JARIR MARKETING COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE-MONTH AND SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2026
AND REVIEW REPORT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT ON THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF JARIR MARKETING COMPANY (A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position of Jarir Marketing Company ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") as at 30 June 2026, and the related interim condensed consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2026, and the related interim condensed consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34") as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim condensed consolidated financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A review of interim financial statement consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

for Ernst & Young Professional Services

Marwan S. AlAfaliq
Certified Public Accountant
License No. (422)

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CR.1010383821
شركة ارنست ويونغ للخدمات المهنية
(مهنية ذات مسؤولية محدودة)
Ernst & Young Professional Services
(Professional LLC)

Riyadh: 27 Safar 1448H
(10 August 2026)

JARIR MARKETING COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position
As at June 30, 2026
(All amounts in thousands of Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Note	June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2025 (Audited)
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**161,494**	270,963
Trade receivables		**148,479**	189,043
Inventories	7	**1,704,097**	1,709,401
Prepayments and other assets		**327,078**	353,794
Total current assets		**2,341,148**	2,523,201
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	**40,460**	40,460
Investments in joint ventures	9	**24,500**	-
Investment properties	10	**234,341**	240,591
Right-of-use assets	10	**603,112**	614,696
Property and equipment	10	**1,003,235**	997,080
Total non-current assets		**1,905,648**	1,892,827
Total assets		**4,246,796**	4,416,028
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities		**148,799**	148,470
Accounts payable		**1,196,259**	1,328,753
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		**343,069**	293,716
Deferred income		**12,023**	11,305
Zakat payable		**39,972**	55,136
Total current liabilities		**1,740,122**	1,837,380
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities		**582,101**	595,770
End of service benefits		**228,680**	212,936
Employees' incentive program		**7,931**	6,121
Deferred income		**1,564**	1,760
Total non-current liabilities		**820,276**	816,587
Total liabilities		**2,560,398**	2,653,967
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital		**1,200,000**	1,200,000
Foreign exchange reserve		**(111,939)**	(111,234)
Retained earnings		**598,337**	673,295
Total shareholders' equity		**1,686,398**	1,762,061
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**4,246,796**	4,416,028

The notes on pages 7 to 30 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

JARIR MARKETING COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Interim condensed consolidated statement of income
For the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2026
(All amounts in thousands of Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Three-month period ended June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	Three-month period ended June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	Six-month period ended June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	Six-month period ended June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Revenue	12	**2,773,975**	2,588,568	**5,812,464**	5,245,266
Cost of revenue		**(2,433,711)**	(2,314,137)	**(5,130,473)**	(4,668,162)
Gross profit		**340,264**	274,431	**681,991**	577,104
General and administrative expenses		**(40,876)**	(37,567)	**(80,489)**	(72,172)
Selling and marketing expenses		**(55,750)**	(51,703)	**(103,573)**	(104,743)
Other income, net		**8,881**	31,711	**23,190**	52,398
Income from operations		**252,519**	216,872	**521,119**	452,587
Finance costs	3	**(12,435)**	(14,143)	**(23,931)**	(26,785)
Finance income	4	**1,698**	-	**4,266**	91
Income before zakat and income tax		**241,782**	202,729	**501,454**	425,893
Zakat		**(6,000)**	(5,500)	**(12,000)**	(11,250)
Income tax		**(224)**	(45)	**(412)**	(170)
Net income for the period		**235,558**	197,184	**489,042**	414,473
All attributable to the shareholders of the Company					
Earnings per share (Saudi Riyals):					
Basic and diluted earnings per share	5	**0.20**	0.16	**0.41**	0.35

The notes on pages 7 to 30 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

JARIR MARKETING COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income
For the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2026
(All amounts in thousands of Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Three-month period ended June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	Three-month period ended June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	Six-month period ended June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	Six-month period ended June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Net income for the period		**235,558**	197,184	**489,042**	414,473
Other comprehensive income (loss) that may be reclassified subsequently to the consolidated statement of income					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		**2,290**	373	**(705)**	420
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period		**2,290**	373	**(705)**	420
Total comprehensive income for the period		**237,848**	197,557	**488,337**	414,893

All attributable to the shareholders of the Company.

The notes on pages 7 to 30 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

JARIR MARKETING COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity
For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026
(All amounts in thousands of Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Share capital	Foreign exchange reserve	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity
January 1, 2026 (Audited)		**1,200,000**	**(111,234)**	**673,295**	**1,762,061**
Net income for the period		**-**	**-**	**489,042**	**489,042**
Other comprehensive loss for the period		**-**	**(705)**	**-**	**(705)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**-**	**(705)**	**489,042**	**488,337**
Transactions with shareholders in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends	6	**-**	**-**	**(564,000)**	**(564,000)**
June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)		**1,200,000**	**(111,939)**	**598,337**	**1,686,398**
January 1, 2025 (Audited)		1,200,000	(112,618)	657,470	1,744,852
Net income for the period		-	-	414,473	414,473
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	420	-	420
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	420	414,473	414,893
Transactions with shareholders in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends	6	-	-	(504,000)	(504,000)
June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)		1,200,000	(112,198)	567,943	1,655,745

The notes on pages 7 to 30 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

JARIR MARKETING COMPANY
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Interim Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows
For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026
(All amounts in thousands of Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Six-month period ended June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	Six-month period ended June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income for the period		**489,042**	414,473
Adjustments for non-cash items			
Depreciation		**102,063**	92,756
Impairment losses on trade receivables		**503**	1,818
Reversal of Provision for slow moving inventories		**(2,925)**	(5,000)
Gain on sale of property and equipment		**(264)**	(11,095)
Loss (Gain) on modification of lease contracts		**1,099**	(297)
Zakat and income tax		**12,412**	11,420
Provision for employees' incentive program		**1,810**	2,108
Provision for end of service benefits		**19,709**	15,709
Finance costs	3	**23,931**	26,785
Changes in working capital			
Trade receivables		**40,061**	2,186
Inventories		**8,229**	164,624
Prepayments and other assets		**26,716**	(123,949)
Accounts payable		**(132,494)**	(159,680)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		**49,423**	27,310
Deferred income		**522**	362
Employees' incentive program paid		**-**	(11,988)
Zakat and income tax paid		**(27,654)**	(41,043)
Finance costs paid		**(25,015)**	(24,881)
End of service benefits paid		**(3,964)**	(3,329)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**583,204**	378,289
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to investment properties	10	**(13)**	-
Additions to property and equipment	10	**(35,017)**	(48,493)
Additions to investments in joint ventures	9	**(24,500)**	-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		**305**	45,466
Net cash used in investing activities		**(59,225)**	(3,027)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		**(69,491)**	(55,872)
Receipt of bank borrowing and term loans		**-**	207,158
Dividends paid	6	**(564,000)**	(504,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(633,491)**	(352,714)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**(109,512)**	22,548
Net effect of foreign exchange difference		**43**	(136)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		**270,963**	32,835
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		**161,494**	55,247
Non-cash financing and investing activities	10		

The notes on pages 7 to 30 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

(All amounts in thousands of Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

1 General information

Jarir Marketing Company (the "Company") is a Saudi joint stock company formed pursuant to the resolution of the Ministry of Commerce Number 1193 dated Rajab 11, 1421H (corresponding to October 8, 2000) and is registered in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the Unified National No. 7000953104 and Commercial Registration Number 1010032264 dated Shaa'ban 18, 1400H (corresponding to July 1, 1980).

The Company's registered office is based in Riyadh. As at June 30, 2026, the Company had 77 retail showrooms (2025: 74 retail showrooms) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf countries, in addition to real estate investments in the Arab Republic of Egypt through Jarir Egypt Real Estate Company SAE.

The Company's share capital amounting to Saudi Riyals 1,200 million, as of June 30, 2026, is divided into 1,200 million ordinary shares of par value Saudi Riyals 1 each.

The objectives of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) include; retail and wholesale trading in office and school supplies, smartphones and accessories, books, educational aids, office furniture, engineering equipment, computers and computer systems, electronic and electrical devices, video games and accessories, maintenance of computers, smartphones and electronic and electrical devices, sports and scout equipment and paper. It also includes, purchase of residential and commercial buildings and the acquisition of land to construct buildings for sale or lease for the interest of the Company.

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its following subsidiaries:

	Subsidiary/ branch	Country of incorporation	Direct and indirect ownership as at June 30,	
			2026	2025
Jarir Bookstore (United Company for Office Supplies) WLL	Subsidiary	Qatar	100%	100%
Jarir Trading Company LLC	Subsidiary	UAE	100%	100%
United Bookstore	Subsidiary	UAE	100%	100%
Jarir Marketing Company, Sharjah branch	Branch	UAE	100%	100%
Jarir International Central Market WLL	Subsidiary	Kuwait	100%	100%
Jarir Egypt Real Estate Company - SAE	Subsidiary	Egypt	100%	100%
Jarir Marketing Bahrain WLL	Subsidiary	Bahrain	100%	100%

Certain ownership interests in the subsidiaries are registered in the name of trustees who have formally assigned their shares to the Company.

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on Safar 26, 1448 (corresponding to August 10, 2026).

2 Material accounting policy information

Material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies are consistently applied to all periods presented and the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, except for the adoption of the amendments to standards effective as of January 1, 2026.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (SOCPA), collectively hereafter referred to as "IFRS". In addition, the results of the operations for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 do not necessarily represent an indicator for the results of the operations for the year ending 31 December 2026.

The amounts in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been presented in Saudi Riyals with all values rounded to the nearest thousand except where stated otherwise.

(ii) Historical cost convention

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and by using the actuarial basis for end of service benefits, on the accrual basis of accounting.

(iii) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to use judgment in applying its accounting policies and estimates and assumptions about the future. Estimates and other judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Although these estimates and judgments are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. The estimates and assumptions that have a risk of causing an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Impairment test for non-financial assets

Judgment is required in assessing whether certain factors would be considered an indicator of impairment. Management considers both internal and external information to determine whether there is an indicator of impairment present and, accordingly, whether impairment testing is required. When impairment testing is required, discounted cash flow models are used to determine the recoverable amount of respective assets. When market transactions for comparable assets are available, these are considered in determining the recoverable amount of assets. Significant assumptions used in preparing discounted cash flow models include growth rates, expected future cash flows, operating costs, capital expenditures and discount rates. These inputs are based on management's best estimates of what an independent market participant would consider appropriate. Changes in these inputs may alter the results of impairment testing, the amount of the impairment charges recorded in the consolidated statement of income and the resulting carrying values of assets.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

These financial assets represent investments in unquoted equity instruments. Fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques in accordance with IFRS 13. However, where there is insufficient recent information available to measure fair value, and in the absence of indictors that fair value could be significantly differ from cost, the Group uses cost as a proxy for fair value as assessed by management to be the best estimate of fair value.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(iii) Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

(b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (continued)

Management reviews these investments and reassesses both the availability of sufficient information and the existence of any indicators that cost does not represent or approximate fair value. Where sufficient information becomes available or indicators of a change in fair value are identified, fair value is estimated and the carrying amount of investments is remeasured to fair value when the resulting difference is material.

(c) Assumptions for end of service benefits provision

The calculation of end of service benefits provision depends on employees' estimated length of service and their estimated salary at end of service. Such estimates were based on the actuarial assumptions developed by management. Those actuarial assumptions were based on the Group's historical data, recent trends, and management plans and forecasts with respect to salary levels.

Life expectancy is not considered a principal actuarial assumption in measuring end of service benefits provision and therefore, possible changes in life expectancy are not expected to have a significant impact on the level of obligation, especially since only a few employees are assumed to serve until the retirement age. Moreover, changes in life expectancy will affect the estimates related to those employees only if life expectancy becomes less than retirement age and, in such cases, the impact is not expected to be significant.

The discount rate was estimated by reference to yields on the governmental bonds, as management assessed that there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds. The Group used a single discount rate that approximates the estimated timing and amount of benefit payments.

(d) Provision for impairment of trade receivables

The impairment provision for trade receivables is estimated based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making such assumptions and how changes in market and economic factors affect expected credit loss. The Group's judgement is based on the Group's past historical trends, market conditions and forward-looking estimates at each reporting date.

(e) Provision for slow moving inventories

Provision for slow moving inventories is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for potential loss on inventory items. The level of allowance is determined and guided by the Group's policy. An evaluation of inventories, designed to identify potential charges to provision, is performed on a continuous basis throughout the year. Management uses judgment based on the best available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to evaluation of individual inventory items' future utilization. The amount and timing of recorded expenses for any period would therefore differ based on the judgments or estimates made. An increase in provision for slow moving inventories would increase the Group's recorded expenses and decrease current assets.

(f) Determining the lease term

The Group as lessee determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both (a) periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option and (b) periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. For contracts that include extension and termination options, the Group uses judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. In doing so, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal or termination. Those factors include current and expected showroom performance, availability, cost and other terms of substitutes, magnitude of leasehold improvements, length of extension or renewal, and cost of extension or renewal.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(iii) Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

(f) Determining the lease term (continued)

Following the commencement date, the Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the Group and affects whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

(iv) *New IFRS standards, amendment to IFRS standards and interpretations that are effective for the current period*

There were no new standards issued, however, the following amendments to standards, relevant for the Group, are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2026 and have been applied by the Group for the first time in the reporting periods commencing on or after this date:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments address the following topics:

  - Derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer allowing an entity to consider a financial liability as discharged before the settlement date if specified criteria are met,
  - Providing guidance on whether contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement,
  - Enhancing the description of the term non-recourse,
  - Clarifying the characteristics of contractually linked instruments,
  - Disclosure of investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI and contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, and
  - Addressing recognition and disclosure of contracts to buy or sell electricity from renewable sources.

  Application of the above amendments by the Group did not have any effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11. The amendments comprised nine narrow scope amendments issued as part of the periodic maintenance of IFRS accounting standards, which included clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in the following standards:

  - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRS: improve consistency with the requirements in IFRS 9 regarding hedge accounting and to add cross-references to improve the understandability of IFRS 1.
  - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, improve wording and references for consistency, clarity and alignment with other standards.
  - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements: clarifies the determination of whether a party is acting as a de facto agent.
  - IAS 7 Statements of Cash Flows: Amends paragraph 37 to replace the term 'cost method' with 'at cost' regarding the reporting related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

  Application of the above amendments by the Group did not have any effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(v) New IFRS standards, amendments to IFRS standards and interpretations not yet effective

The following IFRS accounting standards have been published by IASB but are not yet effective for the reporting periods commencing on January 1, 2026. Early application is permitted by these standards and amendments but the Group has not early adopted.

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, introducing new requirements that will help achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, its impacts on presentation and disclosure are expected to be pervasive, in particular those related to the statement of income. The main new requirements introduced by IFRS 18 relate to the structure of the statement of income with defined subtotals, requirements to determine the most useful structure summary for presenting expenses in the statement of income, providing disclosures on management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements; and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation. IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 and will apply retrospectively.

  The Group is currently assessing the impact of adopting IFRS 18. The preliminary assessment performed to date indicates that the principal expected impacts relate to the presentation of the consolidated statement of income, the consolidated statement of cash flows and certain disclosures.

  The expected changes to the presentation of the consolidated statement of income include the introduction of the operating, investing and financing categories and the mandatory subtotals. The preliminary assessment also indicates that certain items currently included within “other income” are expected to be reclassified to the investing and financing categories, as applicable, while “finance income” is expected to be presented within the investing category. In addition, the interest component of the end of service benefits cost, which is currently included within various line items in the consolidated statement of income, is expected to be presented within the financing category. The consolidated statement of cash flows is expected to reflect the consequential amendments introduced by IFRS 18, including the use of the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the indirect method, together with related changes to the reconciliation items and the classification of interest paid and interest received. The enhanced disaggregation and disclosure requirements are also expected to result in additional disclosures.

  The assessment remains ongoing and will be updated as the implementation progresses.

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures. IFRS 19 allows for certain eligible subsidiaries of parent entities that report under IFRS to apply reduced disclosure requirements. A subsidiary is eligible for the reduced disclosures if at the end of the reporting period it is a subsidiary, including an intermediate parent, does not have public accountability, and its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS. IFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

  The Group views that IFRS 19 will not be applied for purposes of the consolidated financial statements of the group.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation

Consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are those entities which the Company controls. The Company controls an investee if, and only if, the Company has:

- power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The presumption is that a majority of voting rights results in control. All relevant activities are directed by the Company being the holder of all the voting rights. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of subsidiary comprises the:

- the fair value of the assets transferred;
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
- equity interest issued by the Group;
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement; and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Non-controlling interests, if any, represent equity interests in subsidiaries owned by outside parties. Non-controlling interests, in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of income, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in shareholders’ equity and statement of financial position respectively.

2.3 Foreign currency

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals, which is the Company's functional currency and the Group's presentation currency. Each subsidiary in the Group determines its own functional currency (which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates), and as a result, items included in the financial statements of each subsidiary are measured using that functional currency.

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

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency (continued)

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the Group's presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position and

- income and expenses for each statement of income and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions).

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, are recognized in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur and therefore in substance forms a part of the Company's net investment in that foreign operation, are recognized in equity through other comprehensive income and reclassified to the profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

2.4 Financial instruments

(a) Initial recognition and measurement of financial instruments

The Group initially recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, initial measurement is at their transaction price, which is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component, initial measurement of the financial instrument is at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in the consolidated statement of income.

(b) Financial assets - subsequent classification and measurement

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. There are two criteria used to determine how financial assets should be classified and measured:

(i) the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and

(ii) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Key management personnel have determined that the Group's financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect cash flows.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Otherwise, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.4 Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Financial assets - subsequent classification and measurement (continued)

Investments in equity instruments are measured at fair value, and the Group did not elect to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such investment in an equity instrument.

For investments in unquoted equity, if insufficient more recent information is available to measure fair value, or if there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range, cost may be an appropriate estimate of fair value.

Financial assets are only reclassified between measurement categories, when and only when, the Group's business model for managing them changes, which is expected to be uncommon.

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards associated with the financial asset and does not retain control of the financial asset.

(c) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost.

As required by IFRS 9, the Group applies the simplified approach for trade receivables. As permitted by IFRS 9, the Group elected to apply the simplified approach for lease receivables, so the Group always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The Group uses a provision matrix in the calculation of the expected credit losses on trade receivables to estimate the lifetime expected credit losses, applying certain provision rates to respective aging buckets. Trade receivables are segmented into two segments: *(i) wholesale and (ii) corporate sales, as each has its own credit loss pattern and, accordingly, different aging buckets and provision rates.*

Financial assets are written-off only when:

(i) the debt is at least one year past due;

(ii) the Group have attempted to recover and engaged in all relevant legal enforcement activities;

(iii) it is concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery; and

(iv) the write-off is approved by the Board of Directors, or management to the extent delegated by the Board of Directors.

Recoveries made are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

(d) Financial liabilities - subsequent classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.4 Financial instruments (continued)

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(f) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.5 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using weighted average method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs to sell.

2.6 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, including property under construction for such purposes.

Investment properties are stated at cost less of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Land is not depreciated. Capital work in progress is transferred to the appropriate investment properties category upon completion and depreciated from the point at which it is ready for use. Depreciation of buildings is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 33 years. Significant parts of an item of investment properties are depreciated separately.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property and equipment.

The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period of derecognition.

Investment properties also include the right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property as explained in note 2.7.

The Group discloses the fair values of investment properties in the notes to the annual consolidated financial statements.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.7 Lease accounting

The Group has applied IFRS 16 at the beginning of 2019 using the modified retrospective approach.

(i) The Group as a lessee

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets, for which the Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense (unless they are incurred to produce assets) on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. In general, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate which has been used to measure all the lease liabilities recognized.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position, classified as current and non-current.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest rate method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.7 Lease accounting (continued)

(i) The Group as a lessee (continued)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term or the economic useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the economic useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position, unless the right-of-use asset meet the definition of investment property and in such case, it is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within investment property.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset, and the related payments are recognized as an expense (unless they are incurred to produce assets) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

(ii) The Group as a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. In such case the lease is a finance lease, otherwise it is an operating lease.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract. The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the finance lease receivables.

Lease payments received under operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of other income.

2.8 Investments in joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control which exists when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. The carrying amount of the investment is increased to recognize the Group’s share of profit of the joint venture, decreased to recognize the Group’s share of loss, and is adjusted to reflect the Group’s share in other comprehensive income of the joint venture. Investments, where necessary, are adjusted to ensure consistency with the accounting policies of the Group. Unrealized gains and losses on transactions between the Group and its joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group’s interest in those joint ventures.

At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in a joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group recognizes the impairment loss, being the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and carrying value of the investment, within its share of profit of joint ventures in the consolidated statement of income in the period it has occurred.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.9 Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Major inspections are recognized in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Capital work in progress is transferred to the appropriate property and equipment category upon completion and depreciated from the point at which it is ready for use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings	20 - 33 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 13.33 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 -10 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Computers	5 years
Leasehold improvements	3 years

Significant parts of an item of property and equipment are depreciated separately.

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 consolidated statement of income when the asset is derecognized. When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, the property is reclassified as investment property.

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.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.11 Assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered primarily through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The criteria for held for sale classification are regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Such assets are not depreciated while they are classified as held for sale.

2.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group 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 not recognized for future operating losses.

Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the interim condensed consolidated statement of income net of any reimbursement.

2.13 Zakat and income taxes

The Company is subject to zakat in accordance with the regulations of Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (“ZATCA"). Provision for zakat is computed in accordance with the regulations of ZATCA and is charged to the interim condensed consolidated statement of income. Differences rising from final assessments are accounted for in the reporting period in which such assessments are finalized, with associated adjustments to zakat provision recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

The Company withholds taxes with non-residents as required under Saudi Arabian Income Tax Law, unless the applicable conventions for the avoidance of double taxation provide otherwise.

Foreign subsidiaries are subject to income taxes in their respective countries of domicile. Such income taxes are charged to the interim condensed consolidated statement of income.

2.14 Employee benefits

(a) Provision for end-of-service benefits

The level of benefit provided is based on the length of service and earnings of the person entitled, and computed in accordance with the rules stated under the Saudi Labor Law.

The liability for the end of service benefits, being a defined benefit plan, is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuations being conducted at end of annual reporting periods. The related liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position is the present value of the end of service benefits obligation at the end of the reporting period.

The discount rate applied in arriving at the present value of the end of service benefits obligation represents the yield on government bonds, by applying a single discount rate that approximately reflects the estimated timing and amount of benefit payments.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.14 Employee benefits (continued)

(a) Provision for end-of-service benefits (continued)

End of service benefits costs are categorized as follows:

(i) current service cost (increase in the present value of end of service benefits obligation resulting from employee service in the current period);

(ii) interest expense (calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the end of service benefits liability); and

(iii) remeasurement.

Current service cost and the interest expense arising on the end of service benefits liability are included in the same line items in the consolidated statement of income of the related compensation cost.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is recognized in full in the period in which they occur, in other comprehensive income without recycling to the profit or loss in subsequent periods. Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are recognized immediately in retained earnings.

For the quarters reporting purposes, measurement of the provision for end-of-service is based on the extrapolation of the actuarial valuation performed at the end of the preceding year.

(b) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(c) Employees' incentive program

The Group adopts an employees' incentive program (the Program) whereby the Group grants selected employees the right to receive incentive cash compensation at the end of a vesting period if specified conditions are met. The amount of compensation is linked to the growth in net income as reported in the annual consolidated financial statements of the Group. Since the incentives are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service, the liability for the Program is measured as the present value of the estimated future payments in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The estimated future payments are discounted using the relevant yield on government bonds. Remeasurement is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which they arise. The liability for the Program is classified under current and non-current liability based on the expected date of settlement.

2.15 Sales revenue

Sales revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties, if any. The Group generally recognizes revenue at a point in time when it transfers control over a product to a customer, which typically occurs when the product is delivered to the customer. Sales revenue exclude value added tax (VAT) collected. Sales are shown in the consolidated statement of income net of returns and any discounts given.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.15 Sales revenue (continued)

For each revenue stream, the Group evaluates whether it is a principal, where revenue is recognized on a gross basis, or an agent, where revenue is recognized on a net basis reflecting the margin earned by the Group. The Group usually is a principal if it controls the specified good or service before that good or service is transferred to a customer, and it is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for the provision of goods or services by another party.

The following is a description of principal activities, from which the Group generates its revenue:

(i) Sales in retail outlets

The Group owns and operates a chain of retail outlets under the “Jarir bookstore” brand, selling office supplies, school supplies, books, computers and peripherals, computer supplies, smartphones and accessories, electronics, art and craft supplies, video games and kids’ development products.

Sales revenue is recognized when the customer takes possession of the product sold by a Group entity. Payment of the transaction price is due immediately when the customer purchases the product.

The Group’s return policy grants customers the right of return within three days with certain requirements and certain exceptions.

(ii) Wholesale

The Group sells office supplies, school supplies, computer supplies and art and craft supplies to other resellers. Sales are recognized when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the reseller and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the reseller’s acceptance of the products. This type of sales involves credit terms of 30-90 days. Typically, wholesale goods are non-returnable, and goods might be returned only at management’s discretion.

(iii) Sale to corporate customers

The Group sells office supplies, school supplies, computer supplies, and art and craft supplies to corporate customers for their own use. Sales are recognized when the products are delivered to the customer and the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Typically, this type of sales involves credit terms of 30-90 days, and for certain customers, goods are returnable within 90 days provided goods are in their original condition.

(iv) Online sales

Retail sales are also conducted online through “Jarir.com” website and “Jarir Bookstore app”. Sales are recognized when the products are delivered to the customers by the shipping agent. Payment of the transaction price is normally received upon or before placing online orders and recognized as a liability until the recognition of sales.

For all types of sales, historical experience suggests that the amount of returns is immaterial, and accordingly, no refund liability is recognized at the time of sale. The validity of this conclusion is assessed at each reporting date. If the returns pattern changed, the Group would recognize a refund liability and corresponding asset (right to the returned goods) for products expected to be returned, with revenue and related cost of revenue adjusted accordingly.

In all the above types, the stated price is the transaction price, and the Group does not have contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year, and as a result, the Group does not adjust transaction prices for the time value of money.

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.15 Sales revenue (continued)

The Group typically sells computers, peripherals, smartphones and other electronic devices with standard warranties that provide assurance to the consumer that the product will work as intended normally for 12 months to 24 months from the date of sale. Provision is made for estimated warranty claims in respect of products sold which are still under warranty at the end of the reporting period. The provision is estimated based on historical warranty claim information, suppliers' recommendation, and recent trends.

The Group typically sells its own gift vouchers to its customers. The amounts collected from such sales are recognized as a liability being a performance obligation and recognized as revenue when the gift vouchers are redeemed by the customers. Under the terms of the gift voucher, its validity is one year.

2.16 Cost of revenue and operating expenses

Cost of revenue consists of the costs previously included in the measurement of inventories that have been sold to customers, warehouse costs, cost of distribution to outlets, and all the costs of retail outlets including salaries, wages and benefits, operating expenses, depreciation and occupancy costs.

Other operating expenses are classified as either general and administrative or selling and marketing expenses.

2.17 Rental revenue

Rental revenue from operating leases on investment properties as well as subleases within leased properties where the Group is lessee is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Rents received in advance represent rents collected from tenants and are unearned at the reporting date and presented under current liability in the consolidated statement of financial position. Operating lease receivables represent the amount of rent receivables arising from operating lease contracts. Rental revenue from these properties is included under 'other income' in the consolidated statement of income.

2.18 Finance charges

Financing charges, if any, are recognized within finance costs in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest rate method, except for borrowing costs relating to qualifying assets, if any, which are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating the interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments throughout the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial liability.

2.19 Earnings per share

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

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.20 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief executive officer of the Group, being the chief operating decision-maker, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial statements are available.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Executive Officer.

2.21 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 fair value of an asset/liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing those assets, with the assumption that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Group 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.

All assets for which fair value is disclosed in the annual consolidated 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
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

To measure the fair value of investment properties, the Group engages an independent valuer who holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the asset being valued.

Management reviews valuer's report and assesses appropriateness of assumptions and valuation techniques and the overall reasonableness of valuation. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above. Management determined that the investment properties consist of three classes of assets: (i) freehold office and retail properties in KSA, (ii) freehold office and retail properties in Egypt and (iii) right-of-use assets recognized as per the requirements of IFRS 16.

(All amounts in thousands of Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

2 Material accounting policy information (continued)

2.22 Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated 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; or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

3 Finance costs

	Three-month period ended June 30,		Six-month period ended June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Finance cost on lease liabilities	12,435	11,443	23,931	23,021
Finance cost on Tawarruq term loans	-	2,567	-	3,503
Finance cost on conventional overdraft facility	-	101	-	222
Finance cost on Sharia compliant overdraft facility	-	32	-	39
	12,435	14,143	23,931	26,785

4 Finance Income

Finance income comprises the income on term deposits in form of Murabaha investment account opened with a local banks.

5 Earnings per share

Earnings per share has been calculated by dividing net income for the periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 by 1,200 million shares.

6 Dividends

Based on the pre-approval of the General Assembly, the Board of Directors in their meetings held on March 30 and May 12, 2026 resolved to distribute interim cash dividends amounting to Saudi Riyals 312 million and Saudi Riyals 252 million, respectively, which were paid to the shareholders during the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 (Saudi Riyals 0.47 per share).

Based on the pre-approval of the General Assembly, the Board of Directors in their meetings held on March 23 and May 11, 2025 resolved to distribute interim cash dividends amounting to Saudi Riyals 276 million and Saudi Riyals 228 million, respectively, which were paid to the shareholders during the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 (Saudi Riyals 0.42 per share).

(All amounts in thousands of Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

7 Inventories

	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
Smart phones, electronics and accessories	693,617	711,718
Computers and related supplies and programs	518,069	527,503
Books	163,613	168,974
Office supplies	158,278	151,710
Video games and smart TVs	117,373	152,534
School supplies	110,222	96,568
Engineering and technical supplies	43,204	43,725
Goods in transit	111,300	75,873
Other	13,510	8,810
	1,929,186	1,937,415
Less: provision for slow moving inventories	(225,089)	(228,014)
	1,704,097	1,709,401

8 Financial instruments

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss represent investments in unquoted equity securities where insufficient recent information is available to measure fair value and management assessment is that cost represents the best estimate of fair value. All other financial assets and liabilities of the Group are classified and measured at amortized cost, and of which the fair value does not materially differ from carrying value.

9 Investments in joint ventures

During the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, the Group contributed Saudi Riyals 24.5 million representing a 49% equity interest in RIFD Integrated Company ("RIFD"), a consumer microfinance company incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

RIFD was founded after it had secured the preliminary approval from the Saudi Central Bank (SAMA) to conduct consumer microfinance business, with the following structure of fully paid capital:

Shareholder	Country of incorporation	Percentage of issued Share Capital	Saudi Riyals million
Jarir Marketing Company	KSA	49%	24.5
Aman Holding Company for Non-banking Financial Services and Electronic Payments ("Aman")	Egypt	41%	20.5
Hamad Bin Abdullah Bin Sulaiman Al Manea and Partners Trading Company (Al Manea)	KSA	10%	5.0
Total		100%	50

RIFD is contemplated to provide consumer finance services to the Group's customers, among other customers, and therefore its business is strategically important to the Group.

Decisions over RIFD's relevant activities are structured in a way that such decisions practically require joint consent of the Company and Aman. The Group does not control RIFD unilaterally, therefore it is not accounted for as a subsidiary, rather, the Group shares control jointly with Aman, and therefore the investment is recognized as an investment in a joint venture, and is accounted for using the equity method. RIFD is still in the pre-operating stage and in the process of fulfilling remaining SAMA requirements, which are contemplated to be completed in the third quarter of 2026.

The Group's share in RIFD is presented on the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2026 under "Investments in joint ventures", within non-current assets.

(All amounts in thousands of Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

10 Property and equipment, investment properties and right-of-use assets

Additions made to property and equipment during the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 amounted to Saudi Riyals 35.0 million (six-month period ended June 30, 2025: Saudi Riyals 48.5 million) out of which Saudi Riyals 32.8 million relates to buildings and construction and other work in progress (six-month period ended June 30, 2025: Saudi Riyals 41.0 million).

Apart from the additions and other changes made to right-of-use assets included in the investment properties, additions made to investment properties during the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 amounted to Saudi Riyals 13 thousand (six-month period ended June 30, 2025: Saudi Riyals nil). The amount relates to buildings and construction work in progress.

These amounts include cost of construction and related services performed by a party related to the Board of Directors amounting to Saudi Riyals 17.7 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 (six-month period ended June 30, 2025: Saudi Riyals 18.7 million). There were no special terms and conditions with the aforementioned related party as compared to unrelated parties.

Additions and other changes made to right-of-use assets during the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 amounted to Saudi Riyals 56.1 million (six-month period ended June 30, 2025: Saudi Riyals 24.4 million). Additions and other changes made to right-of-use assets included in the investment properties during the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 amounted to Saudi Riyals 81 thousand (six-month period ended June 30, 2025: Nil). Such additions and changes are non-cash financing and investing activities.

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2025, the Group sold a plot of land in Riyadh and capital gain of Saudi Riyals 12.1 million was recognized in other income, derecognizing the carrying amount of land of Saudi Riyals 30.7 million, of which Saudi Riyals 23.9 million was classified under property and equipment, and Saudi Riyals 6.8 million was classified under investment property.

11 Segment information

a) *Operating segments*

The Group is organized into business units based on factors including distribution method, targeted customers, products and geographic location.

The Group has three major operating segments namely, retail outlets, wholesale and E-commerce. The Group's Chief Executive Officer reviews the internal management reports of each segment at least quarterly for the purpose of resources allocation and assessment of performance.

All other operating segments that are not reportable are combined under “All other segments”. The sources of income of those segments include corporate sales, and rentals.

The following summary describes the operations of each reportable segment.

Reportable segment	Operation
Retail outlets	Sale of office supplies, school supplies, books, computers and peripherals, computer supplies, smartphones and accessories, electronics, art & craft supplies, video games, smart TV’s, kids' development products and provides after-sale services. All the retail outlets operate under the “Jarir bookstore” brand.
Wholesale	Sale of office supplies, school supplies, computer supplies, and art and craft supplies to other resellers.
E-commerce	Online sales through “Jarir.com” website and “Jarir Bookstore app” of the same products and services offered in the retail outlets.

11 Segment information (continued)

a) *Operating segments (continued)*

The segmental information for the six-month period ended June 30, was as follows:

	(Saudi Riyals in millions)				
	Retail outlets	Wholesale	E-commerce	All other segments	Consolidated
2026					
Revenue	3,797	98	1,875	42	5,812
Income before zakat and income tax	330	13	128	30	501
2025					
Revenue	3,615	91	1,494	45	5,245
Income before zakat and income tax	285	10	74	57	426

Sales reported above are all generated from external customers and there were no inter-segment sales.

Management uses segment income before zakat and income tax to measure performance being the most relevant in evaluating the results of segments.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 2 above.

b) *Geographical information*

The Group operates in two geographical segments namely, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries and Egypt. The Group sales to external customers for the six-month period ended June 30, are detailed below.

	(Saudi Riyals in millions)		
	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other Gulf Countries and Egypt	Consolidated
2026			
Sales to external customers	5,166	646	5,812
2025	4,797	448	5,245
Sales to external customers			

The Group information about non-current assets by location as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is detailed below:

	(Saudi Riyals in millions)		
	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other Gulf Countries and Egypt	Consolidated
June 30, 2026 (unaudited)			
Non-current assets	1,718	188	1,906
December 31, 2025 (audited)			
Non-current assets	1,695	198	1,893

Geographic information on sales is based on the geographic location of the customers and the geographic information on non-current assets is based on the geographic location of those assets. The Group maintains separate accounts for each country.

12 Revenue

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue.

The following table sets out the Group's revenue disaggregated by products and services category by reportable segment for the six-month period ended June 30:

2026	(Saudi Riyals in millions) Retail outlets	Wholesale	E-commerce	All other segments	Total
Smartphones, electronics and accessories	2,404	-	1,405	4	3,813
Other IT and digital products and services	1,073	-	445	13	1,531
Books and office, school and arts supplies	320	98	25	25	468
	3,797	98	1,875	42	5,812

2025	(Saudi Riyals in millions) Retail outlets	Wholesale	E-commerce	All other segments	Total
Smartphones, electronics and accessories	2,283	-	1,060	3	3,346
Other IT and digital products and services	1,054	-	413	11	1,478
Books and office, school and arts supplies	278	91	21	31	421
	3,615	91	1,494	45	5,245

The following table sets out the Group's revenue disaggregated by products and services category by geographical market for the six-month period ended June 30:

2026	(Saudi Riyals in millions) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other Gulf Countries and Egypt	Total
Smartphones, electronics and accessories	3,388	425	3,813
Other IT and digital products and services	1,377	154	1,531
Books and office, school and arts supplies	401	67	468
	5,166	646	5,812

2025	(Saudi Riyals in millions) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other Gulf Countries and Egypt	Total
Smartphones, electronics and accessories	3,075	271	3,346
Other IT and digital products and services	1,360	118	1,478
Books and office, school and arts supplies	362	59	421
	4,797	448	5,245

All the above revenues are recognized at a point in time.

13 Seasonality of operations

The Group's sales are positively affected by the back-to-school seasons, particularly sales of school and office supplies.

14 Commitments and contingencies

14.1 Contingencies

Contingencies are as follows:

	(Saudi Riyals in millions)	
	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2025
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Letters of credit	215.3	211.5
Letters of guarantee	24.0	30.3

14.2 Capital commitments

At June 30, 2026, the Group had capital commitments of Saudi Riyals 67.3 million (December 31, 2025: Saudi Riyals 35.6 million). This balance includes capital commitment of Saudi Riyals 58.5 million with a party related to the Board of Directors (December 31, 2025: Saudi Riyals 21.1 million). These commitments are principally relating to the construction of the buildings and leasehold improvements which will comprise spaces for Group's own use including its retail outlets, and spaces to earn rentals.

15 Zakat matters

Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (ZATCA) finalized the assessments for all years up to 2023 and all zakat differences related to all years up to 2022 have been settled, the last of which was settled in 2025. There has been no assessment difference for 2023.

During the current period, ZATCA concluded its review of the 2024 fiscal year, resulting in a zakat difference of Saudi Riyals 118.7 thousand, which was settled by the Group in the current period.

Year 2025

Year 2025 is currently under review by ZATCA.

16 Presentation of comparative information

Certain comparative information for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2025 has been re-presented to conform with the current-period presentation as follows:

	As previously presented	*Changes*	*As re-presented*
Three-month period ended June 30, 2025			
Revenue	2,648,292	(59,724)	2,588,568
Cost of revenue	(2,373,861)	59,724	(2,314,137)
Gross profit	274,431	Nil	274,431
Six-month period ended June 30, 2025			
Revenue	5,368,469	(123,203)	5,245,266
Cost of revenue	(4,791,365)	123,203	(4,668,162)
Gross profit	577,104	Nil	577,104

16 Presentation of comparative information (continued)

All comparative information about revenue and cost of revenue including revenue disaggregation and segment information are re-presented to conform with the current-period presentation.

These changes affect only the presentation of revenue and cost of revenue and do not affect the previously reported gross profit, income from operations, net income, comprehensive income, financial position, or cash flows.

For details on the re-presentation, refer to Note 38 of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

17 Geopolitical developments

As disclosed in Note 39 of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2025, no material impact from the current geopolitical tensions in the Middle East had been identified. Management has reassessed the situation in light of ongoing developments, and continues to monitor the matter closely. As of the date of authorization of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, no material impact on the Group's operations, supply chain, or financial position has been identified. However, the situation remains uncertain, and any potential impact cannot be reliably estimated at this stage.