

**SUMO REAL ESTATE COMPANY
(SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)****CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT
AUDITORS REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

SUMO REAL ESTATE COMPANY
(SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**TO: THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
Sumou Real Estate Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)**

Al Khobar – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **Sumou Real Estate Company, (the “Company”)**, and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as “the Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in shareholder’s equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a 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, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (SOCPA).

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements” section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the professional code of conduct and ethics that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that is relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with this 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 year. 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. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

**Sumou Real Estate Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Al Khobar – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Revenue Recognition</p> <p>The Group assesses revenue recognition under requirements of IFRS 15 “Revenue from contracts with customers” for each of its contracts with customers certain judgments are applied, and estimates are made in assessing the timing of revenue recognition and measurement of revenue based on completion of the underlying performance obligations.</p> <p>The company estimates total development costs required to meet performance obligations related to revenues and determines appropriate proportion of related revenue and cost as percentage of completion of those obligations as at the end of the reporting period.</p> <p>Revenue recognition was assessed as a key audit matter due to the significance of the assessment and judgments applied and estimates made in assessing the timing of revenue recognition.</p> <p>Refer to note 3 – 17 and note 24 for details about the judgments applied and estimates made in revenue recognition and the detail about relevant disclosures.</p>	<p>We performed the following audit procedures, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtained an understanding of the terms and conditions of contracts with customer and identified performance obligations on a sample basis. - Reviewed on sample basis, development costs to be incurred on the lands and the relevant contracts with the suppliers on infrastructure costs. - Tested accuracy and completeness of the revenue and related cost. - Assessed the group’s accounting policies that are consistent with IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” and identify projects revenue recognition mechanism. - Reviewed, on a sample basis, contracts with customers for residential units and ensured that there is a signed contract between the group and customers in addition signed contract between the group and banks they finance the customers. - With regard to revenues with related parties, in addition to some of the audit procedures mentioned above, we evaluated the process followed by the group when identifying, recording and reporting on revenues from related parties and determine whether according to natural line of the group and on commercial conditions. - Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Investments in companies designated by equity method</p> <p>As of December 31, 2023, the Group has Investments in companies designated by equity method by SR 306,932,738 (2022: SR 329,863,587).</p> <p>The results of the associate are included in the financial statements using the equity method as significant influence is evident from the group’s ability to make financial and operating decisions.</p> <p>We consider this as a key audit matter because of the importance of the balances related to it in the accompanying financial statements.</p> <p>Refer to note 3 – 9 and note 14 for details about the judgments applied and estimates made in revenue recognition and the detail about relevant disclosures.</p>	<p>We performed the following procedures in relation to investments in an associate companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating the appropriateness of the group's accounting policies to measure investments using the equity method. - We have obtained audited financial statements of the associate for the year ended 31 December 2023 and reviewed the significant matters of those financial statements to ensure that the group’s share of profits and losses and its ownership percentage. - Assess the materiality and extent to which there is a significant impact on associated companies. - Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

**Sumou Real Estate Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Al Khobar – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

Other Information included in the Group's annual report for year 2023

Management are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for year 2023, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report 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 do not express any form of assurance or 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. We are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA, Group's By-laws and the applicable requirements of Companies' regulations, 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 (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 ISAs as 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 ISAs as 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.
- 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

**Sumou Real Estate Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Al Khobar – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

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

- 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 exist 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 disclosure 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.
- Obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the establishments or commercial 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, related safeguards.

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 year 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.



**Crowe Solutions
For Professional Consulting**

**Abdullah M. Al Azem
License No. 335**

11 Ramadan, 1445 (21 March, 2024)
Khobar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

SUMOU REAL ESTATE COMPANY
(Saudi Joint Stock Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2023
(Saudi Riyals)

	Note	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
<u>Assets</u>			
Non-current assets			
Property, and equipment - net	9	1,845,023	1,783,276
Investment properties	10	60,220,776	60,220,776
Projects under development	11-27	40,533,892	45,375,062
Right of use Assets, net	12-a	19,341,710	20,730,732
Intangible assets, net	13	539,998	786,688
Investments in companies designated by equity method	14	306,932,738	329,863,587
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	15	81,979,022	-
Total non-current assets		<u>511,393,159</u>	<u>458,760,121</u>
Current assets			
Accrued revenue	8	46,817,517	66,402,008
Murabaha investment deposits	7	-	15,000,000
Due from related parties	18-a	64,991,484	32,247,290
Real estate held for sale	6	10,355,038	12,390,644
Prepayments and other assets	5	69,138,358	49,653,327
Accounts receivables		33,888,850	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4	113,529,012	83,797,263
Total current assets		<u>338,720,259</u>	<u>259,490,532</u>
Total Assets		<u>850,113,418</u>	<u>718,250,653</u>
<u>Shareholders' equity and liabilities</u>			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	22	375,000,000	375,000,000
Statutory reserve	3-23	54,539,257	44,238,472
Retained earnings		126,234,985	108,727,489
Revaluation reserve for investments through OCI	23	(19,059,461)	6,221,116
Total shareholders' equity		<u>536,714,781</u>	<u>534,187,077</u>
Non-controlling interest		(938,594)	(607,554)
Net shareholders' equity		<u>535,776,187</u>	<u>533,579,523</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Lease obligations - non-current portion	12-b	18,725,397	19,749,167
land obligations against project under development-non-current portion	19-b	-	14,654,354
Advance payments from customers	20	18,174,944	-
Employees benefits obligations	21	4,443,568	3,550,667
Total non-current liabilities		<u>41,343,909</u>	<u>37,954,188</u>
Current liabilities			
Zakat provision	17	5,968,510	4,958,878
Lease obligations - current portion	12-b	1,433,750	1,534,017
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	16	29,472,993	16,894,667
Due to related parties	18-b	100,033,955	1,817,492
land obligations against project under development - current portion	19-b	73,271,772	58,617,418
Account payables		62,812,342	62,894,470
Total current liabilities		<u>272,993,322</u>	<u>146,716,942</u>
Total liabilities		<u>314,337,231</u>	<u>184,671,130</u>
Total Shareholders' equity and liabilities		<u>850,113,418</u>	<u>718,250,653</u>



Finance Manager



Chief Executive Officer



Chairman of the Board

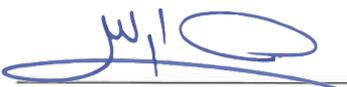
The attached notes (1) to (34) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SUMOU REAL ESTATE COMPANY
(Saudi Joint Stock Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2023
(Saudi Riyals)

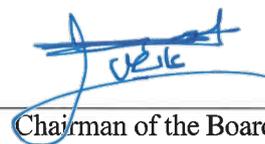
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Revenue	24	273,818,470	282,419,948
Cost of revenue	25	(157,766,254)	(205,723,997)
Gross operating profit		116,052,216	76,695,951
General and administrative expenses	26	(15,226,771)	(10,603,321)
Net profit from main operations		100,825,445	66,092,630
Finance cost		(1,245,461)	(1,021,832)
The company's share of the results of investee companies using the equity method	14-c	8,473,317	26,605,077
Other income		592,016	645,631
Net profit before zakat		108,645,317	92,321,506
Zakat	17-b	(5,968,510)	(4,958,878)
Net profit for the year		102,676,807	87,362,628
Net profit attributed to:			
Shareholders		103,007,847	87,635,484
Non-controlling interest		(331,040)	(272,856)
		102,676,807	87,362,628
Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share from net profit for the year attributed to shareholders	28	2.738	2.330



Finance Manager



Chief Executive Officer



Chairman of the Board

The attached notes (1) to (34) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SUMO REAL ESTATE COMPANY

(Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(Saudi Riyals)

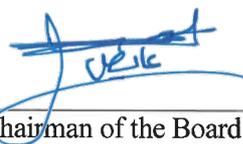
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Net profit for the year	102,676,807	87,362,628
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified into profit or loss:		
Net change of fair value for investments through OCI	(25,280,577)	29,351,979
Actuarial (losses) gain from re-measurement of Employee benefit obligations	(199,566)	128,945
Other Comprehensive (loss) income for the year	(25,480,143)	29,480,924
Total comprehensive income for the year	77,196,664	116,843,552
Total comprehensive income for the year attributed to:		
Shareholders	77,527,704	117,116,408
Non-controlling interest	(331,040)	(272,856)
	77,196,664	116,843,552



Finance Manager



Chief Executive Officer



Chairman of the Board

The attached notes (1) to (34) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SUMOU REAL ESTATE COMPANY

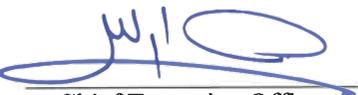
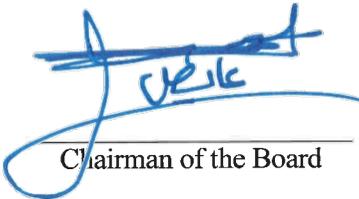
(Saudi Joint Stock Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(Saudi Riyals)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserve for investments through OCI	Total shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interest	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as at 1 January 2022	375,000,000	35,474,924	67,226,608	(23,130,863)	454,570,669	(334,698)	454,235,971
Net profit for the year	-	-	87,635,484	-	87,635,484	(272,856)	87,362,628
Other comprehensive income	-	-	128,945	29,351,979	29,480,924	-	29,480,924
Dividends distribution	-	-	(37,500,000)	-	(37,500,000)	-	(37,500,000)
Transferred to statutory reserve	-	8,763,548	(8,763,548)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2022	375,000,000	44,238,472	108,727,489	6,221,116	534,187,077	(607,554)	533,579,523
Balance as at 1 January 2023	375,000,000	44,238,472	108,727,489	6,221,116	534,187,077	(607,554)	533,579,523
Net profit for the year	-	-	103,007,847	-	103,007,847	(331,040)	102,676,807
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(199,566)	(25,280,577)	(25,480,143)	-	(25,480,143)
Dividends distribution	-	-	(75,000,000)	-	(75,000,000)	-	(75,000,000)
Transferred to statutory reserve	-	10,300,785	(10,300,785)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	375,000,000	54,539,257	126,234,985	(19,059,461)	536,714,781	(938,594)	535,776,187

Finance Manager Chief Executive Officer Chairman of the Board

The attached notes (1) to (34) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SUMOU REAL ESTATE COMPANY
(Saudi Joint Stock Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2023
(Saudi Riyals)

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit for the year before zakat	108,645,317	92,321,506
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	1,979,952	1,836,989
Amortization of intangible assets	246,690	246,691
Gain from sale of property and equipment	(40,000)	(100,000)
The company's share of the results of investee companies using the equity method	(8,473,317)	(26,605,077)
Finance cost	1,245,461	1,021,832
Provision for impairment losses on real estate held for sale	2,035,606	-
General provision	1,500,000	1,000,000
Employees benefits obligations	756,135	647,136
	<u>107,895,844</u>	<u>70,369,077</u>
Operating assets and liabilities:		
Account receivables	(33,888,850)	1,150,000
Prepayments and other assets	(19,485,031)	(7,298,270)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	11,078,326	4,895,935
Account payables	(82,128)	54,122,771
Accrued revenue	19,584,491	(66,402,008)
Net change in related parties balances	62,516,463	(24,391,875)
Advance payments from customers	18,174,944	(43,626,072)
Employee benefit obligations Paid	(62,800)	(468,427)
Zakat provision paid	(4,958,878)	(1,581,447)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>160,772,381</u>	<u>(13,230,316)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property and equipment	(652,677)	(1,347,450)
Projects under development	4,841,170	21,922,217
Murabaha investment deposits	15,000,000	(15,000,000)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(86,099,627)	-
Dividends received	13,200,000	39,300,000
Recovery of permanent financing against investment in associate company	-	19,814,548
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	40,000	100,000
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>(53,671,134)</u>	<u>64,789,315</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Lease obligations paid	(1,858,390)	(1,858,390)
Dividends distribution	(75,000,000)	(37,500,000)
Finance cost paid	(511,108)	(258,020)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(77,369,498)</u>	<u>(39,616,410)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	29,731,749	11,942,589
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	83,797,263	71,854,674
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u>113,529,012</u>	<u>83,797,263</u>
Non Cash Transactions		
Change of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	25,280,577	(29,351,979)
Transferred from zakat provision to general provision	-	864,447
Due from related party	-	23,941,196
Actuarial losses (gain) from re-measurement of Employee benefit obligations	199,566	(128,945)


Finance Manager


Chief Executive Officer


Chairman of the Board

The attached notes (1) to (34) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SUMO REAL ESTATE COMPANY
(Saudi Joint Stock Company)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2023
(Saudi Riyals)

1. ACTIVITIES

Sumou Real Estate Company is a Saudi Joint Stock company operating under commercial registration number 2051034841 dated 3 Jumada Al Thani 1428H (corresponding to June 17, 2007) issued at Al-Khobar.

The address of the company's head office is in Al-Khobar, Prince Turki Street, Al-Yarmouk District, PO Box 250, Al-Khobar 31952, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The main activity of the company is represented in general construction of residential buildings, general construction of non-residential buildings, including (schools, hospitals, hotels, etc.) construction of airports and their facilities, construction of prefabricated buildings on sites, renovations of residential and non-residential buildings, purchase and sale of land and real estate and its division, and off plan sale activities.

These consolidated financial statements include assets, liabilities and the main activities of the above-mentioned commercial register and the following branches commercial registers:

<u>Sub CR No.</u>	<u>Location/registration</u>
1010261561	Riyadh
4030189816	Jeddah
4031275053	Makkah Al Mukarama

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries as follows:

<u>Company name</u>	<u>Legal entity</u>	<u>Country of Incorporation</u>	<u>Actual Ownership Percentage</u>	
			2023	2022
Al Mahafel Trading and Contracting Co. Ltd.	Limited Liability Co	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	80%	80%
Anara development company	Limited Liability Co	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	100%	-

The assets, liabilities and results of operations of the above-mentioned subsidiaries are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

- **Al Mahafel Trading and Contracting Co. Ltd.** is a Saudi limited liability company registered under Commercial Registration No. 4030127728 in Jeddah, dated 4/15/1420H. The main activity of the company is represented in the general construction of government buildings, sales agents in food and beverages, construction of prefabricated buildings on sites, and general construction for residential & non-residential buildings.

- **Anara Development Company** is a Saudi limited liability company registered under Commercial Registry No. 4030534502 in the city of Jeddah and dated 5/21/1445H. Its activities include general construction of residential buildings, general construction of non-residential buildings such as schools, hospitals, hotels, etc., general construction of government buildings, and construction of prefabricated buildings on sites. Restorations of residential and non-residential buildings, construction of roads, streets, sidewalks, and road supplies, general sports construction, including stadiums, building finishing, buying and selling land and real estate, dividing it, and off-plan sales activities, real estate development of residential buildings using modern construction methods. No separate financial statements have been issued for the company, as The Company's first audited financial statements will be issued from the date of its registration in the commercial register until December 31, 2024.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2-1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed in Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (SOCPA).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2-2 Preparation the consolidated financial statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost and accrual basis except investments in equity instruments by fair value and recognition of employee benefit obligations that are recognized at the present value of future liabilities using the expected credit unit method.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2-3 Basis of consolidation of financial statements

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries detailed in note 1. Control is achieved when the company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the company gains control until the date when the company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the company. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the shareholders of the company. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the company's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the company are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the company

3-1 Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the value of restricted assets and liabilities, and disclosure of potential assets and liabilities in the date of the financial statements, and the value of revenue and expenses were disclosure to the period of the financial statement's preparation. Although these estimates and judgments are based on management's best knowledge and events available to the management in the date of the financial statements, it is possible that actual final results differ from these estimates.

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on a continual basis and effects resulting from these accounting changes will be disclosed in the year and future period which are affected by it.

Below are the estimates and assumptions that are subject to a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within subsequent financial years.

SUMO REAL ESTATE COMPANY

(Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(Saudi Riyals)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-1 Use of estimates

A) Impairment of Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that the asset has been impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of the fair value of the asset less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows of the asset are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of funds and the risks specific to the asset.

When determining fair value less costs to sell, the latest market transactions are taken into consideration. If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated at less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss. If a subsequent impairment loss is reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised value of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined in the event that there is no impairment loss on the asset previous years. An impairment loss is recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss.

B) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has contingent liabilities (legal or constructive) arising from past events and the payment of the liability is probable and can be reliably measured. The amount recognized as an allowance is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When an allowance is measured using estimated cash flows to settle the present liability, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. If some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision from a third party are expected to be recovered, the amount due is recognized as an asset if the amount is certain to be recovered and the amount of the receivable can be reliably measured.

C) Useful lives for real estate investments & property, plant and equipment

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives of property, property, plant and equipment for the purpose of calculating depreciation. This estimate is made after taking into account the expected use of the asset or the actual obsolescence. The management periodically reviews the estimated useful lives at least annually and the depreciation method to ensure that the method and periods of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits of the assets.

D) Assumptions of liabilities of employee's benefits

After-service benefits represent liabilities that will be settled in the future and require the use of assumptions against expected liabilities. IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" requires management to use more assumptions regarding variables such as discount rates, rate of compensation increases, return on original, mortality rates, turnover, and future health care costs. The Company's management leads an actuarial valuation of the liability account. Changes in key assumptions can have a significant impact on expected benefit liabilities and / or periodic employee benefit costs incurred.

E) Zakat

The company is subject to zakat according to the regulations of the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the accrued zakat is recorded and charged to the profit or loss statement. Additional zakat liabilities, if any, related to reassessments of previous years by the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority are recognized in the year in which the final assessments are issued.

3-2 Investment properties

A) Recognition

Land and buildings owned by the company for purposes of generating rental income or for capital appreciation, or for both purposes, are classified as investment properties. Properties that are created or developed for future use as investment properties are also classified as investment properties.

B) Measurement

Investment properties are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation, if any. As no land is accounted for depreciation. Building consumption is calculated according to the straight-line method on the basis of its useful life. Investment properties are stated at cost in accordance with IAS 40, the standard give choices for recording its investment properties are at cost or at fair value provided that there is no impediment to the ability to reliably determine the value of the investment. The management has chosen the cost model to record its investments.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**3-3 Project Under development**

Projects under development are properties that are being developed for sale. The development cost mainly includes the cost of land, infrastructure costs, construction cost and all other costs necessary to obtain the properties ready for sale. The cost of land and infrastructure is transferred when there is a change in the use of investment properties as evidenced by commencement of development with a view to sale, and accordingly, such investment properties are reclassified as property under development at their carrying value at the date of reclassification. They are subsequently stated at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completing development and resale expenses.

3-4 Impairment**A) Financial Assets**

At the date of each statement of financial position, the values of the financial assets are reviewed, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment in their value. As for financial assets such as accounts receivable and assets assessed individually as not impaired, they are assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of a decline in the value of a portfolio of receivables may include the company's past experience with collecting payments, an increase in the number of late payments that exceed the average credit period, and may include observable changes in local and global economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the amount of the impairment loss directly, for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the formation of a provision account. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, the amount of the receivable and the corresponding amount in the allowance account are written off.

Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

B) Non-financial Assets

At the date of each statement of financial position, the company reviews the carrying values of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered impairment losses. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, collective assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

3-5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise software licenses for computers, which have finite lives and are amortised over the period of its useful life on a straight line basis and are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Any changes in the estimated useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of economic benefits are treated as change in accounting estimates. The useful life for an intangible asset is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are 5 years.

3-6 De-recognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company 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 the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset. Or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset. But has transferred control of the asset.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation. The cost is including the expenses related to purchase the asset. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components). Expenditure on maintenance and repairs is expensed, while expenditure for betterment is capitalized. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Sold or disposed asset is deleted from the books at date of sale or disposal along with its accumulated depreciation.

The percentage rates of depreciation are as follow:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Improvements on leaseholds	5%-10%
Furniture and fixtures	20%
Office equipment's	20%
Motor vehicles	20%

The useful life and depreciation method are reviewed periodically to ensure that the depreciation method and period are commensurate with the expected economic benefits from property, plant and equipment.

3-8 Right of use assets and lease obligations

The Company has recognized new assets and liabilities for its operating leases of operating leases of land. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

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

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

2- Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

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

The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended. In determining the lease term, the management generally considers certain factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-9 Investments in companies designated by equity method

Associated companies are those companies over which the company exercises significant influence. The major effect is the ability of the company to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the investee company but it is not a joint control or control of these policies.

The results, assets and liabilities of the associate are included in these financial statements using the equity method, whereby the investment in the associate is recorded at cost in the statement of financial position and the cost is adjusted thereafter so that the company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate is recorded. When the company's share in the losses of the associate exceeds its ownership (which includes any long-term ownership that is part of the company's net investment in the associate) the company stops admitting its share of the additional losses and records the additional losses only to the extent that the company incurs legal or contractual obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate company subsequently records profits, the company will resume recording its share of these profits only when its share of the profits equals with its share of unrecorded losses.

The company's investment in the associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date the investee becomes an associate. Upon acquisition of the investment in the associate, any increase in the investment cost over the company's share in the net fair value of the assets and liabilities identified for the investee company is recorded as goodwill and is included in the book value of the investment. Any increase in the company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the associate over the cost of the investment immediately after the revaluation is recorded in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the investment is acquired.

3-10 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

First: Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following categories according to the company's business model: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income, and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

A) Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit & loss

Financial assets designated at fair value through statement of profit or loss are designated when they are either held for trading or have been chosen to be classified as such in accordance with the company's business model.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

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

Financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading or contingent consideration that may be paid by an acquirer as part of a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-10 Financial instruments (continued)

First: Financial assets (continued)

A) Financial assets at fair value through statement of profit & loss (continued)

- the financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed, and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis.
- It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IAS 39 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Dividends or interest earned on the financial asset are included in the in the statement of profit or loss.

B) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Listed shares which owned by the company and traded in an active market are classified as available-for-sale financial assets and are stated at fair value. The Company also has investments in unlisted shares that are not traded in active markets but are also classified as available-for-sale financial assets and are carried at fair value, in the belief that the fair value can be reliably measured. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income and are added to the revaluation reserve under equity except for impairment losses that are recognized in profit or loss. If the investment is disposed of or is impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the revaluation reserve is included in other comprehensive income.

Any income from dividends related to the investments available of sale are recorded when the company have the rights to receive those dividends.

C) Receivables

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Receivables including trade and other receivables, bank balances and cash are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss which is recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Classification of financial assets

IFRS 9 includes three main classification categories for financial assets: financial assets that are measured at amortized cost, assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and assets that are measured at fair value through the statement of profit or loss. This standard excludes the current IAS 39 categories of investments held to maturity, loans and receivables and investments available for sale.

Under IFRS 9, financial derivatives that are embedded in contracts in which the primary instrument is financial assets within the scope of the standard are not divided, but rather the mixed financial instrument as a whole is evaluated for the purpose of classification.

Impairment

IFRS (9) replaces the loss incurred model in IAS 39 with the expected future credit loss model. This requires a significant estimate of how economic factor changes affect the expected credit loss models that will be determined on the basis of the probability.

The new impairment model will be applied to financial assets measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, except for investments in equity instruments as well as on contract assets.

Under IFRS 9, provisions for loss will be measured according to one of the following bases:

- 1- The expected credit loss over 12 months. This expected credit loss is due to default and probable default events within 12 months after the reporting date.
- 2- The expected credit loss over the life of the financial instrument. The expected credit loss that results from all default events occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-10 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment (continued)

With respect to the expected credit loss over the life span, the measurement is applied if the credit risk of the financial assets has increased significantly at the date of the report since its initial recognition, and the measurement of the expected credit loss over a 12-month period is applied. If these credit risks do not increase significantly, the enterprise may determine not to increase the risk Credit is significant if the instrument is exposed to low credit risk at the reporting date. However, the measurement of expected credit losses over the life course is always applied to trade receivables and contract assets without any significant financing components. The facility may also choose to apply this policy to trade receivables and contract assets with significant financing components.

Second: Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are initially and subsequently Measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

- Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Classification of financial liabilities

IFRS 9 closely preserves the current requirements in IAS 39 in order to classify financial liabilities. However, according to International Accounting Standard No. (39), all changes in the fair value of liabilities classified at fair value through the statement of profit or loss are recognized in the statement of profit or loss, while according to the International Financial Reporting Standard No. (9) The change in the fair value is presented. Related to changes in the credit risk of the liabilities in the statement of other comprehensive income while the remaining amount of the change in the fair value is shown in the statement of profit or loss.

3-11 Cash at banks balances

Cash at banks balances include bank balances, bank Murabaha and other highly liquid investments that are convertible into known amounts of cash and which mature within three months or less from the date of their purchase.

3-12 Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable balance appear in the original invoices amount after deduction of doubtful provision against any amount inapplicable to being collected. An estimate for the doubtful receivable is made when the company cannot collect the balances and doubtful receivables are written-off when incurred. The provisions appear in the statement of income. Any subsequent recovery in the accounts receivable previously written-off is added to the revenue.

3-13 Accounts payable and accruals

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid in the future for services received, whether billed by the supplier or not. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year or less, and if they are not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

3-14 Zakat provision

Zakat is a company obligation and the estimated Zakat is provided within the accompanying financial statements and is charged to the statement of income, in accordance with Zakat standards issued by the Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants. As it is computed approximately in accordance with the accrual concept.

Zakat is calculated at the end of the year on the basis of the adjusted net profit or zakat base, whichever is greater, according to the regulations of the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Any difference in the estimate is recorded when the final assessment is provided.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-15 Related party transactions

Related party

The related party is the person or entity associated with the company whose financial statements are prepared.

A) If the person or a member of his family is closely related to the company whose financial statements are prepared:

- He has control or joint control of the company whose financial statements are prepared;
- It has a material impact on the company whose financial statements are prepared. or
- He is a member of the senior management of the company that prepares its financial statements or the parent company of the company that prepares its financial statements.

B) If the firm is linked to the company whose financial statements are prepared in the event that any of the following conditions is true:

- The enterprise and the company whose financial statements are prepared are members of the same group (which means that both the parent company and its subsidiaries and associates are related to the other).
- One of the two companies is an associate or a joint venture of the other company (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other company is a member).
- Both companies are joint ventures of the same third party.
- One of the two companies is a joint venture of a third company and the other company is an associate of the third company.
- A company is a post-employment benefit plan for employees of any of the companies whose financial reports are prepared or a company related to the company that prepares its financial statements. If the company that prepares its financial statements is the same one that prepares these plans, then the sponsors of the sponsoring work are also related to the company that prepares its financial statements.
- The company is controlled or controlled jointly by a person specified in paragraph (a).
- The person specified in Paragraph (a) (i) has a material impact on the company or is a member of the senior management of the company (or parent company).
- The company or any member of a group of it provides part of the services of the employees of the higher management of the company that prepares its financial statements or to the parent company of the company that prepares its financial statements.

3-16 Employee benefits obligations

- End-of-service indemnities

The end of service benefits provision, which is a defined benefit plan, is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of annual reporting period.

Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, are reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements recognized in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

- Retirement benefits

The Company pays retirement contributions for its Saudi Arabian employees to the General Organization for Social Insurance. This represents a defined contribution plan. The payments made are expensed as incurred.

- Short-term employee benefits

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

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

3-17 Revenue recognition

The Group recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in IFRS 15:

Step 1. Identify the contract with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria that must be met.

Step 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-17 Revenue recognition

Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Group satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs; or
2. The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
3. The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations, where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Group satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services, it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount billed to the customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized, this gives rise to a contract liability.

Over time contracts

However, the Group has determined that, for its typical contracts of multi-unit property, its performance does not create an asset with alternative use to the Group and it has concluded that, at all times, it has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Therefore, control transfers over time for these contracts. For contracts that meet the overtime revenue recognition criteria, the Group's performance is measured using an input method, by reference to the costs incurred to the satisfaction of a performance obligation (e.g., resources consumed, labour hours expended, costs incurred, time elapsed or machine hours used) relative to the total expected inputs to the completion of the property.

Point in time contracts

Where the criteria for overtime revenue recognition is not met, revenue is recognized at a point in time, only when the control criteria as per IFRS 15 paragraph 38 is met. Control is normally obtained by the customers when they are able to obtain economic benefits from the properties, this is typically on handover of the properties. In order for the properties to be ready for handover, all the individual promises in the contract must be complete, this will include properties which require the units to be available for operational readiness.

A- Real estate project revenue

The company recognizes the revenue over the time, the company assesses each of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognizing revenue.

The company has assessed that based on the sale agreements entered into with customers and the provisions of relevant laws, regulations and the real estate development sub-agreement with the National Housing Company and with enforceable rights to obtain compensation for the work done so far in the event of any dispute and termination of the contract.

The company does not create an asset that has an alternative use for the group, according to the management's opinion, as it is contractually restricted, and there are practical limitations on the ability to direct the asset to another use. Building.

Accordingly, the Group recognizes revenue over time. The group considers that the use of the input method, which requires proof.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-17 Revenue recognition

A- Real estate project revenue

Revenue from the sale of residential villas is recognized over time. In order to determine the appropriate method for recognizing revenue, a company evaluates its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations have been satisfied over time or at a point in time.

The company has assessed this based on sales contracts with clients, relevant laws and regulations and the subsidiary real estate development agreement with the National Housing Company, and the existence of enforceable rights to compensation for the work done so far in the event of any dispute and termination of the contract.

According to the management's opinion, the company does not create an asset that has an alternative use for the company. The company is contractually restricted, and there are limitations of the company on the company's ability to direct the asset to another use. Accordingly, the Group recognizes revenue over time. The Group believes that the use of the input method, which requires revenue recognition based on the Group's efforts to satisfy performance obligations, provides the best reference for revenue actually earned. When applying the input method, the Group estimates the cost of completing the projects to determine the amount of revenue to be recognized. The Group exercises judgments in respect of recognizing the revenue generated from the sales of residential villas under the contract signed with the customers through enforceable rights and compensation for the work performed to date.

Fulfillment of performance obligations

The company must evaluate all its contracts with customers to determine whether the company has fulfilled its performance obligations over time or at a point in time, in order to determine the appropriate method for recognizing revenue. According to the Group's evaluation, and based on the sales agreements signed with customers and the provisions of the relevant laws and regulations that apply to contracts signed for the purpose of providing real estate assets to customers, the company has no asset to use as a substitute and usually has an enforceable right to pay for performance completed to date. Accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue over time. If this is not the case, the revenue is recognized at some point in the future.

B- Revenue from the sale of real estate investments

Revenues from the sale of investment lands prepared for sale (developed or undeveloped) are recognized upon the execution and completion of the sale process and the transfer of significant ownership risks and privileges to the buyer.

3-18 Expenses

Cost of revenue for residential villas project includes the cost of land, development and other service related costs. The cost of revenue is based on the proportion of the cost incurred to date related to sold units to the estimated total costs for each unit selling and marketing expenses are those arising from the Group's efforts underlying the marketing and selling functions. All other expenses, excluding direct costs of revenue and financial charges, are classified as general and administrative expenses. Allocations of common expenses between cost of revenue and selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses, when required, are made on a consistent basis.

3-19 Provisions

Provisions are made when the Company has any present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events for which the cost payment is probable.

Provisions are measured to the best of the expected fair value of the liability as at the balance sheet date, taking into account risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When an allowance is measured using estimated cash flows to settle the present obligation, the receivable is recognized as an asset if the receipt and replacement of the amount is confirmed and the amount can be measured reliably.

3-20 Segmental Reporting

An operating segment is a sum of assets and processes that jointly engage in the rendering of products or services subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other operating segments and which are measured according to reports used by the chief executive officer and the chief decision maker.

The geographical segment is associated with the provision of products in a specific economic environment that are subject to risks and rewards that differ from those of business segments in economic environments.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-21 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is shown in the statement of financial position only when there are legally binding rights, as well as when they are settled on the basis of set-off or the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities is at the same time.

3-22 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share was calculated based on the weighted average number of normal shares as at the end of the year.

3-23 Statutory Reserve

(10%) of the net profits are set aside annually to form the company's statutory reserve. The Ordinary General Assembly may decide to stop this reserve when the aforementioned reserve reaches (30%) of the paid-up capital. The statutory reserve is used to cover the company's losses or increase capital. If this reserve exceeds (30%) of the paid-up capital, the ordinary general assembly may decide to distribute the increase to shareholders in the years in which the company does not achieve net profits sufficient to distribute the share determined for them in the company's bylaws.

3-24 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Saudi Riyals at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the statement of financial position date are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at that date. Gains and losses from settlement and translation of foreign currency transactions are included in the statement of profit or loss.

3-25 Changes in significant accounting policies and new standards

3.25.1 New Standards and Amendments to Standards and Interpretations:

There are no new standards that have been applied. However, a number of amendments to the standards are effective as of January 01, 2023, but they do not have a material impact on the company's financial statements. The following is a summary of the amendments applied by the company:

Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" on Classification of Liabilities.

These narrowly defined amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify that liabilities are classified as current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. The rating is not affected by the entity's expectations or by events after the reporting date (eg, receipt of a waiver or breach of a covenant). The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the "settlement" of an obligation.

Amendments to IAS 1, Practice Statement 2 and IAS 8.

The amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and help users of financial statements distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies.

Amendments to IAS 12 - Deferred Tax relating to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

These amendments require companies to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, result in equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences.

3.25.2 Standards issued not yet applied:

The following is a statement of the new standards and amendments to the applicable standards for the years beginning on or after January 1, 2024 with early application permitted, but the Company did not apply them when preparing these financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease Obligations in Sale and Leaseback Transactions.

These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to clarify how a company accounts for sale and leaseback transactions after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions in which some or all of the lease payments are considered to be variable lease payments depend on an index or rate that is highly probable.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Non-current liabilities with commitments and classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

These amendments explain how compliance with conditions with which a company must comply in the twelve months after the reporting period affects the classification of liabilities. These amendments are also intended to improve the information provided by the Company in relation to the liabilities subject to these Terms.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3-25 Changes in significant accounting policies and new standards (continued)

3.25.2 Standards issued not yet applied: (continued)

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier financing arrangements.

Amendments to IAS 27 – Non-convertibility.

The following are the new International Financial Reporting Standards for Sustainability Disclosure effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 AD and subject to the approval of the Saudi Organization for Auditors and Accountants.

IFRS (Sustainability 1) “General requirements for disclosure of financial information related to sustainability”

This standard includes the basic framework for disclosing material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities across an organization's value chain.

IFRS (Sustainability 2) “Climate-related disclosures”

This is the first objective standard issued that sets requirements for entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Company does not expect that the adoption of these new and revised standards and interpretations will have a material impact on its financial statements.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This item consists of the following:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Cash at banks – non restricted	2,654,693	44,902,086
Restricted cash at banks *	110,874,319	38,895,177
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>113,529,012</u>	<u>83,797,263</u>

* These balances are represented in the bank accounts registered for off-plan sales projects (Wafi). The use of this cash is limited to disbursement to those projects only and the cash collections related to them, and therefore they were considered cash and cash equivalents.

5. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Advance rental payments	19,300,000	19,300,000
VAT (debit)	14,867,074	1,125,898
Advance payment to suppliers	11,002,960	13,881,608
Advance payment for projects	8,222,665	2,073,943
Margin held against bank guarantees	6,730,000	7,730,000
Staff advances	2,349,480	2,521,476
Advance payments to ZATCA	2,112,267	2,112,267
Other receivable	4,553,912	908,135
	<u>69,138,358</u>	<u>49,653,327</u>

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6. REAL ESTATE HELD FOR SALE

A. This item represents lands held for sale as per company's board of directors' decision dated 31/12/2019. The lands are stated at cost and are not depreciated. The company obtains an evaluation by an independent and accredited valuer of the properties held for sale. The company's lands were valued as on December 31, 2023 at an amount of SR 10,355,038 (December 31, 2022 an amount of SR 13,000,000) using a fair value measurement by the Mumtalakati appraisal company under commercial registration No. 1010127299 and evaluation license for the valuator Abdullah Ali Al Shewaer No. 1210000540. The company also obtained an evaluation using a fair value measurement by the Manasat Real Estate company under commercial registration No. 1010952152 and evaluation license for the valuator Khaled Shaker Hamed Al Mubaid No. 1210000163 at an amount of SR 11,063,075 (December 31, 2022 an amount of SR 12,877,419).

B. The movement of this item during the year is summarized as follows:	<u>31 December</u>	<u>31 December</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,390,644	12,390,644
Provision for impairment losses	(2,035,606)	-
Balance at the ending of the year	<u>10,355,038</u>	<u>12,390,644</u>

7. MURABAHA INVESTMENT DEPOSITS

Murabaha investment deposits are represented in cash deposits with a local bank, the maturity date during the year 2023 AD. These deposits result in Murabaha revenues based on the commission rates agreed upon with the bank, at a Murabaha rate of 4.0054%. At year end of year 2023 the company liquidated all deposits to cash and cash equivalent.

8. ACCRUED REVENUE

The item represents the accrued revenues in the value of the works executed in excess of the collections (revenues accrued - Dar Sumou project) received from customers in return for the goods or services spent on the project. In the event that the company transfers the goods or services to the customer before the customer pays the consideration or before it becomes due, the value of the executed works is recorded in excess of the collections in exchange for the consideration earned.

The movement of this item during the year is summarized as follows:	<u>31 December</u>	<u>31 December</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	66,402,008	-
Revenue amount for the year	131,316,095	170,787,111
Collection	(150,900,586)	(104,385,103)
Balance at the ending of the year	<u>46,817,517</u>	<u>66,402,008</u>

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9. PROPERTY, AND EQUIPMENT - NET

	Improvement on leaseholds	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost					
The balance on 1 January 2023	4,493,958	4,146,338	1,778,909	1,842,960	12,262,165
Additions during the year	208,629	113,765	78,918	251,365	652,677
Disposal during the year	-	-	(5,939)	(153,000)	(158,939)
The balance on 31 December 2023	4,702,587	4,260,103	1,851,888	1,941,325	12,755,903
Accumulated depreciation					
The balance on 1 January 2023	3,940,102	4,069,649	1,445,207	1,023,931	10,478,889
Charge for the year	228,643	37,767	97,933	226,587	590,930
Disposal during the year	-	-	(5,939)	(153,000)	(158,939)
The balance on 31 December 2023	4,168,745	4,107,416	1,537,201	1,097,518	10,910,880
Net book value					
December 31, 2023	533,842	152,687	314,687	843,807	1,845,023

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9. PROPERTY, AND EQUIPMENT – NET (Continued)

	Improvement on leaseholds	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost					
The balance on 1 January 2022	4,173,915	4,064,223	1,614,256	1,399,350	11,251,744
Additions during the year	320,043	82,115	171,282	774,010	1,347,450
Disposal during the year	-	-	(6,629)	(330,400)	(337,029)
The balance on 31 December 2022	4,493,958	4,146,338	1,778,909	1,842,960	12,262,165
Accumulated depreciation					
The balance on 1 January 2022	3,728,813	4,051,270	1,371,460	1,153,261	10,304,804
Charge for the year	211,289	18,379	80,376	201,070	511,114
Disposal during the year	-	-	(6,629)	(330,400)	(337,029)
The balance on 31 December 2022	3,940,102	4,069,649	1,445,207	1,023,931	10,478,889
Net book value					
December 31, 2022	553,856	76,689	333,702	819,029	1,783,276

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10. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Lands	60,220,776	60,220,776
	<u>60,220,776</u>	<u>60,220,776</u>

Investment properties are evaluated annually by an accredited independent evaluation for investment properties. The company's lands were valued as on December 31, 2023 at an amount of SR 66,187,485 (December 31, 2022 an amount of SR 61,700,000) using a fair value measurement by Mumtalakati appraisal company under commercial registration No. 1010127299 and evaluation license for the valuator Abdullah Ali Al Shewaer No. 1210000540. The company also obtained an evaluation using a fair value measurement by the Manasat Real Estate company under commercial registration No. 1010952152 and evaluation license for the valuator Khaled Shaker Hamed Al Mubaid No. 1210000163 as at December 31, 2023 at an amount of SR 75,950,756 (December 31, 2022 an amount of SR 62,629,606).

A number of lands were mortgaged by a local bank, as part of the facilities agreement obtained by the company, with a total amount of SR 80 million (December 31, 2022 an amount of SR 114 million).

11. PROJECTS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Dar Sumou project (Note 11-a & 27)	12,960,306	36,579,119
Public Benefit Market Project (Note 11-b)	27,573,586	8,795,943
Total	<u>40,533,892</u>	<u>45,375,062</u>

A) Project under development item represents the costs incurred in the Dar Sumou project to build and sell 412 villas in the city of Jeddah on the lands of the Ministry of Housing allocated to Sumou Real Estate Company.

Below are the project details:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	36,579,119	67,297,279
Development, implementation and construction costs incurred	91,929,101	119,561,166
Total	<u>128,508,220</u>	<u>186,858,445</u>
Work performed during the year (note 25)	<u>(115,547,914)</u>	<u>(150,279,326)</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2023	<u>12,960,306</u>	<u>36,579,119</u>

B) Project under development item represents the costs incurred in the Public Benefit Market Project Which belongs to the subsidiary company (Al-Mahafel Trading and Contracting Company Limited).

Below are the project details:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,795,943	-
Development, implementation and construction costs incurred	18,777,643	8,795,943
Balance as of December 31, 2023	<u>27,573,586</u>	<u>8,795,943</u>

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12. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS AND LEASE OBLIGATIONS - NET

The subsidiary company (Al-Mahafeel Trading and Contracting Company Ltd.) leased a land from the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs (the Holy Capital Municipality - Asfan Municipality) at an annual rent of SR 1,321,750 and for a period of 25 years, with a total value of SR 33,043,750. The current value of the rental payments was recorded on 3.5% interest rate basis and no other contractual terms.

a) The following table shows the right-of-use balance of assets in addition to the depreciation charged as follows:

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cost</u>			
The balance as at January 01, 2023	21,784,442	1,408,825	23,193,267
The balance as at December 31, 2023	21,784,442	1,408,825	23,193,267
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
The balance as at January 01, 2023	(1,742,756)	(719,779)	(2,462,535)
Charge for the year	(871,378)	(517,644)	(1,389,022)
The balance as at December 31, 2023	(2,614,134)	(1,237,423)	(3,851,557)
<u>Net book value</u>			
As at 31 December 2023	19,170,308	171,402	19,341,710
	<u>Land</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cost</u>			
The balance as at January 01, 2022	21,784,442	795,847	22,580,289
Additions during the year	-	612,978	612,978
The balance as at December 31, 2022	21,784,442	1,408,825	23,193,267
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>			
The balance as at January 01, 2022	(871,378)	(265,282)	(1,136,660)
Charge for the year	(871,378)	(454,497)	(1,325,875)
The balance as at December 31, 2022	(1,742,756)	(719,779)	(2,462,535)
<u>Net book value</u>			
As at 31 December 2022	20,041,686	689,046	20,730,732

b) The lease obligations as at the end of the year are as follows:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Non-current lease obligations	18,725,397	19,749,167
Current lease obligations	1,433,750	1,534,017
Total lease obligations	20,159,147	21,283,184

The movement for the lease obligations as follows

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	21,283,184	21,764,784
Finance cost charged	734,353	763,812
Addition of lease liabilities during the year	-	612,978
Lease liabilities paid during the year	(1,858,390)	(1,858,390)
Total lease obligations at end of the year	20,159,147	21,283,184

The finance cost recognized from lease obligations during the year ended 31 December 2023 amounted to SR 734,353 (2022 amounted to SR 763,812)

c) The depreciation of the right to use assets has been charged as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
General and administrative expenses	517,644	454,497
Cost of revenue	871,378	871,378
	1,389,022	1,325,875

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13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS - NET

The following table shows the movement of intangible assets, which are represented in the value of accounting programs and real estate project management program as follows:

	Software	Total
<u>Cost</u>		
The balance as at January 01, 2023	1,233,454	1,233,454
Additions during the year	-	-
The balance as at December 31, 2023	1,233,454	1,233,454
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>		
The balance as at January 01, 2023	(446,766)	(446,766)
Charge for the year	(246,690)	(246,690)
The balance as at December 31, 2023	(693,456)	(693,456)
<u>Net book value</u>		
As at 31 December 2023	539,998	539,998
	Software	Total
<u>Cost</u>		
The balance as at January 01, 2022	1,233,454	1,233,454
The balance as at December 31, 2022	1,233,454	1,233,454
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>		
The balance as at January 01, 2022	(200,075)	(200,075)
Charge for the year	(246,691)	(246,691)
The balance as at December 31, 2022	(446,766)	(446,766)
<u>Net book value</u>		
As at 31 December 2022	786,688	786,688

14. INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES DESIGNATED BY EQUITY METHOD

The investments in companies designated by equity method are as follows:

	<u>Actual Ownership</u>		<u>31 December</u>	<u>31 December</u>
	<u>Percentage</u>		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>		
Investments in Western Dhahiat Company (14-a)	25%	25%	272,734,858	296,518,530
Investments in Tanal Real Estate Development and Investment Company (14-b)	10%	10%	34,197,880	33,345,057
			306,932,738	329,863,587

a) Investments in Western Dhahiat Company:

- The company owns 25% of the net assets of the Western Dhahiat Company, which operates mainly in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the investment was treated using the equity method.
- Western Dhahiat Company is a limited liability company with a capital of SR 100,000. The address of the company's head office is in Jeddah. The company's activity is in the general construction of residential buildings, and non-residential buildings, the purchase and sale of land and real estate, and its division, and off-plan sales activities.
- The return on investment in the associate was calculated based on the audited financial statement for the year ending on December 31, 2023.

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14. INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES DESIGNATED BY EQUITY METHOD (Continued)

a) Investments in Western Dhahyat Company: (continued)

The financial information of the associate company is summarized as follows:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Total assets	1,092,246,784	1,186,298,675
Total liabilities	1,307,350	224,550
Equity	1,090,939,434	1,186,074,125
Revenue	-	-
Expenses	(22,318,029)	(3,389,918)
Net loss	(22,318,029)	(3,389,918)
Other comprehensive loss	(72,816,662)	84,183,542

The investment movement

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Beginning balance for the year	296,518,530	276,320,125
Company's share of net loss for the year	(5,579,506)	(847,480)
Company's share of other comprehensive (loss) income for the year	(18,204,166)	21,045,885
Balance at the end of the year	272,734,858	296,518,530

b) Investments in Tanal Company for Investment and Real Estate Development

Tanal Real Estate Development and Investment Company is a limited liability company with a capital of 100,000 Saudi riyals. The address of the company's head office is in Riyadh. The company's activity is the management and leasing of residential and non-residential properties owned or leased.

Sumou Real Estate Company owns 40% voting rights in Tanal Real Estate Investment and Development Company on operational and administrative decisions, and this was considered as a significant influence due to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tanal Investment and Real Estate Development Company is the Chairman of the Board of Directors for Sumou Real Estate and Sumou Holding Company and also the member of board of directors in Tanal company is the deputy chairman of the board for sumou real estate company, and thus the investment was treated using the equity method.

Summary of the consolidated financial information of Tanal for Real Estate Investment and Development Company and its subsidiary (Ruba Buildings Real Estate Company)

The consolidated financial statements of this company and its subsidiary are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The accounting policies used in preparing the consolidated financial statements of the associate are consistent with those of Sumou Real Estate Company.

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Summary of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:		
Total Assets	352,294,129	355,833,444
Total liability	10,315,327	22,382,877
Equity	341,978,802	333,450,567
Revenues	269,468,246	563,625,557
Net profit for the year	140,528,234	274,525,567
Total comprehensive income for the year	140,528,234	274,525,567
Company's share of profit for the year	14,052,823	27,452,557

The share in net profit and share in other comprehensive income has been calculated based on the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 of Tanal Investment and Real Estate Development Company.

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14. INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES THROUGH EQUITY METHOD (continued)

b) Investments in Tanal Company for Investment and Real Estate Development (continued)

<u>The investment movement</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Beginning balance for the year	33,345,057	65,007,048
Recovery of additional capital	-	(19,814,548)
Dividends Received	(13,200,000)	(39,300,000)
Share of profit for the year	14,052,823	27,452,557
Balance at the end of the year	34,197,880	33,345,057

c) The company's share of the results of the companies invested in by the equity method:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Western Dhahiat Company note 14-A	(5,579,506)	(847,480)
Tanal Real Estate Development and Investment Company note 14-B	14,052,823	27,452,557
	8,473,317	26,605,077

15. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2023 are represented as follows:

A) In-kind investments in the form of units in the Sumou Dhahiat Real Estate Fund project (closed private real estate fund) in the amount of 15,201,967 Saudi riyals as of December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022: zero Saudi riyals), which were acquired at the end of the third quarter of 2023 amounted 15,201,967 Saudi riyals and there was change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income during the period amounted 681,224 Saudi riyals to become the investment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2023 amounted 14,520,743 Saudi riyals .

B) In-kind investments in the form of units in the Alinma Al-Madina Real Estate Fund project (closed private real estate fund) in the amount of 19,427,660 Saudi riyals as of December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022: zero Saudi riyals), which were acquired at the end of the third quarter of 2023 amounted 19,427,660 Saudi riyals and there was change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income during the period amounted 3,439,381 Saudi riyals to become the investment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2023 amounted 15,988,279 Saudi riyals.

C) In-kind investments in the form of units in the Alinma Ajyad Real Estate Fund project (closed private real estate fund) in the amount of 30,000,000 Saudi riyals as of December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022: zero Saudi riyals), as it was acquired at the end of the third quarter of 2023 and there was no change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income.

D) In-kind investments in the form of units in the Alinma Al Taif Real Estate Fund project (closed private real estate fund) in the amount of 21,470,000 Saudi riyals as of December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022: zero Saudi riyals), as it was acquired at the end of the fourth quarter of 2023 and there was no change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income

The movement on the investment is as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Fair value on the acquisition date (acquisition cost) - Sumou Dhahiat Real Estate Fund	15,201,967	-
Fair value on the acquisition date (acquisition cost) - Alinma Al Madinah Real Estate Fund	19,427,660	-
Fair value on the acquisition date (acquisition cost) - Alinma Ajyad Real Estate Fund	30,000,000	-
Fair value on the acquisition date (acquisition cost) - Alinma Al Taif Real Estate Fund	21,470,000	-
Change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income - Sumou Dhahiat Real Estate Fund	(681,224)	-
Change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income - Alinma Al Madinah Real Estate Fund	(3,439,381)	-
Balance as at the end of the year	81,979,022	-

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16. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Retention	16,967,707	6,803,990
Advance payments from customers	4,800,000	4,800,000
General provision	3,864,447	2,364,447
Accrued bonus	1,865,934	1,281,916
Allowances for board members	879,033	827,000
Accrued Vacations and tickets	459,612	443,437
Other payables	636,260	373,877
	<u>29,472,993</u>	<u>16,894,667</u>

17. ZAKAT PROVISION

A) Zakat assessment status:

The company received letters of amendment for the years from 2016 to 2018 on July 16, 2020, in the amount of 21,998,593 riyals. The company paid an amount of 5,668,558 Saudi riyals and objected to the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority on 25/01/1442H corresponding to September 13, 2020, and a lawsuit was filed with the General Secretariat of the Tax Committees on November 8, 2020 in the amount of 16,330,035 Saudi riyals, The case was ruled in favor of the company and the decision of the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority was cancelled. The decision was implemented by the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority and the amount of 16,330,035 Saudi Riyals that was objected has been deleted at the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority and the General Secretariat of Tax Committees.

The company received letters of amendment for the years 2019 and 2020 on October 12, 2021, amounting to 12,119,787 Saudi riyals. The company paid an amount of 3,670,719 Saudi riyals and objected to the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority on December 9, 2021 for an amount of 8,449,068 Saudi riyals, According to the Zakat advisor, a ruling was made in favor of the company in the preliminary committee, and the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority appealed the decision, and up to date, the appeal decision has not been issued.

And based on the opinion of the zakat advisor of the company, there is no need to record a provision during the current period in return for the obligation.

B) The movement of the zakat provision:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	4,958,878	2,445,894
Charge during the year	5,968,510	4,958,878
Paid during the year	(4,958,878)	(1,581,447)
Transferred to general provision	-	(864,447)
Provision balance at the end of the year	<u>5,968,510</u>	<u>4,958,878</u>

C) Zakat base:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Shareholders equity	478,757,393	440,201,532
Accruals and Provisions	185,600,717	85,628,910
Non-Currant assets	(542,667,137)	(398,786,542)
Adjusted net profit for the year note 17-D	113,268,098	67,363,565
zakat base	<u>234,959,071</u>	<u>194,407,465</u>
Calculated zakat	<u>5,968,510</u>	<u>4,958,878</u>

- Zakat is calculated based on the adjusted net profit or the zakat base, whichever is greater.

- Zakat is calculated from the adjusted net profit at 2.5%, while the zakat base is calculated from the zakat base minus the adjusted net profit at 2.577683% and 2.5% from the adjusted net profit.

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17. ZAKAT PROVISION (continued)

D) Adjusted net income for the year:

The adjustment to the adjusted net profit for the year is as follows:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Net profit for the year	108,645,317	92,321,506
Provisions made during the year	4,291,741	1,647,136
Other adjustments	331,040	(26,605,077)
Adjusted net profit for the year	113,268,098	67,363,565

E) Zakat status:

- Sumou Real estate Company submitted the zakat declaration for the year 2022 and obtained zakat certificate valid up to 10/10/1445H corresponding to 30/04/2024.
- Mahafel Trading and Contracting Limited Company submitted the zakat declaration for the year 2022 and obtained zakat certificate valid up to 10/10/1445 H corresponding to 30/04/2024.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The related parties are represented in the dealings with the associate company, non-executive members of the board of directors, and senior management employees of the company, where the employees of the higher management are the persons who exercise authority and responsibility in planning, managing and monitoring the company's activities, directly or indirectly, including the managers.

During the normal course of its business, the company had the following important transactions with major related parties during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 2022. As follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Sumou Holding company	Main Shareholder
Adeer Holding Company	Affiliate company
Adeer Asar Real Estate Company	Affiliate company
Adeer Real Estate Company	Affiliate company
Asmou Real Estate Development Company	Affiliate company
Riyadah Gulf Management Company	Affiliate company
Buna Al Jazira for contracting Co.	Affiliate company
Western Dahiet Company	Associate company
Sumou dahiet Real Estate Fund	Entity associated with board of directors
Alinma Al Madinah Real Estate Fund	Entity associated with board of directors
Alinma Ajyad Real Estate Fund	Entity associated with board of directors
Alinma Al Taif Real Estate Fund	Entity associated with board of directors

- The transactions and amounts related thereto for the period ended on:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Nature of the transaction</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Sumou holding company	Revenues	18,961,409	53,669,712
Sumou holding company	Expenses on behalf	1,358,542	-
Asmou Real Estate Development Company	Revenues	15,000,000	6,500,000
Adeer Holding Company	Revenues – in kind*	-	23,941,196
Adeer Holding Company	Revenues	41,000,000	26,432,755
Adeer Asar Real Estate Company	Revenue	4,870,433	1,089,174
Adeer Asar Real Estate Company	Advance payments	6,547,060	1,817,492
Riyadah Gulf Management Company	Administrative services	1,200,000	1,200,000
Adeer Holding Company	Rents	509,565	536,640
Western Dahiet Company	Revenues – in kind (15-a)	15,201,967	-
Sumou dahiet Real Estate Fund	Revenues – in cash	18,000,000	-
Alinma Al Madinah Real Estate Fund	Advance revenue**	19,427,660	-
Alinma Ajyad Real Estate Fund	Advance revenue***	30,000,000	-
Alinma Al Taif Real Estate Fund	Advance revenue****	21,470,000	-
Buna Al Jazira for contracting Co.	Contracting works	21,230,693	-

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18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

– Remunerations of Managers and Senior Management Staff:

Senior management is represented by senior members of the Board of Directors and senior executives in the company who have the powers and responsibilities of planning, directing and controlling the company's activities. The following are the benefits and rewards of senior management employees.

Description	Nature of the transaction	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Members of the Board of Directors and other committees	Allowances for attending meetings and bonuses	977,504	989,181
Senior management staff	Salaries, allowances and incentives	5,164,113	4,214,400

A- Due from related parties as of December 31, represented by the following:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Adeer Holding Company*	29,291,484	32,247,290
Sumou dahiet Real Estate Fund	20,700,000	-
Asmou Real Estate Development Company	15,000,000	-
	<u>64,991,484</u>	<u>32,247,290</u>

*Due from a related party is represented in in-kind investments in the form of shares in the Akhayal scheme project in the eastern region, amounting to 29,291,484 Saudi riyals as of December 31, 2023, and the details of the movement on the investment are as follows:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Balance at beginning of the year/ The fair value at the acquisition date	32,247,290	23,941,196
The change in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income	(2,955,806)	8,306,094
Balance at the end of the year	<u>29,291,484</u>	<u>32,247,290</u>

The company determined the fair value of the share as of December 31, 2023 at 29,291,484 Saudi riyals by a real estate appraiser accredited by the Saudi Authority for Certified Valuers (Taqeem), which is Tathamin Professional Real Estate Appraisal Company, with a license for the appraiser, Abdulaziz Muhammad Zamzami, No. 1210000009. The company also obtained an appraisal from Another office using fair value measurement by the United Wasm Real Estate Valuation Company with a valuation license for the valuer, Abdul Wahab Majid Al Sharida, No. 1210001174.

B- Due to related parties is represented by the following:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Alinma Agyad Real Estate Fund (note 15-c)	30,000,000	-
Alinma Al Taif Real Estate Fund (note 15- d)	21,470,000	-
Buna Al Jazira for contracting Co.	21,230,693	-
Alinma Al Madinah Real Estate Fund (note 15- b)	19,427,660	-
Adeer Asar Real Estate Co	6,547,060	1,817,492
Sumou Holding Company	1,358,542	-
	<u>100,033,955</u>	<u>1,817,492</u>

** The revenues received in advance from the Alinma Al Madinah Real Estate Fund represent fees for managing and developing the project land in the form of in-kind units in the fund for the development manager with a nominal value of 19,427,660 Saudi riyals during the entire development period and are due in stages according to the completion criteria specified in the development agreement.

*** The revenues received in advance from the Alinma Agyad Real Estate Fund represent fees for managing and developing the project land in the form of in-kind units in the fund for the development manager with a nominal value of 30,000,000 Saudi riyals during the entire development period and are due in stages according to the completion criteria specified in the development agreement.

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18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

**** The revenues received in advance from the Alinma Al Taif Real Estate Fund represent fees for managing and developing the project land in the form of in-kind units in the fund for the development manager with a nominal value of 21,470,000 Saudi riyals during the entire development period and are due in stages according to the completion criteria specified in the development agreement.

19. LAND OBLIGATIONS AGAINST PROJECT UNDER DEVELOPMENT

A) land obligations against project under development represent the cost of the land, amounting to 73,271,772 Saudi riyals allocated by the National Housing Company in favor of the company with a total of 104,766 square meters of the Hamdaniya project, where the agreement stipulates the transfer of 10% of the balance of the project's escrow account after the lapse of six calendar months from delivery of the project land and 10% of the total proceeds from the sale of residential units in the project. The company has estimated the sale proceeds on the best expectations and estimates for the year ending on December 31, 2023 (note 27).

B) Dar Sumou project land obligations:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
land obligations against project under development – Noncurrent portion	-	14,654,354
land obligations against project under development – Current portion	<u>73,271,772</u>	<u>58,617,418</u>
Total land obligations against project under development	<u>73,271,772</u>	<u>73,271,772</u>

The current part of the land obligations for a project under development has been classified based on the management's estimates of the payments expected to be received within 12 months on the escrow account and the transfer of 10% of its escrow account to the Ministry.

20. ADVANCE PAYMENTS FROM CUSTOMERS

This item represents the amounts received from buyers and financing agencies in the project escrow account for the purchase of housing units under the off-plan sale (Wafi) system, In addition to the amounts received by lessees of the public benefit market project.

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Advance payment from customers – Al Aseila Project	16,136,400	-
Advance payment from customers – Al Aaly Project	212,963	-
Advance payment from customers – Public Benefit Market Project	<u>1,825,581</u>	-
	<u>18,174,944</u>	-

21. EMPLOYEES BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS

The actuarial valuation was performed by Opal Actuarial Services and was conducted using the projected credit unit. The main assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Discount rate	4.75%	4.25%
Salary growth rate	3.0%	3.0%

The movement on employee benefit obligations is as follows:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Beginning balance	3,550,667	3,500,903
Interest Cost	149,569	81,667
The current service cost	606,566	565,469
Actuarial (losses) gain for employee benefits obligations	199,566	(128,945)
Paid during the year	<u>(62,800)</u>	<u>(468,427)</u>
Ending balance	<u>4,443,568</u>	<u>3,550,667</u>

Sensitivity analysis of defined employee benefit obligations

assumptions	Salary increase rate		Discount rate	
	0.1% Increase	0.1% Decrease	0.1% Increase	0.1% Decrease
31 December 2023	4,703,444	4,207,644	4,213,498	4,701,472
31 December 2022	3,754,966	3,365,602	3,369,373	3,754,447

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22. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's share capital is SAR 375 million as at December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022: SAR 375 million), consisting of 37.5 million shares as at December 31, 2023 (2022: 37.5 million shares) issued and fully paid, with a par value of SAR 10 Saudi share.

23. REVALUATION RESERVE FOR INVESTMENTS THROUGH OCI

The movement of this item is as follows:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Beginning balance	6,221,116	(23,130,863)
Change in the fair value of financial assets through OCI - Company share of Akhayal project (note 18-a)	(2,955,806)	8,306,094
Change in the fair value of financial assets through OCI - Sumou Dhahiat Real Estate Fund (note 15-a)	(681,224)	-
Change in the fair value of financial assets through OCI – Al Inma Madina Real Estate Fund (note 15-b)	(3,439,381)	-
Company share from OCI from investee company (Western dahiat) note (14- a)	(18,204,166)	21,045,885
Ending balance	<u>(19,059,461)</u>	<u>6,221,116</u>

24. REVENUE

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Revenue from real estate projects – Dar Sumou	131,316,095	170,787,111
Real Estate Projects management fees	113,033,809	67,632,837
Revenue from construction work	29,468,566	44,000,000
	<u>273,818,470</u>	<u>282,419,948</u>

Total revenue from related party amounted 113,033,809 Saudi riyals for the year ended December 31, 2023 which represents 41% from the total revenue (2022: 111,632,837 Saudi riyals which represents 40% from the total revenue) (Note 18).

25. COST OF REVENUE

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Cost of real estate projects – Dar Sumou	115,547,914	150,279,326
Construction work costs	22,101,424	40,000,000
Salaries, wages and related benefits	15,651,290	12,328,922
Bonus and incentives	1,902,905	1,750,786
Depreciation of right of use assets (12-C)	871,378	871,378
Other	1,691,343	493,585
	<u>157,766,254</u>	<u>205,723,997</u>

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26. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Legal and professional fees	3,455,487	3,025,299
Salaries and related benefits	2,908,148	2,641,483
Impairment loss for Real estate held for sale	2,035,606	-
General provision	1,500,000	1,000,000
Board of directors bonuses	977,504	989,181
Subscription fees	622,612	431,669
Depreciation of property and equipment	590,930	511,114
Depreciation of the right of use assets (Note 12-C)	517,644	454,497
Bonus and incentives	339,491	272,874
Amortization of intangible assets	246,690	246,691
Other	2,032,659	1,030,513
	<u>15,226,771</u>	<u>10,603,321</u>

27. PROJECT UNDER DEVELOPMENT – DAR SUMOU PROJECT

Sumou Real Estate Company entered into an agreement with the National Housing Company on August 19, 2020, a sub-agreement development agreement for the areas of land allocated to the Sumou Real Estate Company in Jeddah in the Al Hamdaniya housing project, which is being implemented on the Ministry's lands in Jeddah. The following are some of the important clauses of the agreement:

- 1- The commitment of Smou Real Estate Company to develop the sub-project to provide and sell housing units for the benefit of the beneficiaries in accordance with the executive plan for the development of the sub-project.
- 2- Selling off-plan housing units in the sub-project to the beneficiaries, their financiers, or the entities that follow the financiers, according to Wafi rules.
- 3- Smou Real Estate Company provided a bank guarantee in favor of the National Housing Company, amounting to 30,999,970 Saudi riyals, and it's recovered during the subsequent period.
- 4- Obtaining all necessary licenses and approvals for the implementation of the sub-project from the relevant authorities within the scope of the superstructure works.
- 5- Transferring the total financial value of the sub-project's land areas after the lapse of six Gregorian months starting from handing over the sub-project land to Smou Real Estate Company. Thus, Smou Real Estate Company is obligated to transfer a sum of money equivalent to 10% of the balance of the sub-project escrow account at the end of the day following the lapse of the stipulated six-month period. Also, Sumou Real Estate Company is obligated to transfer a sum of money equivalent to 10% of the total proceeds from the sale of housing units in the sub-project, which flows to the project's escrow account during each month following the stipulated six months.
- 6- Sumou Real Estate Company is obligated to complete the payment of the total value of the sub-project's land areas before the lapse of 42 months from the date of handing over the project land to Sumou Real Estate Company, or on the date of completing the project and selling its residential units, which it comes first.
- 7- The title deed of the sub-project land allocated to Sumou Real Estate Company under this agreement remains in the name of the Ministry and in its name.
- 8- The National Housing Company obtaining a financial consideration of 3% of the total value of the housing units in the project according to the price approved for marketing to the beneficiaries (the price is inclusive of value-added tax and the value of the residential land on which the housing unit is located in cases where the Ministry requests the recovery of the value of the land on which the housing unit is located. The National Housing Company obtains it for that financial consideration by allocating 3% of the total value of each exchange document to be disbursed from the sub-project escrow account.
- 9- The area of the land on which the project is to be built was determined with an area of 104.766 square meters, as stated in Annex No. 1 of the agreement.
- 10- The real estate development sub-agreement signed on August 19, 2020 includes 412 housing units, and the name of the sub-real estate development project according to the agreement is Dar Smou Project.

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28. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share relating to net income has been calculated by dividing the net income for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year, which amounted to 37.5 million shares as on December 31, 2023(December 31, 2022: 37.5 million shares).

Diluted earnings per share has been calculated by dividing the net profit for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for the potential dilution of ordinary shares. As there is no contingent liability for equity instruments, the diluted earnings per share are not different from basic earnings per share.

29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2023, the Company has contingent liabilities in the form of letters of guarantee amounting to SR 127,995,555 (December 31, 2022: SR 124,976,860).

30. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The segment information is attributable to the Company's activities and business as approved by Company's management to be used as a basis for the financial reporting preparation and consistent with the internal reporting process. Transactions between the business segments are conducted as another parties' transaction.

Segments' assets, liabilities and the operational activities comprise items that are directly attributable to certain segment and items that can reasonably be allocated between various business segments. Unallocated items are included under joint assets and liabilities.

The company has developed the following reports and sectors which all operate in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Real estate projects Development: This section of business deals with real estate projects mostly accomplished by the company with the help of subcontractors.

Real Estate Project Management: This sector constitutes real estate project management. These project are owned by real estate developers and the company charges them only for management fees.

Investments: This represents the company's direct and indirect investments in real estate and project development, which can be sold before or after the completion of development work.

The following summary financial information sector in Saudi Riyal according to the nature of the activity:

	Real estate projects development	Real estate project management	Investments	Joint assets and liabilities	Total
<u>As of 31 December 2023:</u>					
Total assets	287,762,614	42,601,402	488,779,058	30,970,344	850,113,418
Total liabilities	212,504,605	11,347,060	70,897,660	19,587,906	314,337,231
Revenue	160,784,661	113,033,809	-	-	273,818,470
Gross profit	22,263,945	93,788,271	-	-	116,052,216
<u>As of 31 December 2022:</u>					
Total assets	204,272,253	7,730,000	449,722,297	56,526,103	718,250,653
Total liabilities	163,616,509	6,617,492	-	14,437,129	184,671,130
Revenue	214,787,111	67,632,837	-	-	282,419,948
Gross profit	23,636,407	53,059,544	-	-	76,695,951

31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities are exposed to various financial risks such as fair value measurement, credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and capital management risk. Management reviews and approves policies to manage each of these risks, which are summarized as follows:

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount at which an asset is sold or a liability settled between willing parties in the arm's length transactions at the date there is a presumption that the Group is a going concern entity where there is no intention or requirement to materially reduce the volume of its operations or to conduct a transaction on adverse terms.

A financial instrument is considered to be listed in the active market if the quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an intermediary, industry group, pricing services or regulatory body, and these prices represent market transactions that have occurred on an active and regular basis on a commercial basis.

When measuring fair value, the company uses observable market information whenever possible to the inputs used in valuation methods as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can be obtained on the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for assets or liabilities directly (e.g. prices) or indirectly derived from prices.

Level 3: inputs for assets or liabilities not based on observable market information (non-observable inputs).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the difficulty that an entity encounters in raising funds to meet commitments related to financial instruments. Liquidity risk can result from the inability to sell a financial asset quickly at an amount close to its fair value.

Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring it on a regular basis to ensure that funds are available to meet the company's future commitment.

Capital risk management

Management policy is to maintain an adequate capital base in order to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to maintain the future development of its business. Management monitors the return on the capital used and the level of dividends distributed to shareholders.

In managing capital, the company aims to:

- To protect the entity's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and interest to other stakeholders.
- Provide sufficient returns for shareholders

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in prevailing market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and stocks prices affecting the company's income or the value of its financial instruments. Market risk management aims to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable limits while maximizing returns.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognized assets and liabilities are denominated in currencies other than the company's currency. Most of the company's transactions are made in Saudi Riyals. The Company's management believes that its exposure to foreign currency risk is not significant.

Other Prices risk

The Company is exposed to price risk from its investments in the equity of other companies. The Company retains these investments for strategic purposes and not for trading purposes and the Company does not trade in those investments.

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31. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party will fail to discharge an obligation and will cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk on its bank balances and accounts receivable as follows:

	<u>31 December</u> <u>2023</u>	<u>31 December</u> <u>2022</u>
Cash at banks	113,529,012	83,797,263
Accounts receivable	33,888,850	-
	<u>147,417,862</u>	<u>83,797,263</u>

32. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In the opinion of the management, there were no significant subsequent events after December 31, 2023 and up to the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors that might have a material impact on the financial statements as on December 31, 2023.

33. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation in the current period.

34. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 Ramadan 1445H (March 21, 2024).