Theeb Rent a Car Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Theeb Rent a Car Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
For the year ended 31 December 2025

ERNST & YOUNG PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (PROFESSIONAL LLC)
Paid-Up Capital: ⃁ 5,500,000 (Five Million Five Hundred Thousand Saudi Riyals)
C.R. No. 1010383821
Unified No. 7000117205

Head Office
Financial Boulevard 3126, Al Aqeeq Dist. 6717, Riyadh 13519
KAFD 1.11 B, South Tower, 8th Floor
P.O. Box 2732, Riyadh 11461
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Tel: +966 11 215 9898
+966 11 273 4740
Fax: +966 11 273 4730
ey.ksa@sa.ey.com
ey.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THEEB RENT A CAR COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Theeb Rent a Car Company – a Saudi Joint Stock company (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, 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 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants.

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 (including International Independence Standards) that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as applicable to audit of financial statements of public interest entities. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with that Code. 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 financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Allowance for expected credit losses The gross balance of accounts receivable as at 31 December 2025 amounted to ⃁ 562.97 million (2024: ⃁ 443.14 million), against which an allowance for expected credit losses of ⃁ 205.4 million (2024: ⃁ 159.7 million) was maintained. The collectability of accounts receivable is a key element of the Company's working capital, which is managed on an ongoing basis. Management determines and recognises expected credit losses ('ECL') as required by International Financial Reporting Standard 9 (Financial Instruments) (IFRS 9'). Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions have been made by the management in the calculation of ECL impact. We have considered this as a key audit matter as the determination of ECL involves significant management judgement and this has a material impact on the financial statements. Refer to note 3.10 to the financial statements for the summary of material accounting policies, note 2.4 for the critical accounting estimates and judgements and note 9 which details the disclosure of impairment against accounts receivable.	Our audit procedures performed included, among others, the following: • Obtained understanding of the Company's processes around the allowance for expected credit losses. • Assessed, with the assistance of our independent expert, significant judgements, estimates and assumptions made by the management with reference to the calculation of ECL including the Company's assessment of the probability of default, incorporation of forward-looking information and the loss given default parameter. • Involved our IT experts in testing effectiveness of the Information Technology General Controls (ITGCs) of the respective accounting system. • Evaluated the Company's accounting policy for ECL allowance in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9. • Assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures in the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Carrying values of vehicles Vehicles included under property and equipment as at 31 December 2025 amounted to ⃁ 2,387 million (2024: ⃁ 1,921 million) representing 75% (2024: 75%) of total assets. Vehicles are carried at cost less depreciation and impairment after considering their residual values. The Company's management determines the residual values and estimated useful lives of vehicles for calculating depreciation, this involves significant degree of management estimates and judgements considering the expected usage of the vehicles, expected physical wear and tear and expected future value at the time of disposal, and as such, this has been identified as a key audit matter. Refer to note 3.6 to the financial statements for the summary of material accounting policies, note 2.4 for the critical accounting estimates and judgements and note 6 which details the disclosure of property and equipment.	Our audit procedures performed included, among others, the following: • Evaluated, on a sample basis, the design, implementation and effectiveness of controls over the procurement process and capitalization and depreciation calculation of vehicles. • Assessed management's judgement in determining residual value and useful lives assigned to long-term and short-term rental purpose. • Tested on a sample basis additions and disposals of rental vehicles. • Performed analytical review procedures of the depreciation charge for the year. • Assessed the adequacy of the related disclosures in the financial statements.

Other information included in The Company's 2025 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's 2025 annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information in its annual report. The Company's 2025 annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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 IFRS Accounting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants and the applicable provisions of the Regulations for Companies and Company's By-laws, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance i.e, the Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

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

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THEEB RENT A CAR COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY) (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

for Ernst & Young Professional Services

Fahad M. Al-Toaimi
Certified Public Accountant
License No. (354)

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سجل تجاري ١٠١٠٣٨٣٨٢١
CR. 1010383821
شركة إرنست ويونغ للخدمات المهنية
(مهنية ذات مسؤولية محدودة)
Ernst & Young Professional Services
(Professional LLC)

Riyadh: 17 Shawwal 1447H
(5 April 2026)

Theeb Rent a Car Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Revenue	21	**1,497,065,889**	1,302,671,602
Cost of revenue	22	**(1,027,133,954)**	(884,909,360)
GROSS PROFIT		**469,931,935**	417,762,242
Selling and marketing expenses	23	**(75,632,186)**	(67,075,469)
General and administrative expenses	24	**(65,445,754)**	(61,317,880)
Allowance for expected credit losses	9, 10 &11	**(48,287,462)**	(24,329,466)
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		**280,566,533**	265,039,427
Other income	25	**13,656,229**	8,268,680
Finance costs	26	**(109,441,365)**	(86,210,169)
INCOME BEFORE ZAKAT		**184,781,397**	187,097,938
Zakat	19	**(4,522,050)**	(4,391,855)
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**180,259,347**	182,706,083
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gain on employees' defined benefit liabilities	17.4	**276,185**	1,045,108
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**180,535,532**	183,751,191
EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	20	**2.79**	2.83

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

The attached notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Theeb Rent a Car Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2025

	Notes	*2025* ⃁	*2024* ⃁
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	6	**2,505,826,195**	2,038,042,934
Right-of-use assets	7	**66,897,380**	84,924,461
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**2,572,723,575**	2,122,967,395
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	8	**39,230,794**	17,474,793
Accounts receivable	9	**357,603,502**	283,468,731
Prepayments and other current assets	10	**176,495,465**	110,497,104
Contract assets	11	**9,140,833**	6,248,964
Bank balances and cash	12	**28,191,523**	34,983,515
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**610,662,117**	452,673,107
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,183,385,692**	2,575,640,502
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital attributed to shareholders		**645,000,000**	430,000,000
Share capital set aside for future issuance to employees		**14,715,040**	-
Total capital	14	**659,715,040**	430,000,000
Statutory reserve	15	**-**	67,982,523
Retained earnings		**254,938,158**	332,455,143
TOTAL EQUITY		**914,653,198**	830,437,666
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Non-current portion of term loans	16	**977,116,510**	682,672,892
Employees' defined benefit liabilities	17	**48,881,436**	42,884,771
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	7	**54,827,700**	46,810,061
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1,080,825,646**	772,367,724
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current portion of term loans	16	**954,455,434**	698,774,795
Current portion of lease liabilities	7	**15,712,595**	40,131,078
Car dealership payable		**74,756,090**	111,064,772
Accounts payable		**22,139,886**	13,453,663
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	18	**116,286,749**	104,607,029
Zakat payable	19	**4,556,094**	4,803,775
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**1,187,906,848**	972,835,112
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2,268,732,494**	1,745,202,836
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,183,385,692**	2,575,640,502

Chairman | Chief Executive Officer | Chief Financial Officer

The attached notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Theeb Rent a Car Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	*Share capital*					
		Capital attributed to shareholders ⃁	*Capital set aside for future issuance to employees* ⃁	*Total capital* ⃁	*Statutory reserve* ⃁	*Retained earnings* ⃁	*Total* ⃁
As at 31 December 2023		430,000,000	-	430,000,000	52,414,964	247,261,511	729,676,475
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	182,706,083	182,706,083
Other comprehensive income	17.4	-	-	-	-	1,045,108	1,045,108
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	183,751,191	183,751,191
Transfer to statutory reserve		-	-	-	15,567,559	(15,567,559)	-
Dividends	33	-	-	-	-	(82,990,000)	(82,990,000)
As at 31 December 2024		**430,000,000**	**-**	**430,000,000**	**67,982,523**	**332,455,143**	**830,437,666**
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	**180,259,347**	**180,259,347**
Other comprehensive income	17.4	-	-	-	-	**276,185**	**276,185**
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	**180,535,532**	**180,535,532**
Increase in share capital	14	**215,000,000**	**14,715,040**	**229,715,040**	**(67,982,523)**	**(161,732,517)**	-
Dividends	33	-	-	-	-	**(96,320,000)**	**(96,320,000)**
As at 31 December 2025		**645,000,000**	**14,715,040**	**659,715,040**	**-**	**254,938,158**	**914,653,198**

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

The attached notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Theeb Rent a Car Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before zakat		**184,781,397**	187,097,938
Adjustments to reconcile income before zakat to net cash flows:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	6	**362,275,933**	293,450,775
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	7	**52,559,307**	51,330,590
Finance costs	26	**103,520,644**	80,251,734
Finance cost on lease liability	7	**3,647,775**	4,185,519
Allowance for expected credit losses	9, 10 &11	**48,287,462**	24,329,466
Provision for employees' defined benefit liabilities	17.2	**7,628,661**	6,380,265
Derecognition of right of use assets and lease liability		**(4,381,701)**	223,561
Impairment of inventories		**3,707,853**	-
Write down of inventories	8	**8,525,746**	5,792,885
		770,553,077	653,042,733
Working capital adjustments:			
Prepayments and other current assets		**(66,243,025)**	60,717,009
Accounts receivable		**(119,829,909)**	(77,847,431)
Contract assets		**(5,239,529)**	5,158,929
Inventories		**315,261,550**	260,547,695
Car dealership' payable		**(36,308,682)**	31,142,754
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities		**7,848,741**	7,664,789
Accounts payable		**8,686,223**	(31,587,780)
		874,728,446	908,838,698
Additions of motor vehicles	6	**(1,168,796,935)**	(923,327,377)
Zakat paid	19	**(4,769,731)**	(23,016,824)
Employees' defined benefit obligations paid	17	**(1,355,811)**	(1,236,643)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		**(300,194,031)**	(38,742,146)
INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Additions of other property and equipment	6	**(10,513,409)**	(12,204,013)
Net cash flows used in investing activity		**(10,513,409)**	(12,204,013)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Finance costs paid		**(99,689,665)**	(76,814,634)
Proceeds from term loans		**1,427,568,170**	927,398,762
Repayments of term loans		**(877,443,913)**	(671,582,668)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	7	**(50,199,144)**	(62,855,310)
Dividends paid	33	**(96,320,000)**	(82,990,000)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**303,915,448**	33,156,150
Net decrease in bank balances and cash		**(6,791,992)**	(17,790,009)
Bank balances and cash at the beginning of the year		**34,983,515**	52,773,524
Bank balances and cash at the end of the year		**28,191,523**	34,983,515
Significant non-cash transactions:			
Transfer of vehicles from property and equipment to inventories	6	**349,251,150**	277,096,599
Addition to right-of-use assets and lease liability	7	**34,532,226**	41,321,134

Chairman　　Chief Executive Officer　　Chief Financial Officer

The attached notes 1 to 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Theeb Rent A Car Company (the "Company") is a Joint Stock Company registered in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under commercial registration numbered 1010150661 and Unified number 7018062518 dated 12 Rabi Al-Thani 1419H (corresponding to 6 August 1998). The Company is engaged in car rental and leasing as per license numbered 010102000200 issued by the Ministry of Transportation in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Company's registered office is located at the following address:
6709 Eastern ring branch road, at Rawdah district
Riyadh 13211 – 2394
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

2.2 Basis of measurement
These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention using the accruals basis of accounting and going concern concept, except for employees' defined benefit liabilities where actuarial present value calculations are used under the projected unit credit method.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency
These financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyal ("⃁") which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

2.4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions
The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgments
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Going concern
The Company's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern on the basis of five years future plan and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Lease classification – Company as a lessor
A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Keeping in view the business model of the Company, the Company has determined that leasing of vehicles does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the vehicles subject to the lease arrangement, hence such lease arrangements are classified as operating lease.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Judgments (continued)

Determining the lease term of contracts – Company as a lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. Information about the assumptions and estimation uncertainties is included in the following areas:

Useful lives and residual value of property and equipment

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

Allowance for obsolete, damage and expire inventory

The Company recognises an allowance for inventories due to factors such as obsolescence, physical damage etc. The estimation of such losses includes the consideration of factors including but not limited to introduction of new models or technology by the specific manufacturer and both existing and emerging market conditions.

Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) of accounts receivable and contract assets

The Company has selected simplified approach for accounts receivable and contract assets. The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECL for accounts receivable and contract assets. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company calibrates the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECL is a significant estimate. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customers' actual default in the future. The information about the ECL on the Company's accounts receivable is disclosed in note 9.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow ("DCF") model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested.

The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.4 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Employees' defined benefit plan

The cost of the employees' defined benefit plan and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and employee turnover rate. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature; a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the market yield on high quality Corporate/Government bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the country. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the country. Further details about employee benefits obligations are provided in note 17.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Contingent consideration, resulting from business combinations, is valued at fair value at the acquisition date as part of the business combination. When the contingent consideration meets the definition of a financial liability, it is subsequently re-measured to fair value at each reporting date. The determination of the fair value is based on discounted cash flows. The key assumptions take into consideration the probability of meeting each performance target and the discount factor.

Provisions

Provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity - specific estimates.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently, except for new standard adopted during the year as disclosed in note 4, in the preparation of these financial statements.

3.1 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.1 Current versus non-current classification (continued)
All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

3.2 Revenue from contracts with customers
Rental income – the Company as a lessor
Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of comprehensive income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. Revenue from rental income is recognised over time.

Sale of inventories (vehicles)
Revenue from sale of vehicles is recognised at the point in time when control of the vehicles is transferred to the customers, generally, on delivery of the vehicles. The Company's revenue from sale of vehicles includes only one performance obligation and there is no variable consideration and financing component involved.

Income from other services
Revenue from other services that are incidental to vehicle rental arrangements are recognised when these related services are provided and classified as part of revenue from these core operating activities. The Company's revenue from other services that are incidental to vehicle rental arrangements is recognised over the time when services are rendered.

Contract assets
Contract assets are recognized for revenue earned on vehicles rented from showrooms when the related performance obligation is satisfied but the amount is not yet billable. Upon the return of the vehicle by the customer, the balance previously classified as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables.

Loyalty points
The Company usually awards individual customers "Loyalty Points". These Loyalty Points give rise to a separate performance obligation as they provide a material right to the customer.

A portion of the transaction price is allocated to Loyalty Points awarded to customers based on relative stand-alone selling price and is recognised as a contract liability until the points are redeemed. Revenue is recognised upon redemption of the points by the customer.

3.3 Expenses
Cost of revenue
Cost of revenue represents all expenses directly attributable or incidental to the core operating activities of the Company including but not limited depreciation of vehicles under rental arrangements, cost of vehicle inventories disposed of, directly attributable employee related costs etc.

Selling, marketing and administrative expenses
Selling and marketing expenses are costs arising from the Company's efforts underlying marketing activities and function. All other expenses are classified as administrative expenses. Allocation of common expenses between cost of revenue, selling and marketing and administrative expenses, where required, is made on a reasonable basis with regards to the nature and circumstances of the common expenses.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

3.5 Zakat

Zakat
The Company is subject to zakat in accordance with the regulations of Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA"). Provision for zakat for the Company is charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Differences, if any, resulting from the final assessments are adjusted in the year of their finalization.

Withholding tax
The Company withholds taxes on certain transactions with non-resident parties in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as required under Saudi Arabian Income Tax Law.

Value added tax
Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax, except:
- When the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the value-add tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of value added tax included.

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

3.6 Property and equipment
Recognition and measurement
Items of property and equipment are initially recorded at cost and measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets.

When significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment (other than vehicles transferred to inventories as 'Vehicles held for sale') are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and are recognised net within other operating income in the statement of comprehensive income.

Subsequent costs
The cost of replacing a part of an item of property and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Capital work in progress
Capital work-in-progress are stated at cost net of accumulated impairment, if any and represents all costs relating directly or indirectly to the acquisition or construction of assets where acquisition or construction is in progress and will be transferred to relevant category of property and equipment once completed.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.6 Property and equipment (continued)

Depreciation
Depreciation represents the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its estimated useful life. Depreciable amount represents cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Lands are not depreciated.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at least annually and adjusted prospectively if required.

Vehicles designated for sale are transferred to inventory and related depreciation is suspended at the date of transfer.

Category of property and equipment	***Useful life***
Buildings	40 years
Motor vehicles	2-5 years
Leasehold improvements	Useful life or lease term whichever is shorter
Other fixed assets	3-5 years

3.7 Intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

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

The amortisation period for the Company's intangible assets with finite life is as follows:

Software	5 years

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 statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

3.8 Leases
The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee
The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.8 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessee (continued)

Right-of-use assets
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment, refer note 7.

Lease liabilities
At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor
Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of comprehensive income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

3.9 Inventories
Inventories represent vehicles held for sale, spare parts and other supplies. These are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The carrying amount of inventories is recognised as cost of revenue when the inventories are sold. The Company recognises an allowance for inventory losses due to factors such as obsolescence, physical damage etc.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.9 Inventories (continued)

Spare parts and supplies
The cost of spare parts and supplies is based on weighted average principle. Other costs are included in the cost of spare parts and supplies only to the extent they are incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

3.10 Financial instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) and fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”).

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company’s business model for managing them. With the exception of accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are ‘solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at FVTPL, irrespective of the business model.

The Company’s business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (“EIR”) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. This category is relevant to the Company. The Company’s financial assets at amortised cost includes accounts receivable, employees’ receivables and amounts due from related parties.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.10 Financial instruments (continued)

i) financial assets (continued)

Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

- The 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 (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment
The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. For accounts receivable and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 365 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

ii) financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, borrowings, or payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (lease liabilities and borrowing), and
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (lease liabilities and borrowing)
This category is relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, lease liabilities and interest-bearing loans and borrowing are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses as a result of unwinding of interest cost through EIR amortisation process and on de-recognition of financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of comprehensive income. This category generally applies to lease liabilities and borrowings (refer to note 7).

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.10 Financial instruments (continued)

ii) financial liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments
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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.11 Impairment of non-financial assets
The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, 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 specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

3.13 Foreign currencies

Transaction and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in income.

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

3.14 Fair value measurement

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

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

The 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 an asset or a 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 by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.14 Fair value measurement (continued)

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

The Company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement and for non-recurring measurement.

At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of an asset or a liability and level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

3.15 Dividends distribution

The Company establishes the obligations related to paying the cash dividends to the Company's shareholders when approving the distribution. According to the Saudi Arabian Regulations for Companies, dividends are approved upon approval by the shareholders. Interim dividends, if any, are recorded when approved by the board of directors the corresponding amount is directly recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

3.16 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

3.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 (unless otherwise stated). The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

4.1 Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

The amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

5. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

5.1 IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

5.2 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

IFRS 19 will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

As the Company's equity instruments are publicly traded, it is not eligible to elect to apply IFRS 19.

5.3 Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments). The Amendments include:

- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and the introduction of an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed
- Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026 with early adoption permitted for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only. The Company does not anticipate that the amendments will have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

5. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

5.4 Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

In July 2024, the IASB issued nine narrow scope amendments as part of its periodic maintenance of IFRS accounting standards. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial instruments: Disclosure and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statements of Cash Flows.

The amendments will be effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

5.5 Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In December 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity. The amendments apply only to contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity; the amendments:

- Clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts
- Amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts
- Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows

The amendments will take effect for annual reporting periods starting on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is allowed, but it must be disclosed. The amendments concerning the own-use exception are to be applied retrospectively, while the hedge accounting amendments should be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated from the initial application date. Additionally, the IFRS 7 disclosure amendments must be implemented alongside the IFRS 9 amendments. If an entity does not restate comparative information, it cannot present comparative disclosures.

The Company does not expect that the amendments will have a material impact on financial statements.

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

31 December 2025	*Lands*	*Buildings*	*Motor vehicles*	*Leasehold improvements*	*Other fixed assets*	*Total 2025*
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Cost:						
Balance as at 1 January 2025	92,202,550	8,968,077	2,559,271,257	9,286,104	57,762,491	**2,727,490,479**
Additions	-	9,046	1,168,796,935	1,426,677	9,077,686	**1,179,310,344**
Transfer to inventories	-	-	(636,301,702)	-	-	**(636,301,702)**
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**92,202,550**	**8,977,123**	**3,091,766,490**	**10,712,781**	**66,840,177**	**3,270,499,121**
Accumulated depreciation:						
Balance as at 1 January 2025	-	2,553,880	637,876,235	6,268,217	42,749,213	**689,447,545**
Charge for the year	-	224,433	353,976,965	770,503	7,304,032	**362,275,933**
Transfer to inventories	-	-	(287,050,552)	-	-	**(287,050,552)**
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**-**	**2,778,313**	**704,802,648**	**7,038,720**	**50,053,245**	**764,672,976**
Net book value **As at 31 December 2025**	**92,202,550**	**6,198,810**	**2,386,963,842**	**3,674,061**	**16,786,932**	**2,505,826,195**

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

31 December 2024	*Lands*	*Buildings*	*Motor vehicles*	*Leasehold improvements*	*Other fixed assets*	*Total 2024*
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Cost:						
Balance as at 1 January 2024	92,202,550	6,852,383	2,161,965,764	8,786,721	48,173,555	2,317,980,973
Additions	-	2,115,694	923,327,377	499,383	9,588,936	935,531,390
Transfer to inventories	-	-	(526,021,884)	-	-	(526,021,884)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	92,202,550	8,968,077	2,559,271,257	9,286,104	57,762,491	2,727,490,479
Accumulated depreciation:						
Balance as at 1 January 2024	-	2,400,714	599,780,735	5,495,760	37,244,846	644,922,055
Charge for the year	-	153,166	287,020,785	772,457	5,504,367	293,450,775
Transfer to inventories	-	-	(248,925,285)	-	-	(248,925,285)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	-	2,553,880	637,876,235	6,268,217	42,749,213	689,447,545
Net book value						
As at 31 December 2024	92,202,550	6,414,197	1,921,395,022	3,017,887	15,013,278	2,038,042,934

Transfer to inventories represents cost and accumulated depreciation of vehicles no more available for use and transferred to inventories (note 8).

The depreciation charge for the year is allocated as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Cost of revenue (note 22)	**360,221,871**	292,960,619
General and administrative expenses (note 24)	**2,054,062**	490,156
	362,275,933	293,450,775

The Company's management reviews the useful lives and residual values of its motor vehicles on annual basis.

7. LEASES

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for leasehold buildings (i.e. workshops, accommodations and branches). The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets.

The Company also has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the "short term lease" and "lease of low value assets" recognition exemption for these leases.

7.1 Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Balance as at 1 January	**84,924,461**	96,207,857
Additions	**34,532,226**	41,321,134
Depreciation expense (note 22)	**(52,559,307)**	(51,330,590)
Derecognition of right-of-use asset	-	(1,273,940)
Balance as at 31 December	**66,897,380**	84,924,461

Right of use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the respective lease terms that ranges between two to ten years.

7.2 Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and movements during the year:

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Balance as at 1 January	**86,941,139**	105,340,175
Additions	**34,532,226**	41,321,134
Accretion of interest (note 26)	**3,647,775**	4,185,519
Payments (**)	**(50,199,144)**	(62,855,310)
Derecognition of lease liability	**(4,381,701)**	(1,050,379)
Balance as at 31 December	**70,540,295**	86,941,139
Less: current portion	**(15,712,595)**	(40,131,078)
Non-current portion	**54,827,700**	46,810,061

(**) Payment of lease liability includes repayment of principal portion of ⃁ 46,551,369 (31 December 2024: ⃁ 58,669,791) and payment of interest amounted to ⃁ 3,647,775 (31 December 2024: ⃁ 4,185,519).

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 29.

The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income:

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Depreciation on right-of-use assets allocated to cost of revenue (note 22)	**52,559,307**	51,330,590
Short-term leases expenses (note 22)	**21,943,247**	20,200,087
Finance cost on lease liabilities (note 26)	**3,647,775**	4,185,519
	78,150,329	75,716,196

8. INVENTORIES

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Vehicles held for sale	**31,857,806**	10,792,578
Spare parts and supplies	**7,372,988**	6,682,215
	39,230,794	17,474,793

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company wrote off ⃁ 8,525,746 (31 December 2024: ⃁ 5,792,885) of inventories resulted from accidents, the reimbursement received from insurance companies related to this was ⃁ 8,653,131 (31 December 2024: ⃁ 5,990,855), both write down and reimbursements are presented on net basis in cost of revenues in the statement of comprehensive income.

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Accounts receivable	**562,973,601**	443,143,692
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(205,370,099)**	(159,674,961)
	357,603,502	283,468,731

The movements in the allowance for expected credit losses during the year were as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
At the beginning of the year	**159,674,961**	133,694,615
Provided during the year	**45,695,138**	25,980,346
At the end of the year	**205,370,099**	159,674,961

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis of accounts receivable is, as follows:

31 December 2025	***Total***	***0-90 days***	***91–180 days***	***181–270 days***	***271–360 days***	***> 361 days***
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Expected credit loss rate	**36.47%**	**4.09%**	**13.72%**	**32.84%**	**46.63%**	**71.07%**
Gross carrying amount	**562,973,601**	**208,110,126**	**64,920,312**	**32,197,298**	**23,766,772**	**233,979,093**
Expected credit loss	**205,370,099**	**8,519,966**	**8,909,447**	**10,572,096**	**11,081,645**	**166,286,945**

31 December 2024	*Total*	*0-90 days*	*91–180 days*	*181–270 days*	*271–360 days*	*> 361 days*
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Expected credit loss rate	36.03%	5.66%	16.12%	29.69%	46.07%	73%
Gross carrying amount	443,143,692	186,096,115	42,385,092	22,265,980	16,180,111	176,216,394
Expected credit loss	159,674,961	10,535,329	6,832,461	6,611,538	7,454,332	128,241,301

Refer to note 29 on credit risk of accounts receivable, which explain how the Company manages and measure credit quality of accounts receivable that are neither past due nor impaired. Accounts receivable are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms of 30 to 180 days.

10. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Advances to suppliers	**99,752,236**	42,069,977
Receivable from a former shareholder (note 19.3)	**33,703,203**	33,703,203
Prepayments	**18,959,496**	9,350,192
Insurance receivable, net of allowance for expected credit losses *	**10,108,926**	10,251,061
Employees' receivables	**2,447,165**	2,347,395
Margin deposit	**1,560,522**	1,586,422
VAT receivable	**-**	2,980,585
Other receivables	**9,963,917**	8,208,269
	176,495,465	110,497,104

*Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of Insurance receivable is as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
At the beginning of the year	**1,500,000**	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	**244,664**	1,500,000
At the end of the year	**1,744,664**	1,500,000

11. CONTRACT ASSETS

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Contract assets	**14,257,877**	9,018,348
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(5,117,044)**	(2,769,384)
	9,140,833	6,248,964

Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses of contract asset is as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
At the beginning of the year	**2,769,384**	5,920,264
Allowance (reversal) for expected credit losses	**2,347,660**	(3,150,880)
At the end of the year	**5,117,044**	2,769,384

12. BANK BALANCES AND CASH

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Bank balances	**26,977,098**	33,663,129
Cash on hand	**1,214,425**	1,320,386
	28,191,523	34,983,515

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

Related parties of the Company include shareholders, Board of Directors, key management personnel and entities of which they are principal owners.

The terms of the transactions with related parties are approved by the Company's management. Transactions with related parties are entered in the normal course of the Company's business. These balances are expected to be settled in the normal course of business.

Following is a list of related parties of the Company:

Related party	*Nature of relationship*
Mohammed Ahmed Abdullah Al-Theeb	Shareholder
Naif Mohammed Ahmed Abdullah Al-Theeb	Shareholder
Mohammed Hamoud Al-Theeb	Shareholder
Mohammad Ahmed Al-Theeb Contracting Company	Affiliate – (Related party to shareholders)
Madareem Company	Affiliate – (Related party to shareholders)

Following are the details of related party transactions for the year ended 31 December:

Related Party	*Nature of transactions*	***2025*** ⃁	*2024* ⃁
Mohammad Ahmed Al-Theeb	Rent charged	**(850,000)**	(780,000)
Mohammad Ahmed Al-Theeb Contracting Company	Expenses charged	**(240,970)**	(161,738)
Madareem Company	Expenses charged	**-**	(4,070)
Mohammad Ahmed Al-Theeb	Car rental	**-**	7,862
Mohammed Hamoud Al-Theeb	Car rental	**17,275**	8,840
Naif Mohammed Al-Theeb	Car rental	**32,039**	19,603

Key management compensation

Key management personnel of the Company comprise of key members of the management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The compensation to key management is shown below:

Related party	*Nature of transactions*	***2025*** ⃁	*2024* ⃁
Key management personnel	Short term employees' benefits	**7,624,825**	6,895,273
	Long term employees' benefits	**240,850**	238,156
Board of Directors	Board of Directors' remuneration	**2,621,965**	3,131,000

14. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's issued share capital is divided into 65,971,504 shares of ⃁ 10 each (31 December 2024: 43,000,000 shares of ⃁ 10 each).

14. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on 7 August 2025, recommended to the Extraordinary General Assembly ("EGA") to increase the Company's issued share capital by 53.4 % (from ⃁ 430,000,000 to ⃁ 659,715,040) and allocate them as outlined below:

1. Distribute 21,500,000 shares as bonus shares to shareholders by granting 1 share for each 2 existing shares, which represents an increase of 50% of the Company's share capital in accordance with article 126 of Companies Law.

2. Allocate 1,471,504 shares representing 3.4% of the increase in the Company's capital, for the purpose of allocating them to the long-term employee incentive shares program in accordance with article 127 of the Companies Law.

The said increase is executed by capitalizing ⃁ 161,732,517 from the retained earnings and ⃁ 67,982,523 from statutory reserves.

The EGA has approved the above increase in their meeting held on 24 Jumada al-Alkhirah 1447H (corresponding to 15 December 2025).

Consequently, as at 31 December 2025, the Company held 1,471,504 shares in its own name, as per the share register, that are designated to be issued to their own employees in future as part of the proposed long term employee incentive shares program. Accordingly, these shares are presented as "Capital set aside for future issuance to employees" in the statement of changes in equity. These shares do not have the right to receive dividends while they remain in the Company's name. However, as at 31 December 2025, no formal or approved employee share-based payment plan was in place.

Management will assess the accounting treatment and presentation in future periods once a formal long term employee incentive shares program is approved.

15. STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the previous Companies' law and the Company's By-laws, the Company was required to set aside 10% of its net income in each year as a statutory reserve until such reserve equals 30% of its share capital. According to the new Companies' Law, the mandatory statutory reserve requirement has been removed.

The new Companies Law issued through Royal Decree number M/132 on 1/12/1443H (corresponding to 30 June 2022) (hereinafter referred as "the Law") came into force on 26/6/1444H (corresponding to January 19, 2023). For most provisions of the Law, full compliance should take place not later than two years from 26/6/1444H (corresponding to 19 January 2023). Upon receiving shareholders' approval, the Company has amended its by-laws to comply with the provisions of the new companies' law in Saudi Arabia on 5 Jumada al-Ula 1446H (corresponding to 7 November 2024). During the year shareholders have resolved to utilize the statutory reserve to increase the share capital (note 14).

16. TERM LOANS

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Term loans	**1,931,571,944**	1,381,447,687
Less: current portion	**(954,455,434)**	(698,774,795)
Non-current portion	**977,116,510**	682,672,892

The Company has obtained bank facilities from local banks in the form of term loans. The term loans are repayable over a period ranging 24-36 months from the date of drawdown. The installments due within the next 12 months are shown under current liabilities. The Company has other undrawn facilities with bank available in accordance with the signed facility agreements. The Company's bank facilities are Sharia compliant and are subject to interest rates based on SAIBOR plus margin at an agreed rate with the banks.

The Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 primarily due to the loans used to finance purchase of vehicles classified under non-current assets in the statement of financial position, this is as part of the normal course of business. This is consistent with previously reported periods.

17. EMPLOYEES' DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITIES

The Company operates an unfunded employees' end of service benefits plan ("EOSB") for its employees as required by the Saudi Arabian Labor Law.

17.1 Movement in the provision for employees' defined benefit liabilities:

	2025 ⃁	*2024* ⃁
At the beginning of the year	**42,884,771**	38,786,257
Charge for the year (note 17.2)	**7,628,661**	6,380,265
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plan (note 17.4)	**(276,185)**	(1,045,108)
Benefits paid	**(1,355,811)**	(1,236,643)
At the end of the year	**48,881,436**	42,884,771

17.2 Amount recognised in statement of profit or loss was as follow:

	2025 ⃁	*2024* ⃁
Current service cost	**5,355,715**	4,607,349
Interest cost (note 26)	**2,272,946**	1,772,916
Total end of service benefits expense	**7,628,661**	6,380,265

Allocation of benefits expense between cost of revenue, selling and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses is as follows:

	2025 ⃁	*2024* ⃁
Cost of revenue	**2,624,300**	2,257,601
Selling and marketing expenses	**1,767,386**	1,520,425
General and administrative expenses	**964,029**	829,323
Total end of service benefits expense	**5,355,715**	4,607,349

17.3 Actuarial assumptions:

Key assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	2025	*2024*
Salary increases rates	**5.50%**	5.50%
Discount rate	**5.40%**	5.60%

17.4 Amount recognised in other comprehensive income was as follow:

	2025 ⃁	*2024* ⃁
Actuarial loss (gain) due to change in financial assumptions	**1,048,248**	(947,937)
Actuarial gain due to experience adjustments	**(1,324,433)**	(97,171)
Total actuarial gain	**(276,185)**	(1,045,108)

17. EMPLOYEES' DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITIES (continued)

17.5 Sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumptions:

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption on the employees' terminal benefits liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is shown below:

31 December 2025			***Impact on defined benefit obligation***	
	Change in Assumption	***Base value ⃁***	***Increase in assumption ⃁***	***Decrease in assumption ⃁***
Discount rate	**+/-1%**	**48,881,436**	**44,008,189**	**54,768,399**
Salary growth rate	**+/-1%**	**48,881,436**	**54,949,397**	**43,771,934**
Mortality rate	**+/-10%**	**48,881,436**	**48,872,592**	**48,890,316**
Withdrawal rate	**+/-10%**	**48,881,436**	**48,578,560**	**49,204,320**

31 December 2024			*Impact on defined benefit obligation*	
	Change in Assumption	*Base value ⃁*	*Increase in assumption ⃁*	*Decrease in assumption ⃁*
Discount rate	+/-1%	42,884,771	38,655,142	47,982,285
Salary growth rate	+/-1%	42,884,771	48,153,340	38,439,435
Mortality rate	+/-10%	42,884,771	42,879,577	42,889,981
Withdrawal rate	+/-10%	42,884,771	42,645,996	43,138,895

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the employees' benefit liabilities as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

The following are the expected payments to the employees in future years:

	2025 ⃁	*2024* ⃁
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	**4,624,391**	4,592,900
Between 2 and 5 years	**13,184,065**	12,232,300
Beyond 5 years	**84,054,893**	74,591,086
	101,863,349	91,416,286

18. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2025 ⃁	*2024* ⃁
Contract liabilities (note 21.1)	**38,216,894**	30,424,686
Accrued expenses	**42,310,546**	38,557,942
Other accruals (note 19.3)	**33,703,203**	33,703,203
Accrued loyalty points	**1,170,632**	1,140,784
Others	**885,474**	780,414
	116,286,749	104,607,029

19. ZAKAT PROVISION

19.1 The zakat charge of the Company consists of:

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Charge for the year	**4,556,094**	4,803,775
Reversal of excess provision related to prior years	**(34,044)**	(411,920)
	4,522,050	4,391,855

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
At the beginning of the year	**4,803,775**	23,428,744
Provided during the year	**4,556,094**	4,803,775
Prior year reversal of reassessment	**(34,044)**	(411,920)
Paid during the year	**(4,769,731)**	(23,016,824)
At the end of the year	**4,556,094**	4,803,775

19.2 The principal element of the zakat base are as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Equity	**919,209,292**	836,456,440
Opening provisions and other adjustments	**1,759,495,183**	1,333,188,818
Book value of long-term assets	**(2,678,704,475)**	(2,169,645,258)
	-	-
Zakatable income	**187,770,105**	185,850,967
Zakat base	**187,770,105**	185,850,967
Zakat	**4,556,094**	4,803,775

19.3 Status of zakat assessment

- The Company has filed its zakat returns and financial statements to the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA") for all years up to 31 December 2024 and obtained zakat certificate for those years.

  The Company has finalized its zakat position with ZATCA for all years up to 2024, except for the year 2021 which is still under ZATCA review. During the year ended 31 December 2024, settlement plan has been agreed with ZATCA for the years 2012 – 2018 to settle the additional claim amount of ⃁ 11 million over 9 instalments starting from May 2024, the Company already kept the provision of ⃁ 11 million for the claim amount. During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company has paid all 9 installments amounting to ⃁ 11 million as per agreed settlement plan with ZATCA.

19. ZAKAT PROVISION (continued)

19.3 Status of zakat assessment (continued)

- During the year ended 31 December 2021, management received a correspondence from ZATCA, regarding the previous ownership of shares by Growth Opportunities Company for Trading, one of the former shareholders in the Company, that there are certain possible taxes on the Company. ZATCA's view based on certain assumptions, is that the Company is partially subject to income tax. In the above-mentioned correspondence, ZATCA assumed that the above-mentioned former shareholder is fully owned directly or indirectly by non-GCC nationals and accordingly, the total amount of income tax exposure as stated by ZATCA is ⃁ 29.76 million for income tax and withholding tax exposure was set out by ZATCA at ⃁ 3.94 million, covering the years from 2013 to 2018 and are excluding delay and other related fines. As at the date of the approval of these financial statements by the Board of Directors, no official assessment has been received from ZATCA. Additional potential exposure for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2020, and for the period from 1 January 2021 to date of disposition of the former shareholders' shares could arise if ZATCA imposes the above-mentioned principle to all assessment years.

  The Company is currently registered with ZATCA as a 100% zakatable company on the basis of its ownership structure with all direct and indirect shareholders being either GCC nationals, or companies that were established within the GCC and whose shareholders consist wholly of GCC nationals. Further, dividends distributions to the above-mentioned former shareholder, in management view, are not subject to withholding tax as it is a resident company in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (as a Saudi limited liability company on the basis of the incorporation documents).

  During September 2021, the Company has replied to ZATCA after receiving the correspondence and no response was received since then. Moreover, in case of any imposed position by ZATCA, in addition to any relevant fines and delay penalties, the above-mentioned former shareholder has provided to the Company an indemnity undertaking letter to bear any tax related liability that might be imposed on the Company by ZATCA in connection with the above matter.

  During year ended 31 December 2023, management has reassessed their position and accordingly made accruals of ⃁ 33,703,203 (note 18) with the same corresponding impact of receivable from former shareholder (note 10).

20. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing the net income for the year over the weighted average of the current ordinary shares during the year.

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Net income for the year	**180,259,347**	182,706,083
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic and diluted EPS	**64,500,000**	64,500,000
Earnings per share	**2.79**	2.83

Basic earnings per share for the year ended 31 December 2024 has been adjusted to reflect the increase in share capital (note 14).

21. REVENUE

Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Short term rental	**515,151,003**	487,468,626
Long term lease	**656,554,899**	501,329,759
Sales of motor vehicles	**325,359,987**	313,873,217
	1,497,065,889	1,302,671,602

21. REVENUE (continued)

Timing of revenue recognition

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Services transferred over time	**1,171,705,902**	988,798,385
Services transferred at point in time	**325,359,987**	313,873,217
	1,497,065,889	1,302,671,602

Performance obligations

The performance obligation is satisfied upon availing the vehicle for lease and payment is generally due 30-180 days for corporate customers from the invoice date. Contracts for the sale of vehicles do not provide customers with any right of return. There are no unsatisfied performance obligations as at the reporting date; therefore, there are no transaction price that are required to be allocated over the remaining or unsatisfied performance obligations.

Operating leases – the Company as lessor

The Company has entered into leases on its fleet of vehicles. The commercial and non-commercial vehicle leases typically have lease terms of between 1 and 5 years. Some leases contain options to terminate before the end of the lease term in exchange of additional penalty payments.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at the reporting date is as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Within 1 year	**614,850,378**	477,698,980
After 1 year but not more than 5 years	**1,009,525,385**	764,515,462
	1,624,375,763	1,242,214,442

Geographical markets

The Company operates exclusively in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and therefore no additional geographical market information is presented in these financial statements.

21.1 Contract balances

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Contract assets (note 11)	**9,140,833**	6,248,964
Contract liabilities (note 18) *	**38,216,894**	30,424,686

* Contract liabilities represent advances received from customers against long term lease services not yet provided.

22. COST OF REVENUE

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 6)	**360,221,871**	292,960,619
Cost of vehicles sold	**315,824,937**	261,400,027
Employees' salaries and other benefits	**88,235,019**	80,165,227
Maintenance and repairs	**83,600,652**	79,809,111
Insurance	**65,710,019**	66,635,727
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (note 7)	**52,559,307**	51,330,590
Rental (short term lease) (note 7)	**21,943,247**	20,200,087
Shipping	**8,250,664**	8,624,068
Bank charges	**3,832,839**	3,513,819
Impairment of inventories	**3,707,853**	-
Utilities	**2,273,093**	1,956,284
Penalties	**951,385**	1,583,644
Others	**20,023,068**	16,730,157
	1,027,133,954	884,909,360

23. SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Employees' salaries and other benefits	**59,423,584**	53,988,826
Advertising	**16,071,926**	13,086,643
Others	**136,676**	-
	75,632,186	67,075,469

24. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Employees' salaries and other benefits	**29,842,632**	26,890,779
Professional fees	**7,807,521**	8,798,824
IT/ERP system	**6,803,707**	6,039,771
Utilities	**2,907,853**	2,890,508
Board of Directors' remuneration (note 13)	**2,621,965**	3,131,000
Charity donations	**2,777,875**	2,642,625
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 6)	**2,054,062**	490,156
VAT deemed supply	**1,845,997**	1,661,740
Hospitality	**1,761,267**	1,405,498
Maintenance and repairs	**1,707,652**	2,319,381
Governmental fees	**1,336,615**	1,101,819
Communication	**914,980**	620,086
Others	**3,063,628**	3,325,693
	65,445,754	61,317,880

25. OTHER INCOME

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Rebate income	**12,179,734**	7,031,238
Car sales fee	**309,903**	328,400
Miscellaneous income	**1,166,592**	909,042
	13,656,229	8,268,680

26. FINANCE COSTS

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Finance cost on bank borrowings	**103,520,644**	80,251,734
Finance cost on lease liabilities (note 7.2)	**3,647,775**	4,185,519
Interest on employees' defined benefit liabilities (note 17.2)	**2,272,946**	1,772,916
	109,441,365	86,210,169

27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At 31 December 2025, the Company issued letters of guarantees amounted to ⃁ 74.6 million (31 December 2024: ⃁ 75.9 million) mainly in respect of the Company's leased properties and bidding securities.

As at 31 December 2025 commitments in relation to the purchase of vehicles are ⃁ 444 million.

28. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the fair values of the Company's financial instruments are estimated to approximate their carrying values. No significant inputs were applied in the valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

During the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were no movements between the levels.

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise bank borrowings, accounts payable, other payables and lease liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include accounts receivable, contract assets and other receivables and bank balances.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including commission rate risks, currency risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on robust liquidity management as well as monitoring of various relevant market variables, thereby consistently seeking to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: commission rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include bank borrowings.

Commission rate risk
Commission rate risk is the exposure to various risks associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing commission rates on the Company's financial position and cash flows. The Company manages the commission rate risk by regularly monitoring the commission rate profiles of its interest-bearing financial instruments.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	2025	*2024*
Gain (loss) through the statement of comprehensive income	⃁	⃁
Floating rate debt:		
SIBOR +/- 100bps	**19,315,719**	13,814,477

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's transactions are principally in Saudi Riyals and hence Company is not significantly affected by such risk.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that one party to financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk. Concentration risk arises when a number of counterparties engaged in similar business activities or activities in the same geographical region or have economic features that would cause them to fail their contractual obligations. To reduce exposure to credit risk, the Company has developed a formal approval process whereby credit limits are applied to its customers. The management also continuously monitors the credit exposure towards the customers and makes provision against those balances considered doubtful of recovery.

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

To mitigate the risk, the Company has a system of assigning credit limits to its customers based on an extensive evaluation based on customer profile and payment history.

The Company's gross maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Accounts receivable (note 9)	**562,973,601**	443,143,692
Contract assets (note 11)	**14,257,877**	9,018,348
Bank balances (note 12)	**26,977,098**	33,663,129
Other assets	**55,520,710**	53,662,533
	659,729,286	539,487,702

a) Accounts receivable and contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. The 5 largest customers account for 12% of outstanding accounts receivable at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 12%).

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all accounts and other receivables.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Some customers are also secured, where possible, by way of promissory notes or advance payments, which are considered integral part of account receivables and considered in the calculation of impairment.

There were no past due or impaired receivables from related parties.

b) Bank balances

Credit risk from bank balances are managed by the Company's management in accordance with the Company's policy and is limited as cash balances are held with banks with sound credit ratings. The Company deposits its cash balances with major high credit-rated financial institutions and does not believe that there is a significant risk of non-performance by these financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses including the servicing of financial obligations. Also the Company has bank facilities to meet its requirements

Cash flow forecasting is performed by the management which monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

29. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into the relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within twelve months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

31 December 2025	*Within 1 year* ⃁	*1 to 5 years* ⃁	*More than 5 years* ⃁	*Total* ⃁
Term loans	**1,045,571,089**	**1,073,069,349**	**-**	**2,118,640,438**
Car dealership payable	**74,756,090**	**-**	**-**	**74,756,090**
Other current liabilities	**101,514,922**	**-**	**-**	**101,514,922**
Lease liabilities	**18,408,150**	**47,894,600**	**24,794,639**	**91,097,389**
Accounts payable	**22,139,886**	**-**	**-**	**22,139,886**
	1,262,390,137	**1,120,963,949**	**24,794,639**	**2,408,148,725**

31 December 2024	*Within 1 year* ⃁	*1 to 5 years* ⃁	*More than 5 years* ⃁	*Total* ⃁
Term loans	762,555,753	749,839,881	-	1,512,395,634
Car dealership payable	111,064,772	-	-	111,064,772
Other current liabilities	93,666,181	-	-	93,666,181
Lease liabilities	50,292,113	41,834,739	15,899,170	108,026,022
Accounts payable	13,453,663	-	-	13,453,663
	1,031,032,482	791,674,620	15,899,170	1,838,606,272

30. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

30.1 Financial assets

	2025 ⃁	*2024* ⃁
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Bank balances and cash	**28,191,523**	34,983,515
Accounts receivable	**357,603,502**	283,468,731
Contract asset	**9,140,833**	6,248,964
Total financial assets	**394,935,858**	324,701,210

30.2 Financial liabilities

		Maturity	***2025*** ⃁	*2024* ⃁
Current interest-bearing liabilities				
Current portion of term loans	Note 16	Less than 1 year	**954,455,434**	698,774,795
Current portion of lease obligation	Note 7	Less than 1 year	**15,712,595**	40,131,078
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities				
Term loans	Note 16	1 to 3 years	**977,116,510**	682,672,892
Lease obligation	Note 7	1 to 10 years	**54,827,700**	46,810,061

31. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. The Company informally monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt (including term loans and lease obligations) divided by total equity.

	2025	*2024*
	⃁	⃁
Non-current portion of term loans	**977,116,510**	682,672,892
Non-current portion of lease obligation	**54,827,700**	46,810,061
Current portion of term loans	**954,455,434**	698,774,795
Current portion of lease obligation	**15,712,595**	40,131,078
	2,002,112,239	1,468,388,826
Total equity	**914,653,198**	830,437,666
Gearing ratio	**2.19**	1.77

32. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

Consistent with the Company's internal reporting process, business segments have been approved by the Board of Directors in respect of the Company's activities. Management monitors the following details on a segment wise basis.

31 December 2025

	Short term lease	***Long term lease***	***Car sales***	***Total***
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Revenue	**515,151,003**	**656,554,899**	**325,359,987**	**1,497,065,889**
Depreciation expense – motor vehicles	**(127,560,542)**	**(226,416,423)**	**-**	**(353,976,965)**
Cost of vehicles sold	-	-	**(315,824,937)**	**(315,824,937)**
Segment profit	**387,590,461**	**430,138,476**	**9,535,050**	**827,263,987**

31 December 2024

	Short term lease	*Long term lease*	*Car sales*	*Total*
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Revenue	487,468,626	501,329,759	313,873,217	1,302,671,602
Depreciation expense – motor vehicles	(121,745,550)	(165,275,235)	-	(287,020,785)
Cost of vehicles sold	-	-	(261,400,027)	(261,400,027)
Segment profit	365,723,076	336,054,524	52,473,190	754,250,790

Unallocated revenue and expenses:

	2025	2024
	⃁	⃁
Segments profit	**827,263,987**	754,250,790
Cost of revenue	**(357,332,052)**	(336,488,548)
Selling and marketing expenses	**(75,632,186)**	(67,075,469)
General and administrative expenses	**(65,445,754)**	(61,317,880)
Provision for expected credit losses	**(48,287,462)**	(24,329,466)
Finance costs	**(109,441,365)**	(86,210,169)
Other income	**13,656,229**	8,268,680
Zakat	**(4,522,050)**	(4,391,855)
Income after zakat	**180,259,347**	182,706,083

32. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

Detail of segment assets and liabilities:

	Allocated		*Unallocated*	
31 December 2025	***Short term lease***	***Long term lease***	***Other***	***Total***
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Segment assets	**647,048,721**	**1,739,915,121**	**796,421,850**	**3,183,385,692**
Segment liabilities	-	-	**2,268,732,494**	**2,268,732,494**

	Allocated		*Unallocated*	
31 December 2024	*Short term Lease*	*Long term Lease*	*Other*	*Total*
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Segment assets	571,265,472	1,350,129,550	654,245,480	2,575,640,502
Segment liabilities	-	-	1,745,202,836	1,745,202,836

Other disclosures:

	Allocated		*Unallocated*	
31 December 2025	***Short term***	***Long term***	***Other***	***Total***
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Capital expenditures	**376,171,124**	**792,625,811**	**10,513,409**	**1,179,310,344**

	Allocated		*Unallocated*	
31 December 2024	*Short term Lease*	*Long term lease*	*Other*	*Total*
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Capital expenditures	*231,794,788*	*691,532,589*	*12,204,013*	*935,531,390*

Capital expenditure consists of additions of property and equipment and intangible assets.

Finance income and costs, and gains and losses on financial assets are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a Company basis. Zakat and financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a Company basis.

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Company's reportable segments:

(a) Short term lease segment represents activities involving leasing of cars to customers under short term rental arrangements (daily and monthly).

(b) Long term lease segment represents activities involving leasing of cars to customers under medium to longer term operating lease arrangements.

(c) Car sales represents the sales of vehicles that were previously held as a part of lease or rental fleet.

33. DIVIDENDS

The Company's Board of Directors approved in their meeting held on 10 November 2025, to distribute cash interim dividend of ⃁ 0.58 per share totaling ⃁ 24,940,000. The above-mentioned interim dividend has been distributed to the shareholders on 25 December 2025.

The Company's Board of Directors approved in their meeting held on 07 August 2025, to distribute cash interim dividend of ⃁ 0.55 per share totaling ⃁ 23,650,000. The above-mentioned interim dividend has been distributed to the shareholders on 18 September 2025.

33. DIVIDENDS (continued)

The Company's Board of Directors approved in their meeting held on 22 June 2025, to distribute cash interim dividend of ⃁ 0.52 per share totaling ⃁ 22,360,000. The above-mentioned interim dividend has been distributed to the shareholders on 10 July 2025.

The Company's Board of Directors approved in their meeting held on 11 March 2025, to distribute final cash dividend for the fourth quarter 2024 of ⃁ 0.59 per share totaling to ⃁ 25,370,000. The above-mentioned dividends have been distributed to the shareholders on 26 March 2025.

The Company's Board of Directors approved in their meeting held on 6 November 2024, to distribute cash interim dividend of ⃁ 0.54 per share totaling ⃁ 23,220,000 the above-mentioned interim dividend has been distributed to the shareholders on 28 November 2024.

The Company's Board of Directors approved in their meeting held on 7 August 2024, to distribute cash interim dividend of ⃁ 0.51 per share totaling ⃁ 21,930,000. The above-mentioned interim dividend has been distributed to the shareholders on 22 August 2024.

The Company's Board of Directors approved in their meeting held on 16 May 2024, to distribute cash interim dividend of ⃁ 0.47 per share totaling ⃁ 20,210,000. The above-mentioned interim dividend has been distributed to the shareholders on 28 May 2024.

The Company's Board of Directors approved in their meeting held on 13 March 2024, to distribute final cash dividend for the fourth quarter 2023 of ⃁ 0.41 per share totaling to ⃁ 17,630,000. The above-mentioned dividends have been distributed to the shareholders on 26 March 2024.

34. CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

	1 January 2025	***Cash flows***	***New leases***	***Others***	***31 December 2025***
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Current portion of term loans	**698,774,795**	**255,680,639**	**-**	**-**	**954,455,434**
Lease liabilities	**86,941,139**	**(50,199,144)**	**34,532,226**	**(733,926)**	**70,540,295**
Non-current portion of term loans	**682,672,892**	**294,443,618**	**-**	**-**	**977,116,510**
Total	**1,468,388,826**	**499,925,113**	**34,532,226**	**(733,926)**	**2,002,112,239**

	1 January 2024	*Cash flows*	*New leases*	*Others*	*31 December 2024*
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Current portion of term loans	556,896,532	141,878,263	-	-	698,774,795
Lease liabilities	105,340,175	(62,855,310)	41,321,134	3,135,140	86,941,139
Non-current portion of term loans	568,735,061	113,937,831	-	-	682,672,892
Total	1,230,971,768	192,960,784	41,321,134	3,135,140	1,468,388,826

35. COMPANY BRANCHES

These financial statements cover the activities of the Company and the following branches:

Branch	*Commercial registration*	*License No.*	*Date of commercial registration*
Central region			
Altaawon	1010150661	14/00004212	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Alswaidi	1010150661	14/00004223	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Alshefa	1010359247	14/00004224	16/2/1434 H (corresponding 29/12/2012)
Al-Yasmin	1010150661	14/00004237	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Riyadh Showroom, AlRawdah	1010150661	10/102000200	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Al Musanada	1010150661	14/0000222	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Al-Malaz	1010150661	14/00004220	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Um Alhamam	1010181670	14/00004221	15/8/1423 H (corresponding 21/10/2002)
King Khalid Airport Terminal 1	1010150661	14/00005459	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
King Khalid Airport Terminal 5	1010150661	14/00004578	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Car Sales	1010177560	-	23/3/1423 H (corresponding 4/6/2002)
Maintenance Center	1010388439	-	12/11/1434 H (corresponding 18/9/2013)
Real Estate Records	1010317696	-	10/11/1432 H (corresponding 8/10/2011)
Buraida	1131051994	14/00006564	12/5/1435H (corresponding 13/03/2014)
Buraida Airport	1131051994	14/00005030	12/5/1435H (corresponding 13/03/2014)
Buraida Airport-International	1131051994	14/00005030	12/5/1435H (corresponding 13/03/2014)
Al Qadisyah	1010758112	-	12/4/1443H (corresponding 18/11/2021)
Korinch Hail	3350139352	14/00006656	4/7/1439 H (corresponding 21/3/2018)
Hail Airport	3350139352	80102000201	4/7/1439 H (corresponding 21/3/2018)
Al Aroubah	1010150661	14/00004238	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Al Yarmouk	1010150661	14/00004239	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Wadi Lanan	1010598941	14/00001917	15/02/1441H (corresponding to 15/10/2019)
Buses	1010604548	-	22/03/1441H (corresponding to 20/11/2019)
Twaiq New branch	1010150661	14/00008289	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
North Industrial	1010150661	14/00007031	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Al Sulay	1010150661	14/00006294	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Alearid	1010150661	14/00011653	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Alkharj	1010359247	14/00013502	16/2/1434 H (corresponding 29/12/2012)
Al Qadisyah New branch	1010150661	14/00018488	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Almajmaeuh New branch	1010150661	14/00018475	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Western region			
Al Tahlia	4030127038	14/00011112	29/1/1420 H (corresponding 15/5/1999)
Albughdadia	4030127038	14/00004447	29/1/1420 H (corresponding 15/5/1999)
Almadina road	4030127038	14/00004443	29/1/1420 H (corresponding 15/5/1999)
Al-Fayha	4030127038	14/00004446	29/1/1420 H (corresponding 15/5/1999)
Al-Samer	4030127038	14/00004445	23/1/1420 H (corresponding 15/5/1999)
Yanbu	4700017234	3022002000	15/3/1435 H (corresponding 16/1/2014)
Almadina Almonawara	4650050975	30102000201	4/3/1432 H (corresponding 7/2/2011)
Almadina Airport	4650050975	14/00002912	4/3/1432 H (corresponding 7/2/2011)
Al-Taif Airport	4032235084	20302000201	18/6/1434 H (corresponding 28/4/2013)
Al Amal	4030127038	14/00004444	29/1/1420H (corresponding 14/5/1999)
Makah Almukarmah branch	4031225251	14/00000537	25/7/1440H (corresponding 01/4/2019)
Altaif branch	4032235084	14/00001325	25/7/1440H (corresponding 01/4/2019)
Alual branch	4651102277	14/00000453	15/2/1441H (corresponding 15/10/2019)
Asfan Maintenance	4030403857	-	22/5/1442H (corresponding 6/1/2021)
Al-Hamdaniah	4030127038	14/00009006	29/1/1420 H (corresponding 14/5/1999)
Prince Majied Road	4030127038	14/00007944	29/1/1420 H (corresponding 15/5/1999)
King Abdulaziz Airport Terminal 1	4030127038	14/00004456	29/1/1420 H (corresponding 14/5/1999)
Yanbu Royal Commission	4700017234	30202002000	15/3/1435 H (corresponding 16/1/2014)
Makah Alnawaria	4031225251	14/00013523	25/7/1440H (corresponding 01/4/2019)
Almadina Maintenance New	4700017234	30202002000	15/3/1435 H (corresponding 16/1/2014)

35. COMPANY BRANCHES (continued)

Branch	*Commercial registration*	*License No.*	*Date of commercial registration*
Eastern region			
Dammam	2050034970	20102000201	4/2/1420 H (corresponding 19/5/1999)
Al-Khobar	2051221149	14/00005781	26/7/1439 H (corresponding 12/4/2018)
Dammam Airport	2050034970	14/00004321	4/2/1420 H (corresponding 19/5/1999)
Al-Jubail	2055009774	14/00003491	15/9/1429 H (corresponding 15/9/2008)
Al-Jubail Royal Commission	2050034970	51302000201	4/2/1420 H (corresponding 19/5/1999)
Alihasa, Alkhaldia	2251040741	50202000201	22/11/1431 H (corresponding 30/10/2010)
Al Kair Maintenance	2050148928	-	12/2/1443H (corresponding 20/9/2021)
Alihsa, Almubaraz	2031100133	14/00004346	25/10/1439 H (corresponding 9/7/2018)
Al Raka	2050034970	14/00004067	4/2/1420 H (corresponding 19/5/1999)
Azizia Khubar	2050034970	14/00004319	4/2/1420 H (corresponding 19/5/1999)
Al Qatif	2050034970	14/00008511	4/2/1420 H (corresponding 19/5/1999)
Hafr albatin New branch	2050034970	14/00017326	4/2/1420 H (corresponding 19/5/1999)
Dammam ahid New branch	2050034970	14/00017971	4/2/1420 H (corresponding 19/5/1999)
Southern region			
Abha Branch	5850069435	60102000202	2/5/1437 H (corresponding 11/2/2016)
Abha Airport	5850069435	14/00007890	2/5/1437 H (corresponding 11/2/2016)
Albaha Airport	5800020727	120502000201	2/5/1437 H (corresponding 11/02/2016)
Jazan Airport	5901720213	14/00007889	22/5/1442 H (corresponding 6/1/2021)
Albaha Branch	5800020727	14/00007982	2/5/1437 H (corresponding 11/02/2016)
Najran Branch	5950032463	110102000202	4/7/1437 H (corresponding 11/04/2016)
Madina road, askaria - khamis mushait	5855070943	60202000201	27/8/1438 H (corresponding 24/5/2017)
Najran Airport	5950032463	14/00000539	4/7/1437 H (corresponding 11/04/2016)
Abo Aresh	5901720213	14/00003882	22/5/1442 H (corresponding 6/1/2021)
Najran New branch	1010150661	14/00016844	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Jazan New branch	1010150661	14/00015957	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Northern region			
Tabuk	3550032407	70102000201	14/2/1435 H (corresponding 17/12/2013)
Tabuk Airport	3550032407	14/00002915	14/2/1435 H (corresponding 17/12/2013)
Neom Airport	3550032407	14/00010664	14/2/1435 H (corresponding 17/12/2013)
Aljawf New branch	1010150661	14/00016673	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)
Arear New branch	1010150661	14/00016059	12/4/1419 H (corresponding 5/8/1998)

36. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to the reporting date, geopolitical tensions in parts of the Middle East have increased. Public communications from government and regulatory authorities have continued to emphasise the resilience of the economy and the continuation of business operations across key sectors, supported by established business continuity and risk management frameworks.

These developments arose after the reporting period and have therefore been assessed as non-adjusting events in accordance with IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the amounts recognised in the financial statements as at 31 December 2025, which reflect conditions existing at that date.

The Company has assessed the potential implications of these events on its operations, financial position and performance. Based on information currently available, including the continuation of core business activities, it is not practicable to reliably estimate the full financial effect of these non-adjusting events on future periods.

Management has also considered the impact of these events on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and has concluded that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate.

Other then the above, in the opinion of management, no significant subsequent events have occurred subsequent to 31 December 2025 that would require disclosures or adjustments in these financial statements.

37. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the presentation in the current year which are not material in nature to the Company’s financial statements as a whole.

38. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 11 Shawwal 1447H (corresponding 30 March 2026) by the Board of Directors of the Company.