FORSA CAPITAL COMPANY CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY
(JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

RIYADH – KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2024 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024

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RSM Allied Accountants Professional Services Co.

Riyadh - Olaya District - Al Oruba Street
1st Floor, Building No. 3193
P.O. Box 8335, Riyadh - 12333
Tel.: +966 11 416 9361
Fax: +966 11 416 9349
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
www.rsmksa.com
C.R : 4030228773

شركة ار اس ام المحاسبون المتحدون للإستشارات المهنية

الريـاض – حي العليا - طريق العروبة
مبنى رقم ٣١٩٣ ، الطابق الأول
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هـاتف:٩٣٦١ ٤١٦ ١١ ٩٦٦+
فاكس:٩٣٤٩ ٤١٦ ١١ ٩٦٦+
المملكة العربية السعودية
www.rsmksa.com
س.ت ٤٠٣٠٢٢٨٧٧٣

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Forsa Capital Company Closed Joint Stock Company
(Joint Stock Company)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Forsa Capital Company Closed Joint Stock Company (Joint Stock Company) (“the Company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024 and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (“SOCPA”).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “*Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*” section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that are relevant to our audit of the Company’s financial statements and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note (1) in the accompanying financial statements, which describes the Company changed its fiscal year to start on the first of January and end by the end of December of each year. Accordingly, the Company's financial statements were prepared for the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024 (six months), with comparative figures for the year ending 30 June 2024 (twelve months). Our opinion on this matter has not been modified.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and publications issued by SOCPA and Regulations for Companies and the Company’s articles of association and for such internal control as management determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Shareholders of
Forsa Capital Company Closed Joint Stock Company
(Joint Stock Company)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor`s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor`s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 financial statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains 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 a 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 internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

RSM Allied Accountants Professional Services

C.R.4030228773

Mohammed Bin Farhan Bin Nader
License No. 435
Riyadh, Kingdom Saudi Arabia
27th Ramadan 1446 AH (corresponding to 27th March 2025)

FORSA CAPITAL COMPANY CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY
(JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024
(SAUDI RIYALS)

	Notes	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	**36,153**	28,115
Investment properties	6	**3,350,000**	2,949,000
Work in progress	7	**95,736**	63,861
Prepaid service fees	10	**12,890,000**	12,890,000
Total non-current assets		**16,371,889**	15,930,976
Current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - FVTPL	8	**7,147,053**	7,398,667
Due from related parties	9-A	**-**	3,836,004
Prepaid expenses and other assets	11	**439,811**	125,033
Accounts receivable	12	**402,500**	510,000
Cash at banks	13	**17,575,589**	27,602
Total current assets		**25,564,953**	11,897,306
Total assets		**41,936,842**	27,828,282
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	1	**2,500,000**	2,500,000
Statutory reserve	15	**410,999**	410,999
Retained earnings		**578,493**	1,763,262
Total equity		**3,489,492**	4,674,261
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Defined employees' benefit plan obligations	16	**87,615**	107,437
Refundable deposits	17	**22,000,000**	22,000,000
Total non-current liabilities		**22,087,615**	22,107,437
Current liabilities			
Due to related parties	9-B	**15,336,844**	-
Contract liabilities	14	**740,362**	640,362
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	18	**21,198**	98,096
Accounts payable		**200,781**	93,439
Zakat and income tax provision	19	**60,550**	214,687
Total current liabilities		**16,359,735**	1,046,584
Total liabilities		**38,447,350**	23,154,021
Total equity and liabilities		**41,936,842**	27,828,282

The accompanying notes (1) to (29) form an integral part of these financial statements

FORSA CAPITAL COMPANY CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY
(JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2024 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024
(Saudi Riyals)

	Notes	**For the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024**	For the year ended 30 June 2024
Profit or loss			
Revenue	20	**200,000**	1,812,001
Cost of revenue	21	**(1,226,555)**	(1,443,917)
Gross (loss) / profit		**(1,026,555)**	368,084
General and administrative expenses	22	**(348,079)**	(782,165)
Net (loss) from main operations		**(1,374,634)**	(414,081)
Gains on revaluation of investment properties	6	**401,000**	137,000
Realized gains / (losses) on sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss	8	**1,984**	(13,100)
Unrealized (losses) / gains on investments at fair value through profit or loss	8	**(209,206)**	540,758
Dividends from investments at fair value through profit or loss		**1,612**	11,625
Other (loss) / income	23	**(1,238)**	83,444
Net (loss) / profit before zakat		**(1,180,482)**	345,646
Zakat and income tax	19	**(4,287)**	(56,307)
Net (loss) / profit for the period / year		**(1,184,769)**	289,339
Other comprehensive (loss) / income			
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the period / year		**(1,184,769)**	289,339
Earnings per share			
Earnings per share from (net loss) / profit for the period/ year	24	**(0.47)**	0.14

The accompanying notes (1) to (29) form an integral part of these financial statements

FORSA CAPITAL COMPANY CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY
(JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2024 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024
(Saudi Riyals)

	Share capital	Statutory Reserve	Retained earnings	Total
30 June 2024				
Balance as at 1 July 2024	2,000,000	410,999	1,473,923	3,884,922
Increase in share capital	500,000	-	-	500,000
Net profit for the year	-	-	289,339	289,339
Balance as at 30 June 2024	**2,500,000**	**410,999**	**1,763,262**	**4,674,261**
Net loss for the period	**-**	**-**	**(1,184,769)**	**(1,184,769)**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**2,500,000**	**410,999**	**578,493**	**3,489,492**

The accompanying notes (1) to (29) form an integral part of these financial statements

FORSA CAPITAL COMPANY CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY
(JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 2024 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	**For the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024**	For the year ended 30 June 2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss) / profit for the period / year before zakat		**(1,180,482)**	345,646
Adjustments for non-cash items			
Depreciation of property and equipment	**5**	**9,771**	16,675
Losses / (gains) on sale of property and equipment	**23**	**15,549**	(16,237)
Gains on revaluation of investment properties	**6**	**(401,000)**	(137,000)
Realized (gains) / losses on sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss	**8-B**	**(1,984)**	13,100
Unrealized loss / (gains) on investments at fair value through profit or loss	**8-B**	**209,206**	(540,758)
Dividends from investments at fair value through profit or loss		**(1,612)**	(11,625)
Expected credit loss for account receivables	**12**	**57,500**	
Derecognition of contract assets		**-**	200,000
Defined employees' benefit plan obligations charged	**16**	**61,140**	55,049
Cash flows after adjusting non-cash transactions		**(1,231,912)**	(75,150)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Prepaid expenses and other assets		**(314,778)**	57,859
Accounts receivable		**50,000**	(320,250)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		**(76,898)**	80,267
Contract liabilities		**100,000**	(962,001)
Accounts payable		**107,342**	53,189
Cash used in main activities		**(1,366,246)**	(1,166,086)
Defined employees' benefit plan obligations paid	**16**	**(80,962)**	(2,696)
Zakat and income tax paid	**19-C**	**(158,424)**	(220,557)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(1,605,632)**	(1,389,339)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property and equipment	**5**	**(33,358)**	(3,053)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		**-**	52,450
Additions to work in progress	**7**	**(31,875)**	(63,861)
Additions to financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**8-B**	**(5,598)**	(344,401)
Proceeds from sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss	**8-B**	**49,990**	755,442
Proceeds from dividends from investments at fair value through profit or loss		**1,612**	11,625
Net cash (used in) / from investing activities		**(19,229)**	408,202
Cash flows from financing activities			
Changes in related parties		**19,172,848**	(106,004)
Capital increase		**-**	500,000
Net cash from financing activities		**19,172,848**	393,996
Net change in cash at banks		**17,547,987**	(587,141)
Cash at banks at the beginning of the year		**27,602**	614,743
Cash at banks at the ending of the period / year		**17,575,589**	27,602

The accompanying notes (1) to (29) form an integral part of these financial statements

1 - Organization and activities

Establishment
Forsa Capital Company Closed Joint Stock Company (Joint Stock Company) registered in the city of Riyadh under Commercial Registration No. 1010706558 dated 29 Shaaban 1442H (corresponding to 11 April 2021.

Main activity
The Company is engaged in arranging in securities and advising on securities.

Share capital
The Company's capital is set at SAR 2,500,000 divided into 2,500,000 nominal shares of equal value of SAR 1 each, all ordinary shares in exchange for cash shares.

On Safar 4, 1446H (corresponding to 8 August 2024), the ownership of the Company's shares was transferred to Mr. Abdullah Tarek Abdullah Al-Haddab, who acquired 67%, and Mr. Mohammed Saad Mohammed Al-Ajlan, who acquired 33%.

On Jumada Al-Awwal 26, 1446H (corresponding to 28 November 2024), the Extraordinary General Assembly approved an increase in the Company's capital from SAR 2,500,000 to SAR 20,000,000, distributed among the shareholders in proportion to their shares in the Company. However, as of December 31, 2024, the legal and regulatory requirements for this increase had not yet been completed.

	Number of shares	Share Value	Total
Abdullah Tarek Abdullah Al-Haddab	1,675,000	1	1,675,000
Mohammed Saad Mohammed Al-Ajlan	825,000	1	825,000
	2,500,000		2,500,000

Main address
Forsa Capital Company
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
P.O: 13315
Saudi Arabia

Change of financial year
On on Jumada Al-Awwal 26, 1446H (corresponding to 28 November 2024), the general assembly approved changing the Company's financial year to start on the first of January and end by the end of December every year. The legal procedures were completed in subsequent to year end. Accordingly, the Company's financial statements were prepared for the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024, after which each fiscal year becomes twelve months. Accordingly, the amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable.

2- Basis of preparation of financial statements

Statement of compliance
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA").

Basis of measurement
These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the historical cost principle, except when the International Financial Reporting Standards require the use of another measurement basis, as indicated in the accounting policies applied in Note No. (3) "Material Accounting Policy Information" Furthermore, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting and going concern basis.

Disclosure and presentation currency
The financial statements are presented in Saudi riyals (SAR) which is the functional currency of the Company and are rounded to the nearest SAR.

3- Material accounting policy information

The Company has applied the following accounting policies consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements unless otherwise stated.

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations:

The Company adopted the following new standards and amendments for the first time as of 1 July 2024:

Amendments to IFRS 16 – Leases on sale and leaseback

These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.

Amendments IAS 1 – Non-current liabilities with covenants and classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent amendments

These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve the information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier finance arrangements

These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on an entity's liabilities, cash flows, and exposure to liquidity risk.

The adoption of the above amendments does not have any material impact on the Financial Statements during the year.

Standards issued but not yet effective:

The following are the new standards and amendments to standards which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Earlier application is permitted for certain new standards and amendments; however, the Company has not early adopted them in preparing these Financial Statements. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these standards on the Financial Statements.

Amendments to IAS 27 – Lack of exchangeability

An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and measurement of financial instruments

These amendments:

- Clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system.
- Clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion.
- Add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets).
- Update disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

IFRS 18 – Presentation and disclosure in financial statements

This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- The structure of the statement of profit or loss.
- Required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures).
- Enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

3- Material accounting policy information (continued)

The following is a summary of material accounting policy information applied by Company in preparing these financial statements:

Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the date of the statement of financial position.; or
- That there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the date of the statement of financial position.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes all direct expenses incurred in transporting the property and equipment to its present location until it is ready for use. The Company periodically reviews and re-evaluates the estimated future useful life and residual value, and accordingly may change or modify the useful life and depreciation rates. Repair and maintenance expenses are considered revenue expenses, while improvement expenses are considered capital expenses. Depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful life using the straight-line method, and improvements to leased buildings are depreciated using the straight-line method over the useful life of the improvements or the lease period, whichever is less.

Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis over the useful life of property and equipment as follows:

Item	Percentage %
Vehicles	20%
Furniture & fixture	25%
Computers	25%
Office Equipment	25%

Annual review of salvage values and useful lives

The salvage value of an asset is the estimated amount that the Company can obtain upon the disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, assuming the asset has reached the expected age and condition at the end of its useful life.

The salvage values and useful lives of assets are reviewed and adjusted, as necessary, at the end of each financial reporting period. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimates.

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3- Material accounting policy information (continued)

Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting date, the Company makes an assessment to determine whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If such evidence exists, or when annual impairment testing is necessary, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount, which is the higher of the asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and the present value and is determined the assets are held individually unless the assets generate cash inflows that are largely independent of other assets or Companies of assets. If the carrying amount of the asset, or the cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or the cash-generating unit is considered impaired and reduced to its recoverable amount. In assessing the present value, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks inherent in the assets.

Impairment losses from continuing operations, including a decrease in the value of working capital, if applicable, are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within expenses and in line with the function of the impaired assets.

For assets other than goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to ensure that there is evidence that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such evidence exists, the Company estimates the assets or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount since the date the last impairment loss was recognized. This reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

If the impairment loss on a non-financial asset other than goodwill is reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or company of related assets) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not more than the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or a company of related assets) in prior years. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Investment properties

Investment properties are classified as land and buildings owned by the Company for the purpose of generating rental income, capital appreciation, or both. Properties that are under construction or development for future use as investment properties are also classified as investment properties.

Investment properties, represented by land with a building, are recorded at fair value according to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 40. The standard allows the Company to record its investment properties either at cost or at fair value, provided that there are no obstacles preventing the reliable determination of the fair value of the investment property. The Company's management has chosen the fair value model to record its investment properties.

Gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of investment properties are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period in which the change occurs. The Company continues to measure investment properties at fair value until their derecognition. The fair value of investment properties is determined based on an appraisal by an independent and professionally qualified appraiser with recognized credentials and relevant experience regarding the type and location of the investment property being appraised.

Work in progress

Work in progress is recorded at cost in accordance with initial measurement. The cost includes all directly attributable expenses necessary to bring the asset to a condition ready for use and for the purpose it was acquired. Work in progress is transferred to property and equipment when it is completed and available for the purpose for which it was acquired

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Initially, financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the purchase or issuance of financial assets and liabilities (except for financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities, as appropriate, at initial recognition. Transaction costs directly related to the purchase of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in the profit or loss statement.

3- Material accounting policy information (continued)
Financial instruments (continued)
First: Financial assets (continued)

First: Financial assets
Financial assets are classified into the following categories: "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss," financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial assets measured at amortized cost. The classification is based on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. Purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized using the trade date. A trade-date transaction is the purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract that requires the delivery of the asset within the framework of time specified, typically governed by the regulations or conventions of the relevant market

a) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial assets are measured at fair value through the statement of profit or loss if they have been acquired or held for the purpose or selected to be classified in this category.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if:
- If they were acquired mainly to be sold in the near future.
- If they represent a known portfolio of financial instruments managed by the Company and include the actual pattern of a financial instrument that generates profits in the short term.
- If they represent a derivative but not classified or effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets measured at fair value through the statement of profit or loss are stated at their fair value, and any gain or loss resulting from the revaluation is recognized in the statement profit or loss. Company does not have any financial assets measured at FVTPL.

b) Financial assets measured at Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
Quoted shares owned by the Company which they are traded in an active financial market classified as financial assets at FVOCI. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the statement of other comprehensive income and are added to statement of accumulated changes in fair value of investments within equity other than impairment losses which are included in the statement of profit and loss. If investment is disposed or suffered an impairment, profits and losses resulted from previous evaluation which were recognized in investment revaluation reserve are included in the statement of other comprehensive income.

c) Financial assets measured at amortized cost
Accounts receivable, including trade and other receivables, cash and cash at banks are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment loss and charged to the statement profit or loss.

Interest income is determined using the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the discount effect is insignificant.

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

Subsequent measurement of financial assets
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss if they are acquired or held for this purpose or if they are designated to be classified in this category. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if:
- They are acquired primarily for the purpose of selling them in the near future.
- They represent a known portfolio of financial instruments managed by the Company, and include the actual pattern of a financial instrument that generates profits in the short term.
- They represent derivatives but are not classified or effective as hedging instruments.
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value, with any resulting gains or losses from revaluation recognized in the profit or loss statement. The net profit or loss includes any dividends or interest accrued from the financial assets, which are also recorded in the profit or loss statement.

3- Material accounting policy information (continued)
Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition
A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired or when the asset is transferred and the Company has transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership. If the Company has not transferred or retained all the risks and rewards of ownership but continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and the associated obligations in amounts it may be required to pay. If the Company has retained all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset.

Second: Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities (including loans and trade payables) are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, canceled, or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of disposed financial liabilities and the amount paid is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Effective interest rate method
The effective interest method is an accounting practice used for calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and for distributing interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (Including all fees and points paid or received, which form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, installments or other discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Contract assets and liabilities
When one party to a contract performs, the entity must recognize the contract in the statement of financial position as a contract asset or contract liability, based on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payments. A contract asset represents the entity's right to compensation for services transferred to the customer. A contract liability represents the entity's obligation to transfer services to the customer, for which the entity has received compensation (or is due to receive compensation) from the customer.

Related parties
A related party is an individual or entity that has a relationship with the Company. An individual is considered related if they have control or significant influence over the Company or are a member of the key management. An entity is considered related if it is a member of the same group as the parent Company, a subsidiary, an associate, or linked through a joint venture, or if both entities are joint ventures of a third party.

Transactions with related parties involve the transfer of resources, services, or obligations between the Company and the related party, regardless of whether a price is charged. Key management personnel are those individuals who are authorized and responsible for planning and managing the Company's operations and have direct or indirect control over its operations, including the CEO.

Prepaid expenses and other assets
Prepaid expenses and other assets are recognized with the amounts paid to the service providers against services that will be received in the future, or amounts paid to external parties and will be refunded in the future.

Accounts receivable
Accounts receivable are presented at the original invoice amount, less the allowance for any amounts that are deemed uncollectible. An expected credit loss allowance is recognized when there is objective evidence indicating that the Company will be unable to collect the amounts due in accordance with the original terms of the receivables. Bad debts are written off when determined, against the related provisions. The provisions are charged to the profit or loss statement, and any subsequent recoveries of receivables that were previously written off are added to other income.

3- Material accounting policy information (continued)
Accounts receivable (continued)

Expected Credit Loss Allowance
For expected credit losses on receivables measured at amortized cost, the Company applies the simplified approach, which requires the recognition of expected losses on a lifetime basis from the initial recognition of the receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, receivables are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, the number of overdue days, and the quality of the customers. The expected loss rates are derived from the Company's historical information and are adjusted to reflect future expected outcomes, which also incorporate forward-looking macroeconomic factors such as inflation and GDP growth rates.

Defined employees' benefit plan obligations
The Company calculates its employee defined benefit plan obligations in accordance with the Labor Law of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as specified in the regulations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The end-of-service obligation for employees is measured and recorded according to the accrual principle at the end of each financial year.

Other long-term employee benefits
The company pays retirement contributions for its Saudi employees to the Social Insurance Organization, which represents a defined contribution plan, and payments are considered expenses when incurred.

Short-term employee benefits
The liability for benefits due to employees in terms of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave is recognized in the period in which the related service is provided for the undiscounted amount of benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. Liabilities recognized for short-term employee benefits are measured at the amount expected to be paid for the service provided.

Provisions
Provisions should be recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When it is expected that some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision will be reimbursed (e.g., through an insurance contract), the reimbursement amount is recognized only when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received if the Company settles the obligation. This reimbursement amount is recognized as a separate asset. The expense related to the provision is presented in the profit or loss statement, net of the reimbursement amount.

Contingent liabilities
All potential obligations resulting from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that are not subject to the complete control of the Company, or all present obligations resulting from past events but not confirmed for the following reasons:
- There is no likelihood that the outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or
- The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability;

Accounts payables and accruals
Liabilities are recognized against amounts to be paid in the future for the goods or services received, whether or not they are provided with invoices by suppliers

Zakat provision and tax
- Zakat provision is recognized at the end of each financial year in accordance with the regulations of the General Authority for Zakat and Tax in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ("the Authority").
- Zakat is charged at the end of each financial year in the statement of profit or loss. Zakat liabilities, if any, related to zakat assessments over previous years are recognized in the period in which the final assessments become final.

Value added tax
Expenses and assets are recognized net of value added tax, except for:
- When the value-added tax incurred on the purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority, in which case the value-added tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquiring the asset or as part of the expense item, as the case may be.
- When listing debit and credit accounts with the amount of VAT. The net amount of VAT recoverable from or payable to the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority is included as part of the debit or credit accounts in the statement of financial position.

3- Material accounting policy information (continued)

Withholding taxes
The company charges taxes on transactions on non-resident parties in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and on dividends paid to non-resident shareholders in accordance with the regulations of the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Income tax
The Company is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the company's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Revenue from contracts with customers
The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on five steps as set out in IFRS 15:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer:
A contract is an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and specifies the criteria that must be fulfilled.

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

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

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

Step 5: Recognize revenue when the Company satisfies a performance obligation:

"Identifying contracts with customers"
The company carefully evaluates the terms and conditions of contracts with its customers because revenue is recognized only when performance obligations in customer contracts are satisfied. A change in the scope or price (or both) of a contract is considered a contract modification, and the company determines whether this change will be treated as a new contract or as part of the existing contract.

Identifying performance obligations
Once the Company identifies the contract with the customer, it evaluates the contractual terms and customary business practices to identify all services agreed upon in the contract and determines which of these agreed-upon services (or combinations of services) will be treated as separate performance obligations.

Determining the transaction price
The Company determines the transaction price as the amount it expects to receive. This includes an estimate of any variable consideration, the time value of money, the fair value of any non-cash consideration, and the effect of any consideration paid or payable to the customer (if applicable). Variable consideration is limited to the amount for which there is a significant likelihood of no significant reversal when the uncertainties related to the variable consideration are resolved.

Material accounting policy information (continued)
Revenue from contracts with customers(continued)

Allocating the transaction price
When determining performance obligations and the transaction price, the transaction price is allocated to the performance obligations, usually in proportion to their relative standalone selling prices. When determining standalone selling prices, the Company must use observable information, if available. If standalone selling prices are not directly observable, the Company uses estimates based on reasonably available information.

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognized only when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of an agreed-upon service to the customer. Control can be transferred over time or at a specific point in time. When a performance obligation is satisfied over time, the Company determines the progress of the contract based on either the input or output methods, whichever provides a better measure of progress to date. The selected method is consistently applied to similar performance obligations under similar circumstances.
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Service revenue
Revenue from services, such as securities brokerage, arranging fees and advisory services, is recognized over time by reference to the percentage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period, provided the following conditions are met:
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.
- The stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably.
- The costs incurred for the transaction can be measured.

Other income
Other income is recognized when earned.

Cost of revenue
The cost of revenues consists of all direct expenses related to generating revenue, including salaries, wages, and indirect revenue costs that are allocated to the cost of revenues. All other expenses are classified as general and administrative expenses.

Cash at banks
Cash at banks includes cash held in the banks**.**

Operational sector
The operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in activities that can generate revenues and incur expenses, including sales and expenses related to transactions with other sectors of the Company. All segment results are evaluated periodically by operational decision-makers to make informed decisions. This evaluation includes assessing the performance of resources allocated to each segment and the financial information available separately.

The results of the segments reported to operational decision-makers include directly attributable returns to the segment, in addition to those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Research and development costs, related assets/liabilities, and zakat assets/liabilities are all considered in this evaluation.

The Company does not have operating segments since all its activities are conducted through a single operating segment, specifically organizing entertainment events and operating entertainment event facilities. Therefore, there are no operating segments to disclose.

3- Material accounting policy information (continued)

Geographical sector
The geographical sector is a group of assets, operations, or enterprises engaged in profitable activities in a particular economic environment subject to different risks and returns than those operating in other economic environments. All revenue is earned in geographic location of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Earnings per share
Loss per share is calculated from net profit by dividing the net earnings for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding at the end of the year.

Offsetting
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Foreign currency transactions
Foreign currency transactions are translated into Saudi Riyal at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the year. Gain and losses from settlement and translation of foreign currency transaction are recorded within statement of profit or loss.

4- Significant accounting judgement estimates and assumptions
The preparation of financial statements requires management to use estimates and assumptions that may affect the amounts recorded for revenues, costs, assets, liabilities, and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the financial year-end. However, uncertainty regarding these assumptions and estimates may lead to results that could require significant adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are affected in the future.

Estimates, assumptions, and related judgments are reviewed continuously, and any adjustments to the estimates are recognized prospectively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4- Significant accounting judgement estimates and assumptions (continued)

Going concern

The Company's management assessed its ability to continue as a going concern and concluded that it has the resources to continue its activity in the foreseeable future. In addition, the management is not aware of any material uncertainty that may cast doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as the going concern basis. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Useful life or depreciation method of property and equipment

The Company's management estimates the useful life of property and equipment, and this estimate is determined after considering the expected use of the asset or physical damage and obsolescence. The management reviews the useful life or residual value or depreciation method of property and equipment annually, whereby future depreciation is adjusted when the management believes that the useful life or residual value or depreciation differ from that used in previous periods.

Provision for expected credit losses of account receivables

For expected credit losses on account receivables measured at amortized cost, the Company applies the simplified approach, which requires recognizing expected losses on a lifetime basis from the initial recognition of the receivables. To measure expected credit losses, trade receivables are grouped based on common credit risk characteristics, the number of overdue days, and customer quality. Expected loss rates are derived from the Company's historical data and adjusted to reflect the anticipated future outcome, which also incorporates forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors such as inflation and GDP growth rates.

Contingent liabilities

By their nature, contingent liabilities will only be settled upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event or events. The assessment of such potential correlations essentially involves the exercise of significant judgments and estimates of future events.

Zakat provision

In calculating Zakat for the current year, the Company adjusted its net profit and applied a certain discount to its Zakat base to calculate Zakat expenses. The Company made the best estimates of these assumptions.

(Saudi Riyals)

5- Property and equipment

A- This item consists of the following:

31 December 2024	Vehicles	Furniture & fixture	Computers	Office Equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance as at 01 July 2024	**-**	**19,427**	**19,511**	**24,324**	**63,262**
Additions during the period	**-**	**-**	**26,950**	**6,408**	**33,358**
Disposals during the period	**-**	**(19,427)**	**(4,418)**	**(22,495)**	**(46,340)**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**42,043**	**8,237**	**50,280**
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at 01 July 2024	**-**	**9,764**	**8,558**	**16,825**	**35,147**
Charge for the period (Note – 21)	**-**	**2,453**	**3,887**	**3,431**	**9,771**
Disposals during the period	**-**	**(12,217)**	**(3,941)**	**(14,633)**	**(30,791)**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**8,504**	**5,623**	**14,127**
Net book value	**-**	**-**	**33,539**	**2,614**	**36,153**
30 June 2024					
Cost					
Balance as at 1 July 2023	58,435	19,427	16,458	24,324	118,644
Additions during the year	-	-	3,053	-	3,053
Disposals during the year	(58,435)	-	-	-	(58,435)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	-	19,427	19,511	24,324	63,262
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at 1 July 2023	21,005	4,894	4,067	10,728	40,694
Charge for the year (Note – 21)	1,217	4,870	4,491	6,097	16,675
Disposals during the year	(22,222)	-	-	-	(22,222)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	-	9,764	8,558	16,825	35,147
Net book value	-	9,663	10,953	7,499	28,115

(Saudi Riyals)

6- Investment properties

A- This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Balance as at 1 July 2024 / 2023	**2,949,000**	2,812,000
Balance at the end of the period / year	**2,949,000**	2,812,000
Change in fair value		
Gains on change in fair value	**401,000**	137,000
Net book value	**3,350,000**	2,949,000

B- Investment properties consist of land with a building constructed on it, and these properties are presented at fair value. As at 31 December 2024, the fair value of the investment properties amounted to SAR 3,350,000 (30 June 2024: SAR 2,949,000). The properties were appraised by Theban Land Sterling Real Estate Valuation Company, a certified appraiser accredited by the Valuation Authority under license number (1210001242).

C- The Company is involved in a legal dispute concerning a real estate sales agreement. The plaintiffs seek enforcement of the contract, while the Company dispute the validity of contract. The case is ongoing, with no final ruling issued. Legal counsel has assessed the likelihood of an adverse outcome as remote, and therefore, no provision has been made in the financial statements.

D- Fair Value Measurement Data in Accordance with IFRS 13

Property	**Valuation Method**	**Purpose**	**Key Inputs and Assumptions for Valuation**	**Fair Value**
Land with a building	Fair value	To determine fair value	Comparison method	**3,350,000**

7- Work in progress

A- As at 31 December 2024, the projects under construction consist of a contract for developing a platform and application for the Company. The remaining expected cost to complete this contract is SAR 31,875. It is expected that the work will be completed by May 2025.

B- Movement on projects under construction

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Cost		
Balance as at 1 July 2024 / 2023	**63,861**	-
Additions during the period / year	**31,875**	63,861
Balance at the end of the period / year	**95,736**	63,861

8- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A- This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Investment portfolio – private equity	**7,165,035**	7,388,898
Investment Portfolio	**132,018**	159,769
Provision for impairment of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**(150,000)**	(150,000)
	7,147,053	7,398,667

The Company's private equity investments are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) under IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. These investments are not held for trading but are instead acquired with the objective of long-term capital appreciation.

(Saudi Riyals)

8- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

B- The following is the movement that took place on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Balance as at 1 July 2024 / 2023	**7,398,667**	7,282,050
Additions during the period / year	**5,598**	344,401
Disposals during the period / year	**(49,990)**	(755,442)
Realized gain / (losses)	**1,984**	(13,100)
Unrealized (losses) / gains	**(209,206)**	540,758
Balance at the end of the period / year	**7,147,053**	7,398,667

9- Related parties' balances and transactions

During the year, there were transactions with related parties as part of the Company's normal course of business and with management approval. The transactions with the related parties are approved by the management. This item includes the following:

Due from related parties:

A- The outstanding balances from related parties are as follows:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Abdullah Zaid Ibrahim Al-Shibl	**-**	1,850,000
Mazen Khalil Mattar	**-**	1,179,314
Abdulrahman Saeed Mohammed Al-Shahrani	**-**	806,690
	-	3,836,004

B- The outstanding balances due to related parties are as follows:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Abdullah Tarek Abdullah Al-Haddab	**9,982,328**	**-**
Mohammed Saad Mohammed Al-Ajlan	**5,354,516**	**-**
	15,336,844	**-**

These balances are not interest-bearing and have no fixed repayment terms, however they are payable on demand.

C- Significant transactions during the year:

Name	**Nature of relationship**	**Nature of transaction**	**31 December 2024**	30 June 2024
Abdullah Zaid Ibrahim Al-Shibl	Shareholder	Withdrawals	**-**	1,850,000
		Write-off accumulated losses	**-**	1,954,900
		Repayment of withdrawals	**(1,850,000)**	(1,850,000)
Mazen Khalil Matar	Shareholder	Withdrawals	**-**	565,000
		Repayment of withdrawals	**(1,179,314)**	(400,686)
		Repayment of loan	**-**	(65,000)
Abdulrahman Said Mohammed Al-Shahrani	Shareholder	Withdrawals	**-**	14,000
		Repayment of withdrawals	**(806,690)**	(7,310)
Ahmed bin Mohammed Al-Othaymeen	Shareholder	Capital increase	**-**	500,000
Abdullah Tarek Abdullah Al-Haddab	Shareholder	Repayment	**(2,560,072)**	-
		Financing	**12,542,400**	-
Mohammed Saad Mohammed Al-Ajlan	Shareholder	Repayment of withdrawals	**(1,260,931)**	-
		Financing	**6,615,448**	-

(Saudi Riyals)

9- Related parties' balances and transactions (continued)

D- Compensation of key management personnel

Key management compensation refers to the amounts paid to individuals who have the authority and responsibility to plan, direct, and control the activities of an organization, either directly or indirectly. This includes any director (whether executive or otherwise). Senior management compensation typically includes: (salaries and bonuses).

The following are the most significant transactions conducted with senior management:

Name	Nature of Relationship	Type of Transaction	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Key management personnel	Employees	Salaries and bonuses	**552,000**	563,560

E - On Safar 4, 1446H (corresponding to August 8, 2024), the owners agreed to transfer the previous owners' liabilities to Mr. Abdullah Tarek Abdullah Al-Haddab in the amount of SAR 2,560,072 and to Mr. Mohammed Saad Mohammed Al-Ajlan in the amount of SAR 1,260,931.

10- Prepaid service fees

The service fees amounting to SAR 12,890,000 as of 31 December 2024 (30 June 2024: SAR 12,890,000) represent the amounts paid to an intermediary for a consulting services agreement signed between the two parties. The fee is based on a specific percentage agreed upon by both parties, calculated on the amounts received by the Company in exchange for these services. The amount will be depleted once the service is completed by the intermediary and all regulatory procedures are finalized. As of date of these financial statements, the regulatory procedures have not been completed.

11- Prepaid expenses and other assets

A- This item consists of the following

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Prepaid expenses	**400,201**	120,585
Employees receivable	**14,523**	4,448
Value added tax	**25,087**	-
	439,811	125,033

12- Accounts receivable

A- This item consists of the following:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Accounts receivables	**460,000**	510,000
Provision for expected credit losses	**(57,500)**	-
	402,500	510,000

B- The aging of accounts receivables are as follows:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
1-90 days	**115,000**	452,500
180-270 days	**287,500**	57,500
More than 365	**57,500**	-
Total	**460,000**	510,000

(Saudi Riyals)

13- Cash at banks

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Cash at banks	**17,575,589**	27,602

14- Contract liabilities

A- Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the amounts received in advance from customers for services that will be provided in the future. These revenues will be recognized in the subsequent period when the service is rendered. The movement on contract liabilities is as follows:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Balance as at 1 July 2024 / 2023	**640,362**	1,602,363
Advance received during the period / year	**100,000**	152,381
Revenue recognized during the period / year	**-**	(1,114,382)
Balance at the end of the period / year	**740,362**	640,362

15- Statutory reserve

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law, it is permissible to stipulate in the Company's articles of association that a certain percentage of net profits be set aside to form a reserve to be allocated for the purposes specified by the articles of association. According to the Company's articles of association, when determining the share of shares in net profits, the ordinary general assembly may decide to form reserves, to the extent that achieves the Company's interest or ensures the distribution of fixed profits to shareholders. The General Assembly did not specify a specific percentage to be set aside from the net profit for the year to form any reserves.

16- Defined employees' benefit plan obligations

A- The Company determines the present value of the defined employees' benefit plan measurement obligations by conducting an actuarial valuation using the projected credit unit method after considering the following set of assumptions:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Discount rate	**5.9%**	4.6%
Salary increase rate	**3%**	3%
Employee turnover rate	**3%**	3%

B- The following is the movement of defined employees' benefits plan obligations:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Balance as at 1 July 2024 / 2023	**107,437**	55,084
<u>Stated in statement of profit or loss</u>		
Current service cost	**61,140**	55,049
<u>Movement in cash</u>		
Paid during the year	**(80,962)**	(2,696)
Balance at the end of the period /year	**87,615**	107,437

(Saudi Riyals)

17- Refundable deposits

The refundable deposits amounting to SAR 22,000,000 represent guarantees paid under a consulting agreement. Under this agreement, the Company arranges a deal on behalf of the client with a third party, and the Company is entitled to a fee based on a specific percentage agreed upon by both parties from the deal value, once the regulatory procedures are completed and the deal is finalized. An amount of SAR 22,000,000 was transferred to the Company, which is secured by promissory notes. The Company's fee will be recognized as revenue upon the completion of the regulatory procedures. As of today, the regulatory procedures have not been completed

18- Accrued expenses and other liabilities

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Accrued expenses	**21,026**	23,563
Value added tax	**-**	72,764
Withholding tax	**172**	1,769
	21,198	98,096

19- Zakat and income tax provision

A- The movement of zakat provision is as follow:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Balance as at 1 July 2024 / 2023	**134,358**	78,051
Charge for the period / year	**4,287**	56,307
Paid during the period / year	**(78,095)**	-
	60,550	134,358

B- The movement of income tax provision is as follows:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Balance as at 1 July 2024 / 2023	**80,329**	300,886
Charge for the period / year	**-**	-
Paid during the period / year	**(80,329)**	(220,557)
	-	80,329

The Company was subject to income tax provisions from 01 July 2024 to 07 August 7 2024 due to its foreign shareholding. On Safar 4, 1446H (08 August 2024), the ownership was transferred to Mr. Abdullah Tarek Abdullah Al-Haddab (67%) and Mr. Mohammed Saad Mohammed Al-Ajlan (33%), resulting in 100% Saudi national ownership. As a result, effective 08 August 2024, the Company is no longer subject to income tax provisions, in accordance with the applicable tax laws for Saudi-owned entities.

C- The following is the movement on the Zakat and Income Tax Provision:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Balance as at 1 July 2024 / 2023	**214,687**	378,937
Charge for the period / year	**4,287**	56,307
Paid during the period / year	**(158,424)**	(220,557)
	60,550	214,687

D- Zakat status

The company has submitted the zakat and tax returns, along with the financial statements, to the Zakat, Tax, and Customs Authority ("the Authority") for the years from its establishment until 2024 and has partially settled the amounts due. No assessments have been issued for those years to date.

(Saudi Riyals)

20- Revenue

A- Type of revenue

	For the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024	For the year ended 30-June-2024
Service revenue	**200,000**	1,812,001

B- The timing of revenue recognition

	For the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024	For the year ended 30-June-2024
Over a period of time	**200,000**	1,812,001

C- Performance Obligations

The Company applies the practical expedient outlined in paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 and does not disclose information about the remaining performance obligations with original expected durations of one year or less.

21- Cost of revenue

	For the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024	For the year ended 30-June-2024
Employees' salaries and benefits	**1,116,041**	1,253,253
Medical insurance	**39,776**	72,071
Subscriptions	**10,608**	7,460
Depreciation of property and equipment (note -5)	**9,771**	16,675
Bank expenses	**310**	997
Others	**50,049**	93,461
	1,226,555	1,443,917

22- General and administrative expenses

	For the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024	For the year ended 30-June-2024
Professional fees and consultations	**136,124**	222,638
Government fees	**119,673**	110,765
Expected credit loss	**57,500**	-
Penalties	**10,106**	65,559
Reversal of recognized revenue	**-**	200,000
Bad debts	**-**	74,750
Rent	**-**	62,638
Others	**24,676**	45,815
	348,079	782,165

(Saudi Riyals)

23- Other income

	For the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024	For the year ended 30-June-2024
(Loss) / gain on disposal of property and equipment	**(15,549)**	16,237
Human resources development fund support (HRDF)	**10,310**	58,775
Rental income	**-**	8,432
Other revenue	**4,001**	-
	(1,238)	83,444

24- Earnings per share

	For the period from 1 July 2024 to 31 December 2024	For the year ended 30-June-2024
Net (loss) / profit for the year	**(1,184,769)**	289,339
Weighted average number of shares	**2,500,000**	2,083,333
Basic and diluted earnings per share/unit from net (loss) / profit for the period / year	**(0.47)**	0.14
Number of shares outstanding at year-end	**2,500,000**	2,500,000

25- Cashflow information

Non-cash investing and financing transactions

- Transfer of share capital (note 1)
- Disposal of property and equipment (note 5)
- Unrealized gain on investments (note 8)

26- Financial instruments and risk management and fair value

Financial instruments

The Company's financial assets consist of cash at banks, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other assets. The Company's financial liabilities consists of due to related parties, accrued expenses and other liabilities, and payables.

Risk Management

The Company's management has overall responsibility for setting and supervising the Company's risk management frameworks. The Company's risk management policies have been developed to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adhere to those limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. Through its training and management procedures and standards, the Company aims to have a constructive and regular control environment in which employees are aware of their responsibilities and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of financial loss that the Company faces in the event that the customer or counterparty in a financial instrument fails to fulfill its contractual obligations, and it mainly arises from cash in banks and receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk represents the carrying value of these assets.

The cash balance is represented in current accounts, and since the cash is deposited with financial institutions with a high credit rating, management believes that the Company is not exposed to significant risks. Credit risk related to customers is managed by a business unit subject to the Company's policies, procedures and controls on managing credit risk related to customers. Credit limits are established for all customers using internal and external rating standards and controls. The credit quality of customers is evaluated according to a credit rating system. Receivables and outstanding unbilled revenue are monitored regularly. The financial position of related parties is stable.

26- Financial instruments and risk management and fair value (Continued)
Credit risk (Continued)
The following is a detail of the credit risks to which the Company is exposed:

	31 December 2024	30 June 2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**7,147,053**	7,398,667
Due from related parties	**-**	3,836,004
Accounts receivable	**460,000**	510,000
Other assets	**14,523**	4,448
Cash at banks	**17,575,589**	27,602
	25,197,165	11,776,721

Market risk
Market risks refer to the potential impact of changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and commission rates. The objective of managing market risks is to control and monitor exposure to market risks within acceptable limits while achieving the highest possible returns.

Foreign exchange rate risk
Currency risks refer to the risks arising from fluctuations in the value of a financial instrument due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risks arise when future commercial transactions and recognized liabilities are denominated in currencies different from the Company's functional currency. The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risks is primarily related to transactions with suppliers in U.S. dollars, euros, Canadian dollars, and UAE dirhams. The fluctuations in exchange rates against the U.S. dollar, euro, and Canadian dollar are monitored continuously.

Currency exchange risk
Currency exchange risk arises from potential changes and fluctuations in exchange rates that can affect future profits or the fair values of financial instruments. The Company monitors exchange rate fluctuations and believes that the impact of currency exchange risk is not significant.

Capital risk
The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to support its operations and increase shareholder returns.

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to sustain the confidence of financial statement users and support the future development of the business. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in response to changes in economic conditions. Management monitors the return on capital, which is defined by the Company as the result from operating activities divided by total equity. No changes have occurred in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The following is an analysis of the Company's debt-to-equity ratio at the end of the year:

2024	**31 December 2024**	30 June 2024
Loans	**-**	-
Less: cash at banks	**(17,575,589)**	(27,602)
Net debt	**-**	-
Total equity	**3,489,492**	4,674,261
Debt-to-equity ratio	**-**	-

(Saudi Riyals)

26- Financial instruments and risk management and fair value (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the Company's difficulties in meeting commitments associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient cash at banks and ensure that funds are available of financing from.

The management monitors the risk of liquidity shortage using forecast models to determine the effects of operating activities on the overall liquidity availability, and maintains an available cash liquidity ratio, which ensures debt repayment when due.
The table below summarizes the maturity dates of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payments:

31 December 2024	**From 1 to 12 months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**Total**
Refundable deposits	**-**	**22,000,000**	**22,000,000**
Due to related parties	**15,336,844**	**-**	**15,336,844**
Accounts payables	**200,781**	**-**	**200,781**
	15,537,625	**22,000,000**	**37,537,625**

30 June 2024	**From 1 to 12 months**	**From 1 to 5 years**	**Total**
Refundable deposits	-	22,000,000	22,000,000
Accounts payables	93,439	-	93,439
	93,439	22,000,000	22,093,439

Fair value and fair value hierarchy

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

(Saudi Riyals)

26- Financial instruments and risk management and fair value (continued)

Fair value and fair value hierarchy (continued)

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits from the asset's highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would utilize the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value.

Financial instruments by category

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
31 December 2024	**Financial instruments - FVTPL**	**Financial instruments - FVOCI**	**Financial instruments at amortized cost**	**Total Carrying amount**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets								
Current:								
Financial assets at FVTPL	**7,147,053**	**-**	**-**	**7,147,053**	**132,018**	**-**	**7,015,035**	**7,147,053**
Accounts receivable	**-**	**-**	**460,000**	**460,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**460,000**
Other assets	**-**	**-**	**14,523**	**14,523**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,523**
Cash at banks	**-**	**-**	**17,575,589**	**17,575,589**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,575,589**
Total financial assets	**7,147,052**	**-**	**18,050,112**	**25,197,165**	**132,018**	**-**	**7,015,035**	**25,197,165**
Financial liabilities								
Current:								
Due to related parties	**-**	**-**	**15,336,844**	**15,336,844**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,336,844**
Accounts payable	**-**	**-**	**200,781**	**200,781**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**200,781**
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**15,537,625**	**15,537,625**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,537,625**
30 June 2024								
Current								
Financial assets at FVTPL	7,398,667	-	-	7,398,667	159,769	-	7,238,898	7,398,667
Due from related parties	-	-	3,836,004	3,836,004	-	-	-	3,836,004
Account receivables	-	-	510,000	510,000	-	-	-	510,000
Other assets	-	-	4,448	4,448	-	-	-	4,448
Cash at banks	-	-	27,602	27,602	-	-	-	27,602
Total financial assets	7,398,667	-	4,378,054	11,776,721	159,769	-	7,238,898	11,776,721
Financial liabilities								
Current:								
Accounts payable	-	-	93,439	93,439	-	-	-	93,439
Total financial liabilities	-	-	93,439	93,439	-	-	-	93,439

27- Financial commitments and contingent liabilities

The Company has financial commitments related to promissory notes amounting to SAR 22,000,000 as at 31 December 2024 (30 June 2024: SAR 22,000,000).

The Company has financial commitments related to the completion of work in progess amounting to SAR 31,875 as of 31 December 2024 (2023: SAR 63,861).

28- Subsequent events

On Rajab 12, 1446H (corresponding to 12 January 2025), all legal and regulatory procedures for increasing the Company's capital from SAR 2,500,000 to SAR 20,000,000 & change of financial year were completed in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly issued earlier on Jumada Al-Awwal 26, 1446H (corresponding to 28 November 2024).

On Sha'ban 6, 1446H (corresponding to 05 February 2025), the Capital Market Authority approved the licenses for investment management and fund operation.

Pursuant to the Capital Market Authority (CMA) letter dated Shaban 6, 1446H (corresponding to 05 February 2025G), confirming that the Company has met all conditions and requirements to commence operations in investment management and fund operation, the Company officially commenced its investment management and operations on 26 February 2025.

This marks the official initiation of its investment activities, and all relevant financial transactions and commitments related to investment management have been recorded accordingly.

Management has assessed the financial impact of this commencement and confirms that there are no significant subsequent events after the financial statement date and before the issuance of these statements that require adjustment or disclosure.

29- Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of directors on 27th Ramadan 1446 AH (corresponding to 27th March 2025).

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