241,237 as of 31 December 2023 (SR 632,699,408 as of 31 December 2022). The total brokerage commission revenue resulted from this transaction amounted to SR 1,221,012 for the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: SR 2,286,952).

11.2 Compensation of Key Management Personal

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Salaries and other benefit	6,034,501	5,057,003
Post-employment benefit	207,910	188,196
Share-based payment	59,121	93,180
Total	6,301,532	5,338,379

11.3 Board of directors' remuneration

	31 December	31 December
	2023	2022
Board remunerations	40,000	40,000

12. EMPLOYEES' BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS

a) Movements in the net liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position and their components are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Balance as at the beginning of the year	7,741,763	6,164,447
Charge for the year (Note 12b)	1,254,210	1,015,954
Actuarial (gain) / loss on re-measurement of employees'		
benefit obligations	(427,558)	698,431
Paid during the year	(233,333)	(137,069)
Balance as at end of the year	8,335,082	7,741,763

b) Amounts recognized included in statement of profit or loss:

	For the year ended		
	31 December	31 December	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
Current service cost	854,166	817,972	
Interest on defined benefit obligation	400,044	197,982	
	1,254,250	1,015,954	

c) The significant assumptions used in determining end-of-service benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

	As at 31	As at 31
	December 2023	December 2022
Discount rate	5.75%	5.25%
Future salary increase rate	5.00%	5.00%

(d) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions on the defined benefit obligation are shown below:

	As at 31 December 2023		As at 31 December 2022	
	Increase (1%)	Decrease (1%)	Increase (1%)	Decrease (1%)
Discount rate Future Salary Increase rate	7,614,155 9,165,067	9,167,176 7,602,869	7,085,245 8,493,738	8,499,498 7,077,901

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined employees' benefits obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of reporting period.

12. <u>SHARE CAPITAL</u>

The Company's share capital of SR 86,529,540 (2022: SR 86,529,540) divided into 8,652,954 shares (2022: 8,652,954 shares) at SR 10 each. All shares are owned by the Parent Company.

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Company's share capital are as follows:

			31 Decem	ber 2023
<u>Shareholder's name</u> EFG Hermes Holding	<u>Share-holdings</u> <u>%</u>	Nominal <u>value</u>	No. of <u>shares</u>	Value
Company-(Note 1)	100	10	8,652,954	86,529,540
	100		8,652,954	86,529,540
			31 Decem	ber 2022
	Share-holdings	Nominal		
Shareholder's name	<u>%</u>	<u>value</u>	No. of shares	Value
EFG Hermes Holding				
Company-(Note 1)	73.3	10	6,342,615	63,426,150
EFG Hermes Advisory Inc.	26	10	2,249,768	22,497,680
EFG Hermes Promoting and				
Underwriting Company	0.5	10	43,265	432,650
EFG-HERMES Fixed Income	0.2	10	17,306	173,060
	100		8,652,954	86,529,540

13. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT EQUITY RESERVE

The Company operates equity-settled share-based payment arrangements, under which services are received from management, board members and eligible employees. The total amount to be expensed for services received is determined by reference to the grant date fair value of the share-based payment awards made, including the impact of any non-vesting conditions and market conditions. Service conditions and non-market performance conditions are taken into account in the number of awards expected to vest. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of the number of awards that will eventually vest, with a corresponding credit to equity. At each reporting date, the Company revises its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest. The impact of original estimates, if any, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the period.

The Company has implemented and made awards to selected eligible employees under the following equity-settled share-based payment plan:

EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN

The plan was implemented during the year ended 31 December 2021. Grants were awarded to eligible employees on 1 January 2021.

There were 157,248 number of shares granted on this basis on 1 Jan 2021.

The weighted-average fair value of the shares granted is SAR 2.72 (11.39 EGP).

Performance shares are awarded on an annual basis and vest on each anniversary of the grant date for four years in each 1/4 of the total grant subject to the participant remaining in continued employment during the vesting period. Participants are not entitled to receive dividends during the vesting period.

The equity-settled share-based payment expenses recognized during the year with a corresponding entry directly in equity, and in total is SR 59,121 (31 December 2022: 93,810)

15. BROKERAGE COMMISSION EXPENSE

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2023	2022
Salaries and other employee benefits	14,208,812	13,819,602
Technical support and licenses for computer programs	2,189,220	1,636,780
Operational errors	1,696,774	3,711,654
Telephone and communication line expense	1,380,629	1,321,487
Rent and utilities	1,262,907	1,213,104
Depreciation and amortization	941,463	745,641
CMA and Tadawul fees	493,221	457,778
Others	43,413	50,259
	22,216,439	22,956,305

These expenses are directly attributable to earning brokerage commission fee.

16. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2023	2022
Salaries and other employee benefits	4,154,593	5,354,016
CMA and Tadawul fees	40,000	40,000
Rent and utilities	68,546	21,164
	4,263,139	5,415,180

These expenses are directly attributable to earning other operating revenue.

17. <u>GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</u>

For the year ended 31 December	
2023	2022
7,165,065	6,154,575
2,399,070	1,197,171
243,878	77,050
377,499	322,410
235,366	186,410
548,608	441,475
10,969,486	8,379,091
	2023 7,165,065 2,399,070 243,878 377,499 235,366 548,608

18. FINANCE COSTS

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2023	2022
Finance costs *	1,077,383	1,354,525
Interest on defined benefit obligation (Note 12)	400,044	197,982
	1,477,427	1.552.507

* These finance cost pertains to the short-term bank facilities from banks utilized by the Company during the year. The drawdown and repayment of these facilities are quick and therefore are netted off against each other. As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 no bank facilities are outstanding.

19. STATUTORY RESERVE

The Company has accordingly updated its by-laws which have been approved by the Ministry of Commerce and accordingly any transfers to the statutory reserve will be at the sole discretion of the Shareholder. No additional reserve has been set aside in the current year ended 31 December 2023.

The balance of statutory reserve set aside during the year ended 31 December 2022 is SAR 2,646,914.

20. INCOME TAX

(a) Tax status

Tax returns are submitted to the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA"). on a regular basis. Tax returns have been filed up to and including the year 2022.

The components of income tax base for the year are as follows:

	As at 31	As at 31
	December 2023	December 2022
Total revenue	58,205,705	69,767,939
Total expenses	(39,388,712)	(38,438,796)
Income for the year	18,866,993	31,329,143
<u>Add</u> :		
Employees' benefits obligations	1,254,211	1,015,954
Others	314,295	302,658
Less:		
Difference between accounting depreciation and amortization and tax depreciation and amortization	(73,467)	(287,989)
Utilized brought forward losses	(5,090,508)	(8,089,941)
Tax base – income	15,271,524	24,269,825
Income tax	3,054,304	4,860,000

Movement in income tax is as follows:

	As at 31	As at 31
	December 2023	December 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,883,402	1,640,418
Charge during the year	3,054,304	4,860,000
Payment during the year	(8,454,780)	(1,617,016)
Income tax (receivable) / obligation	(517,074)	4,883,402

The Company files tax declarations on a regular basis in accordance with the regulations of the ZATCA.

For the years 2014 up to and including the year 2017, ZATCA has reviewed tax declarations for these years and has not notified the Company for any tax differences, despite that the Company's declarations realize losses.

For the years from 2018 to 2022 no assessment of income tax has been reviewed by ZATCA.

The Company has been notified of withholding tax differences for years 2014 up to and including the year 2016 and have been fully paid. No such withholding tax difference has been notified to the Company for the years from 2017 to 2022.

20. INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

(b) Unrecognized Deferred Tax Assets

As at 31 December 2023, the Company unrecognized deferred tax assets amounted to SR 20,309,914. The Company has not recognized any deferred tax assets as the Company does not expect to utilize tax benefits within a reasonable predictable time period. The unrecognized deferred tax arises on the following:

	<u>31 Decem</u> l	<u>per 2023</u>	<u>31 Decen</u>	nber 2022
	Temporary Difference	Tax effect	Temporary Difference	Tax effect
Employees' benefits obligations	8,335,082	1,667,016	7,741,763	1,548,353
Property, equipment and intangible assets	3,446,051	689,210	3,736,092	747,218
Accumulated tax losses	89,768,439	17,953,688	94,264,946	18,852,989
		20,309,914		21,148,560

21. <u>SEGMENT REPORTS</u>

The segments of the Company are mainly brokerage, which specializes in activities acting in the capacity of principal or agent in domestic and international securities and finance for the purpose of purchasing securities and custody and investment sector which involves the activities of arranging underwriter and advisory.

The following are the basic financial performance for each sector:

Selected financial information as of 31 December and for the year then ended summarized by the above business segments, is as follows:

	Brokerage <u>segment*</u>	Investment <u>segment</u>	<u>Total</u>
For the year ended 31 December 2023			
Operating revenue Cost of revenue Gross profit	38,192,149 (22,216,439) 15,975,710	18,040,808 (4,263,139) 13,777,669	56,232,957 (26,479,578) 29,753,379
For the year ended 31 December 2022			
Operating revenues Cost of revenue Gross profit	42,366,914 (22,956,305) 19,410,609	26,289,346 (5,415,180) 20,874,166	68,656,260 (28,371,485) 40,284,775

* This includes commission income amounting to SR 711,993 with respect to margin trade receivable (2022: SR 204,581).

Due to the nature of Company's activity and management style, it is not practical to allocate Company's assets and liabilities according to different segments.

The Company's revenue generated from the brokerage sector outside the Kingdom through a related party (Note 11) amounted to SAR 1,221,012 representing 3.2% of total brokerage revenues for the year ended 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: SAR 2,286,952 representing 5.4%).

22. <u>RISK MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS</u>

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables and due to related parties. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The Company has various financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables which arise directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company's policies and risk appetite. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise of four types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, profit rate risk and price risk such as equity price risk.

- Interest rate risk

Interest rate risks are the exposures to various risks associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing interest rates on the Company's financial position and cash flows. Management monitors the changes in interest rates risks and believes that interest rate risks to the Company are not significant, and all companies facilities on short term basis, and no balances utilize as the date of the reporting.

- Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to currency risk on purchases and financing arrangements that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currency of the Company. The majority of the Company's transactions are denominated in Saudi Riyals and US Dollars which have a fixed exchange rate to the functional currency. Therefore, they are not considered to represent a significant risk to the Company.

- Profit rate risk

The Company's financial assets and liabilities subject to profit rate risk are not considered to represent a significant risk to the Company.

- Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities may decrease as a result of changes on a reasonable probabilities basis in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks.

22. RISK MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial loss. The company is not exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables). The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. Cash is placed with local banks having sound credit ratings.

Margin trade receivable are generally for terms not exceeding twelve months. Margin accounts are with counter parties that are evaluated to be credit worthy based on risk assessment procedures performed, Know Your Customer (KYC) and compliance procedures conducted prior to accepting a customer. Marginal accounts are fully collateralized, and the credit risk is monitored on a daily basis for adequacy of collateral coverage in accordance with the applicable risk management policy and if required, additional margin calls are issued to customers to pledge additional assets and customer portfolios are fully / partly liquidated to ensure compliance with the applicable risk management policy.

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 trade receivables, deposit with general clearing member and other receivable were neither past due nor impaired and accordingly no expected credit losses have been recognized. The ageing analysis is as follow:

As at 31 December 2023	1 – 30 days	More than 30 days
Trade receivable and other receivables*	8,066,642	
Deposit with general clearing member**	38,935,190	
	47,001,832	
As at 31 December 2022	1 – 30 days	More than 30 days
Trade receivable and other receivables*	40,774,676	
Deposit with general clearing member	23,960,021	
	64,734,697	

* These does not include prepaid expenses and employee loans and advances as these are not considered to be financial assets.

** Deposit with general clearing member are made with bank having a credit rating of BBB+.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise may encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at an amount close to its fair value. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are available through committed credit facilities and the Company's shareholders to meet the Company's commitments and obligations as they become due.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility. The Company has utilized short-term bank facilities from banks. The maximum limit of this credit facility as at 31 December 2023 amounted to SR 1,576,250,000 (2022: SR 1,576,250,000).

22. RISK MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following, analysis the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity dates based on the remaining year at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within twelve months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

The ageing analysis of these trade payables is as follows:

	Carrying value	Less than one year	More than 1 years to 3 years	More than 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years
31 December 2023 Trade and other payables	8,900,522	8,900,522			
frade and other payables	8,900,522	8,900,522			
31 December 2022					
Trade and other payables	6,942,969	6,942,969			
	6,942,969	6,942,969			

23. <u>CAPITAL MANAGEMENT</u>

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.

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). 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. Current year figures are presented based on amended regulations issued by CMA effective from April 1, 2023, and applied prospectively. The prior year's figures are not restated but are presented based on previous Rules and guidance. Capital adequacy ratio are as follows:

Description

•	As at 31 December 2023	As at 31 December 2022
Capital base:		
Tier-1 Capital (a)	125,673,497	108,715,398
Tier-2 Capital (a)		
	125,673,497	108,715,398
Minimum Capital Requirement		
Credit risk	2,596,028	41,490,791
Operational risk	9,834,678	9,609,699
Market risk	14,542	35,414
Total minimum capital required(b)	12,445,249	51,135,904
Surplus in capital	113,228,248	57,579,494
Total capital ratio (percentage / ratio)	80.78%	2.13

23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

- a) Capital base of the Company comprise of
 - Tier-1 capital consists of paid-up share capital, statutory reserve and retained earnings.
 - Tier-2 capital consists of unrealized gain of investments at fair value through statement of comprehensive income.
- b) The minimum capital requirements for credit and operational risk are calculated as per the requirements specified in 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.
- c) 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 basis.

24. <u>FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS</u>

Statement of Financial Position

Financial assets:	As at31 <u>December</u> <u>2023</u>	As at 31 <u>December</u> <u>2022</u>
Trade and other receivables	8,066,642	40,774,676
Deposit with general clearing member	38,935,190	23,960,021
Cash and cash equivalents	92,266,635	60,114,577
Total	139,268,467	124,849,274
Financial Liabilities:	As at 31 <u>December</u> <u>2023</u>	As at 31 <u>December</u> <u>2022</u>
Trade and other payables	8,900,522	6,942,969
Total	8,900,522	6,942,969

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the fair values of financial instruments approximate their carrying values due to relatively short-term nature of these financial instruments and not significantly exposed to any financial risk.

25. ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT AND CUSTODIAL ASSETS

According to CMA's Authorized Persons Regulations which require separating clients' funds from company balances, the company keeps clients' funds in an omnibus account with a local bank to carry out its operations and manage its activities as on 31 December 2023. The clients' cash accounts held in a local bank amounted to SR 141.14 million (2022: 180.09 million) and therefore these balances are not included in the financial statements.

In addition to the above, the Company in accordance with the CMA resolution No. 2-28-2008 holds the shares of the Saudi companies listed on the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) on behalf of another companies (refer note 11). The market value of these share held under the custody of the Company amounted to SR 952.24 million as of 31 December 2023 (SR 632.69 million as of 31 December 2022).

26. <u>COMPARATIVE FIGURES</u>

During the current year, finance income relating to prior year has been reclassified as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and accordingly in the statement of cashflows. There is no impact of this reclassification on the statement of financial position, statement of other comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity. The impact of this reclassification on the statement of profit or loss and statement of cashflows are disclosed below:

Statement of profit or loss

31 December 2022	As originally reported	Reclassification	Amounts reported after reclassification
Finance cost, net Finance income	(1,296,083)	(256,424) 256,424	(1,552,507) 256,424
Statement of cashflows			
	A a aniain aller		A monute non out of
31 December 2022	As originally reported	Reclassification	Amounts reported after reclassification

27. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 9 Ramadan 1445H (corresponding to 19 March 2024).