SAUDI MARKETING COMPANY
(FARM SUPERSTORES)
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

SAUDI MARKETING COMPANY (FARM SUPERSTORES)
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

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BDO الدكتور محمد العمري وشركاه
Dr. Mohamed Al-Amri & Co.

Head office: Moon Tower - 8 Floor
P.O. Box 8736, Riyadh 11492
Unified Number : 92 002 4254
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Saudi Marketing Company (Farm Superstores)
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Saudi Marketing Company (Farm Superstores) (the "Company") and its subsidiary (together "the Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2023, its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements 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 ("ISAs") 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 Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the requirements of International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the "Code"), that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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Independent Auditors' Report to the shareholders of Saudi Marketing Company (Farm Superstores) (Continued)

Revenue recognition	
Refer to note 4 for the accounting policy and note 23 for related disclosures.	
Key audit matter	***How the matter was addressed in our audit***
During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Group has recognized total revenue amounted to SR 1,813.4 million. The Group's sales are recognized on a point-in- time in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 15 "revenue from contracts with customers" with no major judgements or estimates involved. We considered this as a key audit matter as the Group focused on revenue as a key performance measure and the existence of inherent risk associated with possible overstatement of revenue to achieve better results.	Our audit procedures on revenue recognition of the Group included the following: - Assessed the appropriateness of Group's revenue recognition policy and its compliance in terms of relevant IFRS accounting standard; - Assessed the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of the Group's relevant controls including automated controls around recognition of revenue; - On sample basis, performed tests on daily sales reconciliations prepared by the management at branch level and agreed with the sales records; - On a sample basis, tested daily cash deposits back to the daily sales report. - Assessed a sample of sales transactions pre- and post-year end and evaluated whether revenue has been recognized in the correct accounting period; - Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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Independent Auditors' Report to the shareholders of Saudi Marketing Company (Farm Superstores) (Continued)

Valuation of inventories

Refer to note 4 for the accounting policy and note 11 for related disclosures

Key audit matter	***How the matter was addressed in our audit***
Inventories as at December 31, 2023 amounted to SR 984.6 million. Inventories are stated at lower of cost or net realisable value. At each reporting date, management reviews the valuation of inventories and writes down the cost of inventories that are forecasted to be sold below cost. We considered this as a key audit matter due to the significant judgments and key assumptions applied by the management in determining the allowance for slow moving inventories and the level of inventories write down required based on the net realizable value assessment.	Our audit procedures on valuation of inventories included the following: - Assessed the appropriateness of the Group's accounting policies for recognition and measurement of inventories in line with the requirements of relevant IFRS accounting standard; - Assessed the design and implementation and operating effectiveness of the Group's relevant controls including automated controls around recognition and measurement of inventories; - Observed periodical physical count of inventories on selected locations to identify expired, lost or slow-moving items; - Tested the net realisable value of finished goods inventories on sample basis by comparing their costs to their net realizable value; - Assessed the accuracy and completeness of the inventory aging provided by the management and evaluated the adequacy of allowance for obsolete / slow-moving inventories; - Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the accompanying Group's consolidated financial statements.

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Independent Auditors' Report to the shareholders of Saudi Marketing Company (Farm Superstores) (Continued)

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report of the Group (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report of the Group, when made available to us, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of management and Those Charged with Governance ("TCWG") for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

Those charged with governance, i.e., the Company's Board of Directors, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 the International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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.

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Independent Auditors' Report to the shareholders of Saudi Marketing Company (Farm Superstores) (Continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- 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 Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For Dr. Mohamed Al-Amri & Co.

Maher T. Al-Khatieb
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 514

د. محمد العمري وشركاه - محاسبون قانونيون
شركة مهنية رقم ٣٢٣/١١/٦٦/٢
س.ت ٢٠٥٠١٠٥٨٢٢
Dammam
Certified Public Accountants
Dr. Mohamed Al-Amri & Co.

Dammam on 24 Ramadan 1445 (H)
Corresponding to 3 April, 2024 G

SAUDI MARKETING COMPANY (FARM SUPERSTORES)
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

	Notes	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	**637,483,239**	652,958,245
Right of use assets	7	**567,617,761**	605,605,076
Investment properties	8	**28,607,418**	28,793,319
Intangible assets	9	**835,118**	1,540,501
Investment in equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")	10	**555,485**	560,057
Total non-current assets		**1,235,099,021**	1,289,457,198
Current assets			
Inventories	11	**984,604,934**	929,137,686
Trade receivables	12	**10,889,822**	13,826,195
Prepayments and other receivables	13	**44,775,119**	51,964,113
Due from related parties	14	**9,006,522**	6,043,929
Investments at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")	15	**11,775,271**	6,091,506
Cash and bank balances	16	**19,487,577**	32,862,359
		1,080,539,245	1,039,925,788
Assets classified as held for sale	35	**38,359,630**	-
Total current assets		**1,118,898,875**	1,039,925,788
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,353,997,896**	2,329,382,986
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	17	**450,000,000**	450,000,000
Statutory reserve	17	**103,299,728**	101,120,546
Retained earnings		**107,983,733**	108,495,902
Fair value reserve of equity instrument at ("FVOCI")		**(702,344)**	(697,772)
Equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company		**660,581,117**	658,918,676
Non-controlling interests	17	**(53,157)**	104,522
Total equity		**660,527,960**	659,023,198
Non-current liabilities			
Long term loans	18	**70,211,447**	74,221,784
Lease liability	19	**595,355,614**	612,740,320
Employees end of service benefits	20	**69,305,644**	65,546,347
Total non-current liabilities		**734,872,705**	752,508,451
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accruals	21	**394,959,588**	413,949,521
Short term loans	18	**445,000,779**	404,617,281
Current portion of long term loans	18	**54,010,334**	38,807,628
Current portion of lease liability	19	**57,654,811**	53,967,029
Advances against sub lease		**3,293,188**	3,075,543
Provision for Zakat	22	**3,678,531**	3,434,335
Total current liabilities		**958,597,231**	917,851,337
Total liabilities		**1,693,469,936**	1,670,359,788
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,353,997,896**	2,329,382,986

The accompanying notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Chairman	**CEO**	**CFO**
Hazem Fayez Al Aswad	Maher Hazem Fayez Al Aswad	Salman Ejaz Khawaja Ejaz Ur Rehman

SAUDI MARKETING COMPANY (FARM SUPERSTORES)
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

	Notes	2023	2022
Revenue	23	**1,813,405,062**	1,798,679,985
Cost of revenue	24	**(1,266,121,917)**	(1,282,085,589)
Gross profit		**547,283,145**	516,594,396
Selling and distribution expenses	25	**(358,198,362)**	(330,478,641)
General and administrative expenses	26	**(111,552,645)**	(117,415,429)
Rental income	27	**9,837,636**	11,293,214
Profit from operations		**87,369,774**	79,993,540
Finance cost	28	**(73,403,080)**	(60,384,217)
Other income – net	29	**11,364,812**	6,651,611
Profit before Zakat		**25,331,506**	26,260,934
Zakat	22	**(3,697,366)**	(3,515,601)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**21,634,140**	22,745,333
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gain on employees end of service benefits	20	**2,375,194**	1,309,598
Fair value loss on re-measurement of equity instruments at FVOCI	10	**(4,572)**	(171,904)
		2,370,622	1,137,694
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**24,004,762**	23,883,027
Profit / (loss) attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		**21,791,819**	22,826,074
Non-controlling interests	17	**(157,679)**	(80,741)
		21,634,140	22,745,333
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		**24,162,441**	23,963,768
Non-controlling interests		**(157,679)**	(80,741)
		24,004,762	23,883,027
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share from net profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company	30	**0.48**	0.51

The accompanying notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chairman	**CEO**	**CFO**
Hazem Fayez Al Aswad	Maher Hazem Fayez Al Aswad	Salman Ejaz Khawaja Ejaz Ur Rehman

SAUDI MARKETING COMPANY (FARM SUPERSTORES)
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

	---Attributable to the shareholders of the Company---						
	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Fair value reserve of equity instruments at FVOCI	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
At January 01, 2022	450,000,000	98,837,939	86,642,837	(525,868)	634,954,908	185,263	635,140,171
Profit for the year	-	-	22,826,074	-	22,826,074	(80,741)	22,745,333
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	1,309,598	(171,904)	1,137,694	-	1,137,694
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	24,135,672	(171,904)	23,963,768	(80,741)	23,883,027
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	2,282,607	(2,282,607)	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2022	450,000,000	101,120,546	108,495,902	(697,772)	658,918,676	104,522	659,023,198
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**21,791,819**	**-**	**21,791,819**	**(157,679)**	**21,634,140**
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	**-**	**-**	**2,375,194**	**(4,572)**	**2,370,622**	**-**	**2,370,622**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**24,167,013**	**(4,572)**	**24,162,441**	**(157,679)**	**24,004,762**
Transfer to statutory reserve	**-**	**2,179,182**	**(2,179,182)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Dividends (note 36)	**-**	**-**	**(22,500,000)**	**-**	**(22,500,000)**	**-**	**(22,500,000)**
At December 31, 2023	**450,000,000**	**103,299,728**	**107,983,733**	**(702,344)**	**660,581,117**	**(53,157)**	**660,527,960**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chairman
Hazem Fayez Al Aswad

CEO
Maher Hazem Fayez Al Aswad

CFO
Salman Ejaz Khawaja Ejaz Ur Rehman

SAUDI MARKETING COMPANY (FARM SUPERSTORES)
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

	Notes	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES			
Profit before Zakat		**25,331,506**	26,260,934
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	6	**59,465,930**	54,286,141
Depreciation of right of use assets	7	**69,668,078**	65,561,675
Depreciation of investment properties	8	**185,901**	185,901
Amortization of intangible assets	9	**710,375**	1,184,368
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	20	**11,160,628**	9,153,692
Allowance for obsolete/ slow moving inventories	11	**5,431,604**	5,999,998
Allowance for expected credit loss	12	**44,164**	-
Gain on termination of lease	29	**(618,015)**	(585,635)
Loss/ (gain) on disposal of property and equipment – net	29	**1,389,040**	(167,159)
Unrealised gain on investments at FVTPL	15	**(4,919,426)**	(2,223,905)
Finance cost	28	**73,403,080**	60,384,217
		241,252,865	220,040,227
Changes in:			
Inventories		**(60,898,852)**	(84,794,996)
Trade receivables		**2,892,209**	(619,971)
Prepayments and other receivables		**7,188,994**	(10,664,162)
Due from related parties		**(2,962,593)**	(844,417)
Trade payables and accruals		**(18,989,933)**	68,076,479
Advances against sub lease		**217,645**	(57,226)
Cash provided by operations		**168,700,335**	191,135,934
Employees' end of service benefits paid	20	**(5,026,137)**	(4,320,841)
Finance cost paid		**(36,585,846)**	(22,964,357)
Zakat paid	22	**(3,453,170)**	(1,358,273)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**123,635,182**	162,492,463
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property and equipment	6	**(86,003,775)**	(61,371,101)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		**2,264,181**	804,760
Purchases of intangible assets	9	**(4,992)**	(25,093)
Purchases of investments at FVTPL	15	**(764,339)**	(1,961,173)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(84,508,925)**	(62,552,607)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of long term loans		**(38,807,631)**	(36,970,588)
Proceeds from long term loans		**50,000,000**	50,000,000
Net change in short term loans		**40,383,498**	(15,382,719)
Repayment of lease liability	19	**(81,576,906)**	(81,904,880)
Dividends paid	36	**(22,500,000)**	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(52,501,039)**	(84,258,187)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**(13,374,782)**	15,681,669
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**32,862,359**	17,180,690
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	16	**19,487,577**	32,862,359

The accompanying notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chairman	**CEO**	**CFO**
Hazem Fayez Al Aswad	Maher Hazem Fayez Al Aswad	Salman Ejaz Khawaja Ejaz Ur Rehman

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION AND GROUP STRUCTURE

Saudi Marketing Company (Farm Superstores) (the "Company") is a Saudi Joint Stock Company registered in Dammam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under Commercial Registration Number 2050006430 dated Muharram 2, 1399H (corresponding to December 3, 1978). The Company's registered office is P.O Box 4605, Dammam 31412, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Company operates through the following branches. The Group merged various branches under single Commercial registration (CR) as per new CR merger recommendation/option for Companies from Ministry of Commerce and Industries. The financial results of these branches are included in these consolidated financial statements.

Commercial Registration Number	*Date*	*Location*	*Commercial Registration Number*	*Date*	*Location*
1010228155	22/01/1428	Riyadh	3452010790	12/09/1438	Qurayat
2057003568	08/05/1430	Khafji	3550123355	08/09/1439	Tabuk
2066002140	26/08/1425	Ras Tanura	3555001935	23/10/1438	Debah
1010431223	20/05/1436	Riyadh	4030245169	13/06/1434	Jeddah
2057004613	03/02/1433	Khafji	4030266227	27/04/1435	Jeddah
2063015989	26/08/1425	Safwa	4030302295	15/08/1439	Jeddah
1010453578	02/11/1439	Riyadh	2050140634	05/05/1442	Dammam
2251036566	18/01/1429	Hofuf	2051026992	13/09/1423	Khobar
2251036644	26/01/1429	Hofuf	2055001486	09/05/1406	Jubail
1011024191	15/01/1438	Kharj	4030389198	13/01/1442	Jeddah
2050006046	05/07/1398	Dammam	4700019712	13/02/1437	Yanbu
2050007771	03/11/1399	Dammam	4700020157	06/04/1438	Yanbu
2050046049	05/05/1425	Dammam	5800021614	15/01/1439	Baha
2050050416	23/01/1427	Dammam	5850120314	08/09/1439	Abha
2511012130	15/06/1432	Hafar Al-Batin	5900014580	07/07/1431	Jaizan
3350037344	02/02/1434	Hail	5900014581	07/07/1431	Jaizan
3400116343	08/09/1439	Skaka	5950032945	20/04/1438	Nijran
3450014091	13/06/1435	Arar	3550137437	16/08/1442	Tabuk
3450014223	23/07/1435	Arar	4700020215	21/06/1438	Yanbu

At the reporting date, the Company has a following subsidiary (collectively referred to as the "Group"):

Subsidiary name	**Country of incorporation**	**Effective ownership interest (%)**	
		December 31, 2023	**December 31, 2022**
Pure Springs Agencies and Trading Company Limited	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	90	90

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION AND GROUP STRUCTURE (continued)

The Group is engaged in the following activities:

- Wholesale and retail of foodstuff, household consumables, toys, textiles and stationery;
- Marketing services on behalf of third parties and managing and operating bakeries;
- Managing and operating restaurants and coffee shops and providing fast food items and cold and hot beverages;
- Establishment, operation and maintenance of amusement centers.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accruals basis of accounting under the historical cost convention, except for:

- The remeasurement of equity instruments at FVOCI and at FVTPL at fair values, and;
- Employees end of service benefits that have been measured at the present value using Projected Unit Credit Method.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements of the Group incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary as mentioned in note 1. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has all of the following three elements:

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

Subsidiary is consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. Inter-group investments, transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries are consistent with those adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of not wholly owned subsidiary are shown separately in the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and consolidated statement of changes in equity respectively.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals (SR), which is the functional currency of the Group.

3. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS, SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future. These estimates and assumptions are based upon experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and are used to judge the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised or in the revision period and future periods if the changed estimates affect both current and future periods. Significant estimates, assumptions and judgments are described below:

3.1 Critical judgements

A. Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and terminations options

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

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination clauses. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in the circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate the contract.

B. Incremental borrowing rate for lease agreements

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease agreement, therefore, it uses its Incremental Borrowing Rate ("IBR") to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs, such as market interest rates when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

3.2 Estimates and assumptions

A. Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm’s length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing off the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future net cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

B. Useful lives of property and equipment

The management determines the estimated useful lives of property and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering expected usage of the assets or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charges are adjusted where management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

C. Allowance for inventories obsolescence

The Group recognises an allowance for inventory net realisable value due to factors such as obsolescence, technical faults, physical damage, expiry etc. The estimation of such allowance includes the consideration of factors including but not limited to past sales trends and both existing and emerging market conditions.

D. Long-term assumptions for employees' benefits

End-of-service benefits represent obligations that will be settled in the future and require assumptions to project obligations. The accounting requires management to make further assumptions regarding variables such as discount rates, rate of compensation increases and return on assets, mortality rates, employment turnover and future healthcare costs. Periodically, management of the Group consults with external actuaries regarding these assumptions. Changes in key assumptions can have a significant impact on the projected benefit obligations and/or periodic employees’ defined benefit costs incurred.

E. Provision for Zakat

Provision for zakat and is determined by the Group in accordance with the requirements of the Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority ("ZATCA”) and is subject to change based on final assessments received from the GAZT. The Group recognizes liabilities for any anticipated zakat based on management's best estimates of whether additional zakat will be due. The final outcome of any additional amount assessed by the ZATCA related to Zakat, VAT or excise tax is dependent on the eventual outcome of the appeal process which the Group is entitled to. Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences could impact the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which such final determination is made.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements. In addition, the Group adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) from January 1, 2023. The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments neither resulted in any changes to the accounting policy themselves, nor materially changed the accounting policy information disclosed.

4.1 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Construction work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such costs includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects (qualifying assets), if the recognition criteria are met. Where such assets are constructed in-house, their cost includes all amounts necessary to bring the asset to the present condition and location to be ready for intended use by management and excludes all costs such as general and administrative expenses and training costs. Any feasibility study costs are expensed as incurred unless they relate to specifically identifiable asset being constructed in-house and are directly attributable to it.

When parts of property and equipment are significant in cost in comparison to the total cost of the item, and where such parts/components have a useful life different than other parts and are required to be replaced at different intervals, the Group shall recognise such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciate them accordingly. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated from the date the item of property and equipment are available for its intended use or in respect of self-constructed assets, from the date such assets are ready for the intended use. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset as follows:

Buildings and leasehold improvements	10 - 20 years
Cold storage equipment	3 - 20 years
Vehicles and trucks	4 - 10 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 20 years

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

Capital work in progress, which are not ready for its intended use and freehold land are not depreciated.

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition 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 profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

4.2 Assets classified as held for sale

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

Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the profit or loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets, investment property and property and equipment are no longer amortized or depreciated.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.3 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. Currently, Group has no contract which includes lease and non-lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability mainly comprise of fixed lease payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low value assets and short term leases. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Extension and termination options

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option. Extension options or periods after termination options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended or not terminated. The Group assesses at lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within control.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.4 Investment properties

Investment properties held for the purpose of generating rental income or capital appreciation are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Investment properties under construction are measured at cost less any impairment in value. Depreciation is charged on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	20 years

Land and investment properties under construction are not depreciated.

The useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of investment properties. All other expenditure is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as the expense is incurred.

4.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost upon initial recognition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite life is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

The useful life of an intangible asset with a definite life is reviewed regularly to determine whether there is any indication that its current life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life assessment is made on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the aggregated CGU level.

The amortisation periods for intangible assets with a finite useful life are as follows:

Software costs	5 years
Franchise costs	10 - 25 years

Gains or losses arising from derecognizing an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

4.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset maybe impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the assets recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or CGU is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing the value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate (pre-zakat) that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.6 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

The Group's impairment calculation is based on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGU's to which the individual asset is allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a five-year period. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the budget period.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the Group also tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing their carrying amount with the respective recoverable amount. This impairment test may be performed at any time during an annual period, provided it is performed at the same time every year. Different intangible assets may be tested for impairment at different times. However, if such an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current annual period, that intangible asset is tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period.

For assets other than above, an assessment is made at each financial year-end as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. This reversal is limited such that the recoverable amount doesn't exceed what the carrying amount would have been, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.7 Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and derecognition

Financial assets

Classification of financial assets depends on the Group's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets are classified as:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost, or
- financial assets measured at fair value

Gains or losses of assets measured at fair value are recognised either through the consolidated statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

Trade receivables, which are held to collect contractual cash flows and are expected to give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interests, are measured at amortised cost.

Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows meet the requirements as solely payment of principal and interest.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification, as described below:

Amortised cost

Financial assets held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment subsequently measured at amortised cost, and not part of a hedging relationship, is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.7 Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and derecognition (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI")

Financial assets held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI, is reclassified from equity to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other income/expense.

Fair Value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for subsequent recognition at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and which is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised and presented net in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which it arises. A gain or loss on equity instruments that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

• *Trade receivables and cash and bank balances*

The Group's financial assets compose of trade receivables and cash and bank balances as all are held to collect contractual cash flow and expected to give rise to cash flows representing solely payment of principal and interest. Accordingly, subsequent to initial measurement all are carried at amortised cost.

All of the Group's financial assets are subsequent to initial recognition carried at amortised costs, except equity instruments at FVOCI and FVTPL.

Derecognition

A financial asset or a part of a financial asset is de-recognised when:
• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
• The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
  a. The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; and
  b. The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") associated with its debt instruments as part of its financial assets, which are carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The ECL is based on a 12-month ECL and a life time ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.7 Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and derecognition (continued)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified under either of the below two classes:
- Financial liabilities at FVTPL; and
- Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest rate ("EIR") method.

The category of financial liability at FVTPL has two sub-categories:

- Designated: A financial liability that is designated by the entity as a liability at FVTPL upon initial recognition; and,
- Held for trading: A financial liability classified as held for trading, such as an obligation for securities borrowed in a short sale, which have to be returned in the future. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially when the Group becomes party to contractual provisions and obligations under the financial instrument. The liabilities are recorded at fair value, and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, the proceeds received net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement
Financial liabilities at FVTPL continue to be recorded at fair value with changes being recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

For other financial liabilities, including loans and borrowings, after initial recognition, these are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gain and losses are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR method. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

All of the Group's financial liabilities are carried subsequent to initial recognition at amortised cost.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is settled or discharged. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

4.9 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for using weighted average method. Allowance is made, wherever necessary, for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks. Normal wastages are charged directly to the cost of revenue.

4.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, cash at banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities 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. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank balances.

4.11 Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Company’s By-laws, the Company must set aside 10% of its net income in each year until it has built up a reserve equal to 30% of the capital. The reserve is not available for distribution.

4.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing consolidated net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares during the year. Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

4.13 Dividend

The Group recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Group when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

4.14 Provisions

General
Provisions are recognised 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 obligation amount. Where management of the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-zakat rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.14 Provisions (continued)

Onerous contracts
A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost meeting its obligation under the contract.

4.15 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Liabilities which are probable are recorded in the consolidated financial statements under accounts payable and accruals. A contingent asset is not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

4.16 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid 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.

Employees' end of service
The Group’s net obligation in respect of employee's end of service is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount. The calculation of employees' end of service obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the employees' end of service liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in OCI. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the employee's end of service liability or asset. Net interest expense and other expenses related to employee's end of service are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.17 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or services to a customer and when the specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities, as described below.

Retail and household revenues
Retail and household revenues are recognised at a point in time i.e. when the control over goods has been transferred to the customer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding any taxes or duty. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of sales returns.

Entertainment service revenue
Entertainment revenue is recognised when services is provided to customers at point in time.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.18 Expenses

Cost of revenue
Rebates and gondola income are netted off from cost of revenue on an accruals basis and are measured based on the contractual terms specified in the agreements signed with suppliers.

Selling and distribution expenses
Selling and distribution expenses comprise of all costs for selling and distributing the Group's products and include expenses for advertising, distribution and other sales related overheads. Allocation between selling and distribution and cost of sales are made on a consistent basis, when required.

General and administrative expenses
General and administrative expenses include direct and indirect costs not specifically part of cost of sales or the selling and distribution activity of the Group. Allocation between general and administrative expenses and cost of sales, are made on a consistent basis, when required.

4.19 Zakat and tax

Zakat
The Group is subject to zakat in accordance with the regulations of the Zakat Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA"). Provision for zakat for the Group are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Withholding tax
The Group withholds taxes (WHT) on certain transactions with non-resident parties in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as required under Saudi Arabian Income Tax Law. Such WHT are recorded as tax liabilities under other payables.

Value added tax
The value added tax (VAT) is based on gross sales price at the rate of 15%. The VAT may be offset by VAT paid by the Group on procurements included in the cost of sales and other expenses. The Group recorded a VAT payable net of payments in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

4.20 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income).

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.21 Segmental 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 Group's Chief Operating Decision Makers (the "CODM"), which in the Group's case is the Chief executive officer. The CODM make decisions about resources to be allocated to segments and assess their performance, based on the discrete financial information made available to him. Segments results that are reported to the Group CODM includes items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

The Group also disclose its geographical segmental information based on the economic environment it provides its services and goods.

4.22 Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments such as derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

5. STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING STANDARDS

5.1 New and amended standards and interpretations

The following are the new interpretations and amendments to the standards that are effective in the current year and which either do not give rise to significant changes or not applicable to the Group's accounting policies:

Standards	Title	Effective date
IAS 8	Definition of accounting estimates	January 01, 2023
IAS 1, IFRS practice statement 2	Disclosure of Accounting Policies	January 01, 2023
IAS 12	Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	January 01, 2023
IFRS 3	Amendments regarding References to Conceptual Framework	January 01, 2023

5.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations, which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the Group has decided not to adopt early. The most significant of these are as follows:

Standards	Title	Effective date
IFRS 16	Amendment - Liability in a sale and leaseback	January 01, 2024
IAS 1	Amendment - Classification of liabilities as Current or Non-current	January 01, 2024
IAS 1	Amendment - Classification of liabilities with covenants	January 01, 2024
IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Supplier Finance Arrangements	January 01, 2024
IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability – Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	January 01, 2025

The Group does not foresee any material impact on the consolidated financial statements upon its adoption.

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land	Building and leasehold improvements	Cold storage equipment	Vehicles and trucks	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Construction work-in-progress	Total
December 31, 2023							
Cost							
January 01, 2023	**134,408,893**	**550,240,838**	**126,532,389**	**43,063,743**	**332,904,585**	**23,589,579**	**1,210,740,027**
Additions	**-**	**534,162**	**5,058,160**	**2,105,941**	**15,699,934**	**62,605,578**	**86,003,775**
Transfers	**-**	**34,609,626**	**54,709**	**-**	**10,621,039**	**(45,285,374)**	**-**
Transfers to assets classified as held for sale (note 35)	**(38,359,630)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(38,359,630)**
Disposals	**-**	**(4,550,039)**	**(543,876)**	**(2,338,303)**	**(125,980)**	**-**	**(7,558,198)**
December 31, 2023	**96,049,263**	**580,834,587**	**131,101,382**	**42,831,381**	**359,099,578**	**40,909,783**	**1,250,825,974**
Accumulated depreciation							
January 01, 2023	**-**	**259,010,332**	**58,564,127**	**38,942,377**	**201,264,946**	**-**	**557,781,782**
Charge for the year	**-**	**28,790,449**	**6,120,145**	**1,866,256**	**22,689,080**	**-**	**59,465,930**
Disposals	**-**	**(1,072,938)**	**(367,786)**	**(2,338,280)**	**(125,973)**	**-**	**(3,904,977)**
December 31, 2023	**-**	**286,727,843**	**64,316,486**	**38,470,353**	**223,828,053**	**-**	**613,342,735**
Net carrying amounts							
December 31, 2023	**96,049,263**	**294,106,744**	**66,784,896**	**4,361,028**	**135,271,525**	**40,909,783**	**637,483,239**

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Freehold land	Building and leasehold improvements	Cold storage equipment	Vehicles and trucks	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Construction work-in-progress	Total
December 31, 2022							
Cost							
January 01, 2022	134,408,893	519,320,768	121,115,995	41,893,647	309,654,830	25,056,193	1,151,450,326
Additions	-	1,160,870	3,580,258	2,312,629	16,175,195	38,142,149	61,371,101
Transfers	-	29,759,200	1,836,136	-	8,013,427	(39,608,763)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,142,533)	(938,867)	-	(2,081,400)
December 31, 2022	134,408,893	550,240,838	126,532,389	43,063,743	332,904,585	23,589,579	1,210,740,027
Accumulated depreciation							
January 01, 2022	-	233,410,472	52,590,971	38,503,892	180,434,105	-	504,939,440
Charge for the year	-	25,599,860	5,973,156	1,544,434	21,168,691	-	54,286,141
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,105,949)	(337,850)	-	(1,443,799)
December 31, 2022	-	259,010,332	58,564,127	38,942,377	201,264,946	-	557,781,782
Net carrying amounts							
December 31, 2022	134,408,893	291,230,506	67,968,262	4,121,366	131,639,639	23,589,579	652,958,245

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

	2023	2022
Cost of revenue (note 24)	**10,941,499**	8,731,406
Selling and distribution expenses (note 25)	**37,685,909**	35,501,654
General and administrative expenses (note 26)	**10,838,522**	10,053,081
	59,465,930	54,286,141

Construction work in progress mainly represents the cost incurred for the construction of new outlets in addition to certain improvement of various existing outlets.

Certain buildings are constructed on leasehold land for years ranging from 10 to 20 years.

Finance cost amounted to SR 1.6 million (2022: SR 0.3 million) has been capitalized during the year related to construction work in progress.

7. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

Right of use assets consist of lands and buildings depreciated over 3 to 23 years:

	2023	2022
Cost:		
At January 01,	**850,582,129**	796,542,138
Additions / modifications	**34,329,341**	67,310,339
Terminations/retirements	**(25,254,206)**	(13,270,348)
At December 31,	**859,657,264**	850,582,129
Accumulated depreciation:		
At January 01,	**244,977,053**	183,657,728
Charge for the year	**69,668,078**	65,561,675
Terminations/retirements	**(22,605,628)**	(4,242,350)
At December 31,	**292,039,503**	244,977,053
Net carrying amount		
At December 31,	**567,617,761**	605,605,076

Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

	2023	2022
Cost of revenue (note 24)	**8,715,427**	5,015,579
Selling and distribution expenses (note 25)	**60,952,651**	60,546,096
	69,668,078	65,561,675

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

8. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment properties comprises of the Group's investments in land and buildings located in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

December 31, 2023	**Land**	**Buildings**	**Total**
Cost:			
At the beginning of the year	**26,376,600**	**3,718,027**	**30,094,627**
At the end of the year	**26,376,600**	**3,718,027**	**30,094,627**
Accumulated depreciation:			
At the beginning of the year	-	**1,301,308**	**1,301,308**
Charge for the year	-	**185,901**	**185,901**
At the end of the year	-	**1,487,209**	**1,487,209**
Net carrying amounts			
At December 31, 2023	**26,376,600**	**2,230,818**	**28,607,418**

December 31, 2022	**Land**	**Buildings**	**Total**
Cost:			
At the beginning of the year	26,376,600	3,718,027	30,094,627
At the end of the year	26,376,600	3,718,027	30,094,627
Accumulated depreciation:			
At the beginning of the year	-	1,115,407	1,115,407
Charge for the year	-	185,901	185,901
At the end of the year	-	1,301,308	1,301,308
Net carrying amounts			
At December 31, 2022	26,376,600	2,416,719	28,793,319

The fair values of land and buildings have been arrived based on the valuation exercise carried out by an independent valuer, Zhoor Al Dammam For Real Estate Valuation having license number 1210000630. Zhoor Al Dammam For Real Estate Valuation is a firm licensed by Taqeem (the Saudi Authority for Accredited Valuers) and is also regulated by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (“RICS”). The fair value of land and buildings as of December 31, 2023 was amounted to SR 33 million (2022: SR 33.1 million). The fair value has been determined based on the income approach that reflects present value of discounted cash flows and cost approach that reflects the current replacement cost.

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

9. INTANGBILE ASSETS

December 31, 2023

	Software	**Franchise cost**	**Total**
Cost:			
At the beginning of the year	**14,764,153**	**1,917,287**	**16,681,440**
Additions	**4,992**	**-**	**4,992**
At the end of the year	**14,769,145**	**1,917,287**	**16,686,432**
Accumulated amortisation:			
At the beginning of the year	**13,378,763**	**1,762,176**	**15,140,939**
Charge for the year	**673,625**	**36,750**	**710,375**
At the end of the year	**14,052,388**	**1,798,926**	**15,851,314**
Net carrying amounts			
At December 31, 2023	**716,757**	**118,361**	**835,118**

December 31, 2022

	Software	**Franchise cost**	**Total**
Cost:			
At the beginning of the year	14,739,060	1,917,287	16,656,347
Additions	25,093	-	25,093
At the end of the year	14,764,153	1,917,287	16,681,440
Accumulated amortisation:			
At the beginning of the year	12,231,145	1,725,426	13,956,571
Charge for the year	1,147,618	36,750	1,184,368
At the end of the year	13,378,763	1,762,176	15,140,939
Net carrying amounts			
At December 31, 2022	1,385,390	155,111	1,540,501

Amortisation charge for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 have been charged to general and administrative expenses (note 26).

10. INVESTMENT IN EQUITY INSTRUMENT AT FAIR VLAUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ("FVOCI")

	2023	2022
At the beginning of the year	**560,057**	731,961
Change in fair value	**(4,572)**	(171,904)
At the end of the year	**555,485**	560,057

This represents investment in shares of GFH Financial Group B.S.C, a Company registered in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Group holds 609,586 shares of the investee.

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

11. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Finished goods	**955,774,607**	900,492,923
Packing and consumable materials	**50,817,121**	46,014,119
Raw materials	**2,432,770**	1,664,653
Goods in transit	**3,333,327**	3,287,278
Total	**1,012,357,825**	951,458,973
Less: Allowance for obsolete / slow moving inventory	**(27,752,891)**	(22,321,287)
	984,604,934	929,137,686

Movement in allowance for obsolete / slow moving inventory is as follows:

	2023	2022
At the beginning of the year	**22,321,287**	16,321,289
Charge for the year	**5,431,604**	5,999,998
At the end of the year	**27,752,891**	22,321,287

12. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Trade receivables	**11,428,241**	14,320,450
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	**(538,419)**	(494,255)
	10,889,822	13,826,195

An aged analysis of net trade receivables was as follows:

	Not due	***Due upto 360 days***	***361-1080 days***	***Total***
December 31, 2023	**7,870,239**	**1,376,388**	**1,643,195**	**10,889,822**
December 31, 2022	9,417,258	1,500,115	2,908,822	13,826,195

The Group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables based on expected credit loss model (ECL). The ECL on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the customers and an analysis of the customer's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the customers, general economic conditions of the industry in which the customers operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

Movement in the allowance for expected credit loss was as follows:

	2023	2022
At the beginning of the year	**494,255**	494,255
Charge for the year (note 25)	**44,164**	-
At the end of the year	**538,419**	494,255

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

13. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Prepaid Government fee	**4,425,756**	8,848,024
Sub lease receivables	**9,340,375**	9,025,013
Advances to suppliers	**19,262,687**	23,607,097
Employees receivables	**3,341,524**	3,369,978
Prepaid lease rentals	**4,358,268**	2,596,374
Others	**4,046,509**	4,517,627
	44,775,119	51,964,113

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties include shareholders, key management personnel and the entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties and entities having common directorship. The significant transactions with related parties and the related balances as at the year-end are as follows:

Related parties	**Relationship**	**Nature of transactions**	**Amounts of transaction**		**Balances**	
			2023	2022	**December 31, 2023**	December 31, 2022
Amounts due from related parties						
Space Travel and Tourism Agency	Common directorship	Purchases	-	(1,485,785)	**-**	-
		Payments	-	1,549,176	**-**	63,391
Al Aswad Trading and Contracting Company	Common directorship	Rental and advances paid	**(2,513,320)**	(3,287,052)	**-**	-
		Services	**3,559,907**	3,180,273	**-**	-
		Purchases	**(1,685,074)**	(2,062,854)	**-**	-
		Rental income	**3,714,472**	3,308,121	**8,536,550**	5,460,566
Al Karam Restaurant	Common directorship	Sales	-	185,544	**-**	-
		Collection	**(50,000)**	(534,007)	**88,671**	138,671
Al- Aswad for Real Estate Services Company	Common directorship	Collection	-	(8,999)	**381,301**	381,301
					9,006,522	6,043,929
Amounts due to related parties (note 21)						
Al Aswad Trading Company	Common directorship	Purchases	**2,707,560**	2,676,180	**-**	-
		Gondola, rental income and sales	**(238,814)**	(239,908)	**-**	-
		Payments	**(2,088,328)**	(2,481,256)	**628,679**	248,261
Space Travel and Tourism Agency	Common directorship	Purchases	**2,095,731**	**-**	**-**	-
		Payments	**(1,864,284)**	**-**	**168,057**	**-**
					796,736	248,261

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

Pricing policies and terms of payments of the above transactions with related parties have been approved by the Group's management.

Compensation of key management personnel
The remuneration of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	2023	2022
Short term benefits	**4,054,700**	3,856,250
End of service benefits	**240,392**	235,521
Board of Directors' remunerations	**600,000**	450,000
	4,895,092	4,541,771

15. INVESTMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS ("FVTPL")

	2023	2022
Quoted equity securities		
Movement in equity securities during the year is as follows:		
At the beginning of the year	**6,091,506**	1,906,428
Purchased during the year	**764,339**	1,961,173
Closing	**6,855,845**	3,867,601
Remeasurement fair value gain (note 15.1)	**4,919,426**	2,223,905
At the end of the year- fair value	**11,775,271**	6,091,506

	2023	2022
15.1 Impacts in profit and loss during the year is as follows:		
Unrealized gain during the year	**4,919,426**	2,223,905
Dividend received	**88,848**	62,423
Net gain charged in profit and loss for the year (note 29)	**5,008,274**	2,286,328

16. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2023	2022
Cash in hand	**4,291,171**	4,407,257
Cash at banks	**15,196,406**	28,455,102
	19,487,577	32,862,359

16.1 Significant non-cash transactions:

Transfers from capital work in progress to property and equipment (note 6)

Transfers from property and equipment to assets classified as held for sale (notes 6 and 35)

Additions to right of use assets (note 7)

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

17. EQUITY

a. Share capital

Share capital is divided into 45,000,000 shares of SR 10 each (2022: 45,000,000 shares of SR 10 each).

On July 23, 2023, the Board of Directors has recommended to the Extraordinary General Assembly (EoGM) of the Company, to split the nominal value of shares from SR 10 per share to SR 1 per share and increase the number of shares from 45 million shares to 450 million shares while keeping the Company's total share capital unchanged. The said EoGM is still not held.

b. Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Company's By- laws, 10% of the profit for the year is required to be transferred to statutory reserve until the balance in the reserve equals 30% of share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution.

c. Non- controlling interests

Non-controlling interests in the subsidiary is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Pure Spring Agencies and Trading Company Limited	**10%**	10%

The movement in the non-controlling interests is as follows:

	2023	2022
At the beginning of the year	**104,522**	185,263
Share in results of subsidiary	**(157,679)**	(80,741)
At the end of the year	**(53,157)**	104,522

18. LOANS

18.1 Long term loans

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Long term loans	**124,221,781**	113,029,412
Less: current portion	**(54,010,334)**	(38,807,628)
Non -current portion	**70,211,447**	74,221,784

Various long term loans facilities have been obtained from local commercial banks and are secured by promissory notes. These long-term loan facilities carry financial charges at normal commercial rates.

In 2023, the Group obtained a new loan facility from a local commercial bank amounted to SR 50 million with final maturity date in 2027. This loan is subject to mark-up at SIBOR plus margin and is secured by promissory notes.

Financial charges incurred during the year amounted to SR 4.9 million (2022: SR 4.4 million) out of which a SR 1.6 million (2022: SR 0.3 million) have been capitalized to construction work in progress, (note 6). The loan agreements include covenants which among other things, require certain financial ratios to be maintained.

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

18. LOANS (continued)

18.1 Long term loans (continued)

Below is the maturity profile of long term loans which are undiscounted and includes contractual interest payments;

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
2023	**-**	44,505,752
2024	**60,744,078**	45,159,905
2025	**45,469,889**	26,346,042
2026	**25,469,390**	7,794,563
2027	**4,214,620**	-
	135,897,977	123,806,262

18.2 Short term loans

As of December 31, 2023, short term loans amounted to SR 445 million (2022: SR 404.6 million). Short term loans have been obtained from local commercial banks with maturities of less than one year. The short-term facilities are secured by promissory notes. The short-term facilities carry financial charges at normal commercial rates. Financial charges incurred during the year amounted to SR 30.2 million (2022: SR 17.5 million) which have been charged to the profit or loss.

19. LEASE LIABILITY

	Interest rate	**Maturity**	**December 31, 2023**	December 31, 2022
Current portion	4.54% to 5.77%	2024 to 2043	**57,654,811**	53,967,029
Non –current portion	4.54% to 5.77%	2024 to 2043	**595,355,614**	612,740,320
Total			**653,010,425**	666,707,349

The following are the amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

	2023	2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (note 7)	**69,668,078**	65,561,675
Interest expense on lease liabilities (note 28)	**36,817,234**	37,419,860
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in general and administration expenses) (note 26)	**7,053,512**	1,270,386
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in selling and distribution expenses) (note 25)	**5,527,663**	2,104,767
Total amount recognised in consolidated profit or loss	**119,066,487**	106,356,688

The Group had total cash outflows for leases amounted to SR. 81.6 million during the year (2022: SR 81.9 million).

The contractual maturity of lease liabilities (undiscounted) is as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Within one year	**92,056,298**	86,594,052
1-5 years	**294,725,255**	290,371,461
Thereafter	**533,487,718**	580,405,051
Lease obligations	**920,269,271**	957,370,564

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

20. EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

20.1 Post-employment benefits plan

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 19 - Employee Benefits, management has appointed an independent actuary to carry out an exercise to assess the present value of its defined benefit obligations as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Post-employment benefits plan	**69,305,644**	65,546,347

The following table summarizes the components of the net benefit expense recognized in profit or loss, OCI and amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position.

20.2 Net benefit expense recognised in profit or loss	**2023**	2022
Current service cost	**8,233,640**	7,867,491
Interest cost	**2,926,988**	1,286,201
Net benefit expense	**11,160,628**	9,153,692

20.3 Net remeasurement loss recognised in other comprehensive income	**2023**	2022
Gain due to change in financial assumptions	**(1,207,837)**	(4,179,751)
(Gain)/ loss due to change in demographic assumptions	**(414)**	642,264
(Gain)/ loss due to change in experience adjustments	**(1,166,943)**	2,227,889
Net remeasurement gain	**(2,375,194)**	(1,309,598)

20.4 Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations

	2023	2022
Defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the year	**65,546,347**	62,023,094
Interest cost	**2,926,988**	1,286,201
Current service cost	**8,233,640**	7,867,491
Benefits paid	**(5,026,137)**	(4,320,841)
Re-measurement gain on obligations	**(2,375,194)**	(1,309,598)
Defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	**69,305,644**	65,546,347

Significant assumptions used in determining the post-employment defined benefit obligations includes the following:

	December 31, 2023 % per annum	December 31, 2022 % per annum
Discount rate	**4.60%**	4.60%
Future salary increases	**3.60%**	3.60%
Mortality rates	**WHO SA19**	WHO SA19

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for discount rate assumption on the defined benefit obligations as at December 31, are shown below:

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

20. EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS (continued)

Assumptions	Discount rate per annum	
Sensitivity level	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease
Defined benefit obligations as at December 31, 2023	**66,718,148**	**70,161,787**
Defined benefit obligations as at December 31, 2022	63,180,082	66,422,444

Assumptions	Salary increase rate per annum	
Sensitivity level	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease
Defined benefit obligations as at December 31, 2023	**69,291,298**	**67,535,111**
Defined benefit obligations as at December 31, 2022	65,600,899	63,951,308

The sensitivity analysis mentioned above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligations as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

21. TRADE PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Trade payables - third parties	**354,638,466**	376,937,737
Amounts due to related parties (note 14)	**796,736**	248,261
Accrued expenses	**20,259,348**	22,983,263
VAT payable	**16,514,783**	13,250,450
Advance received against assets classified as held for sale (note 35)	**2,043,751**	-
Others	**706,504**	529,810
	394,959,588	413,949,521

22. PROVISION FOR ZAKAT

22.1 Charge for the year

	2023	2022
Current year	**3,678,531**	3,434,335
Prior year	**18,835**	81,266
Total charge for the year	**3,697,366**	3,515,601

22.2 Movement of provision for Zakat

The movement of provision for Zakat is as follows:

	2023	2022
At the beginning of the year	**3,434,335**	1,277,007
Charged during the year	**3,697,366**	3,515,601
Paid during the year	**(3,453,170)**	(1,358,273)
At the end of the year	**3,678,531**	3,434,335

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

22. PROVISION FOR ZAKAT (continued)

22.3 Status of assessments

The Company has finalized its Zakat assessments for years from 2009 to 2012 with the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (ZATCA). The declarations / returns for the years from 2013 to 2022 have been submitted to ZATCA.

During the year 2020, ZATCA raised assessments of Zakat for the years from 2014 to 2018 claiming additional Zakat liability which was initially SR 15.6 million and then reduced to SR 2.7 million in 2022 for which the management has re-appealed with the assistance of an external consultant. During 2023, the Appeal Committee for Tax Violations and Disputes (ACTVD) ruled the whole appeal in favour of the Company which brought the liability to zero.

During the year 2020, the Company also received an assessment of VAT for the years 2018 and 2019 amounted to SR 35.5 million excluding penalties which was subsequently reduced to SR 4.1 million (excluding penalties) by the Tax Committees for Resolution of Tax Violations and Disputes (TCRTVD) for which the management has re-appealed with the assistance of an external consultant. During the year 2023, ACTVD ruled in favour of the Company and thereby reduced the liability further to SR 0.1 million for both years. The Company has paid the said amount and the penalties were waived in favour of the Company in accordance with ZATCA initiative.

During the year 2021, the Company received another Zakat assessment for the years 2019 and 2020 claiming additional Zakat liability aggregated to SR 21 million which the Company has appealed. During 2023, ACTVD ruled partially in favour of the Company reducing the Zakat liability to SR 14.6 million. The Company, with an assistance of an external consultant, is in process to file a reconsideration request against this assessment within the statutory timelines in front of General Secretariat of Zakat Tax and Customs Committees (GSTC).

During the year 2021, the Company also received an assessment for excise tax for the years 2017 to 2021 claiming additional tax liability of SR 0.6 million which was ruled and paid in favour of ZATCA in 2024.

During the year 2022, the Company received an assessment for excise tax for the years from 2021 to July 2022 claiming additional liability of SAR 0.1 million. The Company has appealed against the assessment which has been rejected by ZATCA on February 20, 2023. TCRTVD accepted the Company's position on August 06, 2023 which resulted in reducing the original liability of SR 0.1 million to zero. ZATCA has appealed against TRCTVD on October 04, 2023 and the appeal committee decision is still awaited.

During 2023, the Company received final VAT assessment for the year 2020 and there were no additional liabilities issued by ZATCA. During the year 2024, the Company received final VAT assessment for the years 2021 and 2022 with an additional amount of SAR 0.3 million which was accepted and paid by the Company.

Based on the opinion of the external consultant, the Company has strong grounds to defend and thereby, management is not expecting a material liability on these matters.

Pure Springs Agencies and Trading Company Limited obtained its final assessments up to 2008. The declarations for years from 2009 to 2022 have been submitted to ZATCA.

23. REVENUE

Revenue by segments follows:

	2023	2022
Retail revenue	**1,730,835,022**	1,730,670,272
Entertainment services revenue	**76,091,928**	60,189,455
Household revenue	**6,478,112**	7,820,258
	1,813,405,062	1,798,679,985

All the revenue is generated within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

24. COST OF REVENUE

24.1 Cost of revenue by segment was as follows:

	2023	2022
Retail	**1,216,626,461**	1,243,772,450
Entertainment services	**45,278,921**	33,038,514
Household	**4,216,535**	5,274,625
	1,266,121,917	1,282,085,589

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

24. COST OF REVENUE (continued)

24.2 Cost of revenue by nature was as follows:

	2023	2022
Cost of goods sold	**1,218,590,842**	1,245,691,188
Employees' costs	**18,540,924**	14,129,118
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 6)	**10,941,499**	8,731,406
Depreciation of right of use assets (note 7)	**8,715,427**	5,015,579
Utilities	**2,559,181**	1,948,383
Others	**6,774,044**	6,569,915
	1,266,121,917	1,282,085,589

25. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	2023	2022
Employees' costs	**160,913,740**	141,961,493
Rent (note 19)	**5,527,663**	2,104,767
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 6)	**37,685,909**	35,501,654
Depreciation of right of use assets (note 7)	**60,952,651**	60,546,096
Utilities	**29,372,060**	29,019,885
Government fee	**29,349,992**	27,984,278
Advertisement	**10,860,877**	9,298,692
Repair and maintenance	**5,626,143**	8,113,407
Packing	**7,193,421**	7,770,168
Cleaning supplies	**827,846**	1,007,146
Insurance	**1,271,010**	1,226,474
Transportation	**2,093,257**	2,135,188
Allowance for expected credit loss (note 12)	**44,164**	-
Commissions	**381,139**	544,706
Gifts and donations	**320,082**	147,550
Travel	**570,380**	490,626
Others	**5,208,028**	2,626,511
	358,198,362	330,478,641

26. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2023	2022
Employees' costs	**51,905,973**	70,290,395
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 6)	**10,838,522**	10,053,081
Bank charges	**9,656,403**	8,477,204
Rent (note 19)	**7,053,512**	1,270,386
Office supplies	**7,816,000**	7,024,437
Utilities	**3,090,673**	2,323,835
Professional fees	**2,454,617**	1,759,392
Repair and maintenance	**3,787,245**	2,546,751
Transportation	**2,665,846**	2,078,945
Government fee	**7,657,214**	6,213,803
Insurance	**167,348**	467,803
Amortisation (note 9)	**710,375**	1,184,368
Travel	**342,180**	509,918
Cleaning supplies	**1,610,237**	1,424,533
Others	**1,796,500**	1,790,578
	111,552,645	117,415,429

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

27. RENTAL INCOME

	2023	2022
Sublease rental income (note 27.1)	**9,837,636**	11,293,214
	9,837,636	11,293,214

27.1 This represents sublease rental income earned by the Group during the year.

28 FINANCE COST

Finance cost on:	2023	2022
- Loans (note 18)	**33,658,858**	21,678,156
- Employee's end of service benefits (note 20)	**2,926,988**	1,286,201
- Lease liability (note 19)	**36,817,234**	37,419,860
	73,403,080	60,384,217

29 OTHER INCOME - NET

	2023	2022
(Loss)/gain on disposal of property and equipment - net	**(1,389,040)**	167,159
Rental income from investment properties - net (note 29.1)	**1,789,599**	1,795,499
Gain on termination of lease – net	**618,015**	585,635
Gain from investments at fair value through profit or loss (note 15)	**5,008,274**	2,286,328
Write-back of suppliers balances	**3,573,988**	-
Foreign currency exchange losses - net	**(1,129)**	(79,209)
Others	**1,765,105**	1,896,199
	11,364,812	6,651,611

29.1 This is rental income generated from the Group's investment properties leased to customers, net of depreciation.

30 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Considering that Group does not have any dilutive instruments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, diluted earnings per share was the same as basic earnings per share.

	2023	2022
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Parent	**21,791,819**	22,826,074
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	**45,000,000**	45,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**0.48**	0.51

31 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The Group's bankers have issued payment guarantees, on behalf of the Group amounted to SR 40.2 million (2022: SR 40.2 million) and letter of credits amounted to SR 2 million (2022: SR 3 million).

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

32 SEGMENT INFORMATION

32.1 Operating segments

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on its products and services and has three reportable segments, as follows**:**

a) The retail segment- this segment includes sale of goods to customers commonly at the store checkout for the sales via the Group's stores.
b) The household segment- this segment includes sale of goods to the wholesale customers.
c) The entertainment service segment- this segment includes services provided by operating kids play grounds "Adventure World".

The selected information for each operating segment for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

December 31, 2023	**Retail**	**Household**	**Entertainment services**	**Total**
Revenue	**1,730,835,022**	**6,478,112**	**76,091,928**	**1,813,405,062**
Profit from operations	**61,459,791**	**(403,024)**	**26,313,007**	**87,369,774**
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to shareholders	**19,809,040**	**(8,320,551)**	**10,303,330**	**21,791,819**
Total non-current assets	**1,060,460,661**	**202,031**	**174,436,329**	**1,235,099,021**
Total assets	**2,179,359,536**	**202,031**	**174,436,329**	**2,353,997,896**
Total liabilities	**1,626,050,991**	**-**	**67,418,945**	**1,693,469,936**

December 31, 2022	Retail	Household	Entertainment services	Total
Revenue	1,730,670,272	7,820,258	60,189,455	1,798,679,985
Profit from operations	57,191,647	1,486,843	21,315,050	79,993,540
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to shareholders	21,595,025	(8,044,469)	9,275,518	22,826,074
Total non-current assets	1,153,183,760	256,518	136,016,920	1,289,457,198
Total assets	2,193,109,548	256,518	136,016,920	2,329,382,986
Total liabilities	1,618,009,158	-	52,350,630	1,670,359,788

33. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	December 31, 2023			
	Total	**Financial assets at amortised cost**	**Financial assets at FVTPL**	**Financial assets at FVOCI**
Financial assets				
Investment in equity securities	**12,330,756**	**-**	**11,775,271**	**555,485**
Trade receivables	**10,889,822**	**10,889,822**	**-**	**-**
Prepayments and other receivables	**16,728,408**	**16,728,408**	**-**	**-**
Due from related parties	**9,006,522**	**9,006,522**	**-**	**-**
Cash and bank balances	**19,487,577**	**19,487,577**	**-**	**-**
Total	**68,443,085**	**56,112,329**	**11,775,271**	**555,485**

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

33 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (Continued)

	December 31, 2023		
	Total	**Liabilities at amortised cost**	**Liabilities at FVTPL**
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables and accruals	**378,444,805**	**378,444,805**	**-**
Loans	**569,222,560**	**569,222,560**	**-**
Lease liabilities	**653,010,425**	**653,010,425**	**-**
Total	**1,600,677,790**	**1,600,677,790**	**-**

	December 31, 2022			
	Total	**Financial assets at amortised cost**	**Financial assets at FVTPL**	**Financial assets at FVOCI**
Financial assets				
Investment in equity securities	6,651,563	-	6,091,506	560,057
Trade receivables	13,826,195	13,826,195	-	-
Prepayments and other receivables	16,912,618	16,912,618	-	-
Due from related parties	6,043,929	6,043,929	-	-
Cash and bank balances	32,862,359	32,862,359	-	-
Total	76,296,664	69,645,101	6,091,506	560,057

	December 31, 2022		
	Total	**Liabilities at amortised cost**	**Liabilities at FVTPL**
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables and accruals	400,699,071	400,699,071	-
Loans	517,646,693	517,646,693	-
Lease liabilities	666,707,349	666,707,349	-
Total	1,585,053,113	1,585,053,113	-

The Company's exposure to various risks associated with the financial instruments is discussed in Note 34. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting year is the carrying amount of each class of financial assets mentioned above.

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

34 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk). The Group's overall risk management program focuses on robust liquidity management as well as monitoring of various relevant market variables, thereby consistently seeking to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the management under policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise payables, short term facilities and term loans. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Group's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, equity instruments at FVOCI and FVTPL and receivables.

34.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to financial instruments will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The Group is exposed to credit risk on its bank balances, trade receivables, and other receivables as follows:

Financial assets	**December 31, 2023**	December 31, 2022
Cash and bank balances	**19,487,577**	32,862,359
Trade receivables	**10,889,822**	13,826,195
Prepayments and other receivables	**16,728,408**	16,912,618
Due from related parties	**9,006,522**	6,043,929
	56,112,329	69,645,101

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Credit risk on bank balances, trade receivables and other receivables is limited as cash balances are held with banks with sound credit ratings and the trade receivables and other receivables are shown net of allowance for impairment.

The Group manages credit risk with respect to receivables from customers by monitoring in accordance with defined policies and procedures. Before accepting any new credit customer, the Group has its own credit policy to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines the credit limits for the new customer. These policies are reviewed and updated regularly. Moreover, the Group seeks to manage its credit risk by monitoring outstanding receivables on an ongoing basis.

34.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from the inability to sell a financial asset quickly at an amount close to its fair value. Following are the contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of financial and non-financial liabilities. The amounts are grossed and undiscounted and include contractual interest payments.

December 31, 2023

	Within one year	**1-5 years**	**Thereafter**	**Total**
Trade payables and accruals	**378,444,805**	**-**	**-**	**378,444,805**
Loans	**505,744,857**	**75,153,899**	**-**	**580,898,756**
Lease liabilities	**92,056,298**	**294,725,255**	**533,487,718**	**920,269,271**
	976,245,960	**369,879,154**	**533,487,718**	**1,879,612,832**

34. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

34.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

December 31, 2022

	Within one year	1-5 years	Thereafter	Total
Trade payables and accruals	400,699,071	-	-	400,699,071
Loans	449,123,033	79,300,510	-	528,423,543
Lease liabilities	86,594,052	290,371,461	580,405,051	957,370,564
	936,416,156	369,671,971	580,405,051	1,886,493,178

Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds and banking and other credit facilities are available to meet the Group’s future commitments. The Group’s terms of sales require amounts to be paid mostly on cash on delivery.

34.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and investment in equity instruments at fair value.

Management believes that Group's exposure to price risk is limited because the amounts of the underlying balances and transactions are marginal. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its borrowings.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the exposure to various risks associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing interest rates on the Group’s financial position and cash flows. Term loans and short-term loans amounted to SR 569.2 million (2022: SR 517.6 million) bear variable finance costs at prevailing market rate.

	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before zakat
	+100	**5,692,226**
December 31, 2023	**-100**	**(5,692,226)**
	+100	5,176,467
December 31, 2022	-100	(5,176,467)

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group’s transactions are principally in Saudi Riyal (SR) and Unites States Dollar (USD). The Group’s management believe that their exposure to currency risk associated with the USD is limited as the Saudi Riyal is pegged to the USD.

(Expressed in Saudi Riyals)

34. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

34.4 Measurement of fair value

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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability falls into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest input level that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Investment in equity instruments at FVOCI and FVTPL are determined at level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group approximate their fair value.

34.5 Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued capital, statutory reserve and retained earnings the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

34.6 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are as follows

	As at January 01, 2023	**Movement during the year**	**Cash outflows**	**As at December 31, 2023**
Long term loans	**113,029,412**	**50,000,000**	**(38,807,631)**	**124,221,781**
Short term loans	**404,617,281**	**40,383,498**	**-**	**445,000,779**
Lease liability	**666,707,349**	**67,879,982**	**(81,576,906)**	**653,010,425**
	1,184,354,042	**158,263,480**	**(120,384,537)**	**1,222,232,985**

	As at January 01, 2022	Movement during the year	Cash outflows	As at December 31, 2022
Long term loans	100,000,000	50,000,000	(36,970,588)	113,029,412
Short term loans	420,000,000	-	(15,382,719)	404,617,281
Lease liability	653,495,663	95,116,566	(81,904,880)	666,707,349
	1,173,495,663	145,116,566	(134,258,187)	1,184,354,042

35. ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

On December 06, 2023, the Company has entered into a sale contract to sell its 14 parcels of land with cost of SR 38.4 million at an agreed price of SR 40.9 million. The sale transaction is completed (including title transfer etc) subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2023. Accordingly, the said parcels of land have been reclassified from "property and equipment" to "assets classified as held for sale" and shown as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023. An amount of SR 2.0 million received as consideration in advance as per the contract has been recorded in trade payables and accruals (note 21).

36. DIVIDENDS

On March 29, 2023, the Board of Directors recommended a cash dividend of SR 22.5 million (SR 0.5 per share) for the year ended December 31, 2022 to the General Assembly of the Company which has approved it on May 18, 2023 and it was also paid to the shareholders.

37. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on March 28, 2024 G.