MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY SAUDI ARABIA

(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY SAUDI ARABIA
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

INDEX	**PAGE**
Independent auditor's report	2-8
Consolidated statement of financial position	9
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	10
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	11
Consolidated statement of cash flows	12 – 13
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	14 – 69

Ernst & Young Professional Services (Professional LLC)
Paid-up capital (SR 5,500,000 – Five million five hundred thousand Saudi Riyal)
Head Office
Al Faisaliah Office Tower, 14th Floor
King Fahad Road
P.O. Box 2732
Riyadh 11461
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

C.R. No. 1010383821

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 Mobile Telecommunications Company Saudi Arabia
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion
We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Mobile Telecommunications Company Saudi Arabia (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements 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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that is relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, and 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 consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

Building a better working world

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Shareholders of Mobile Telecommunications Company Saudi Arabia
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company) (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition	
The Group's revenue consists primarily of subscription fees for telecommunication, data packages and use of the network totaling SR 10,365 million for the year ended 31 December 2024. We considered this a key audit matter as the application of accounting standard for revenue recognition in the telecommunication sector includes number of key judgments and estimates. Additionally, there are inherent risks about the accuracy of revenues recorded due to the complexity associated with the network environment, dependency on IT applications, large volumes of data, changes caused by price updates and promotional offers affecting the various products and services offered, as well as the materiality of the amounts involved. *Refer to note 4 and note 5 for the accounting and critical judgements and policy related to revenue recognition and note 27 for the related disclosures.*	Our audit procedures included, among others, the following: • Involved our IT specialists to test the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of system of internal controls related to revenue recognition. • Assessed the Group's revenue recognition policies, for compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (SOCPA). • Inspected a sample of revenue reconciliations prepared by management between the primary billing system and the general ledger. • Tested, on sample basis, the accuracy of customer invoice generation and tested a sample of the credits and discounts applied to customers invoices. • Tested, on a sample basis, customers cash receipts back to the invoice. • Tested transactions which took place before and after year-end to check that revenue is recognized in the appropriate period • Performed analytical procedures by comparing expectations of revenues with actual results and analysed variances. • Assessed the adequacy of the relevant disclosures in the consolidated financial statement.

Building a better working world

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Shareholders of Mobile Telecommunications Company Saudi Arabia
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company) (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets	
As at 31 December 2024, the Group's consolidated financial position included property and equipment amounting to SR 4,977 million and intangible assets amounting to SR 13,557 million. At each reporting date, the Group's management assesses whether there is any indication that property and equipment and intangible assets may be impaired. This involves significant judgments in respect of factors such as technological changes, challenging economic conditions, changing regulatory environment and restrictions, operating or capital costs and other economic assumptions used by the Group. We considered this as a key audit matter as it involves management's assumptions and estimates as well as the materiality of the amounts involved. *Refer to note 4 and note 5 for the accounting and critical judgements and policies related to valuation of property and equipment and intangible assets.*	Our audit procedures performed included, among others, the following: • Assessed the Group's impairment policies for property and equipment and intangible assets, for compliance with IFRS as endorsed with SOCPA. • Assessed the appropriateness of management's determination of Cash Generating Units (CGUs), based on the requirements of IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets', that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. • Evaluated management's procedures in identifying impairment indicators in respect of the related CGUs. • Evaluated the reasonableness of management's assumptions and estimates in determining the recoverable amount of the Group's CGUs, including those relating to forecasts. • Assessed the adequacy of the relevant disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements.

Building a better working world

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Shareholders of Mobile Telecommunications Company Saudi Arabia
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company) (continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Capitalization of property and equipment</td></tr>
<tr><td>The Group has a material capital expenditure plan and therefore incurs significant annual expenditure in relation to the development and maintenance of both infrastructure assets and assets in relation to network and related equipment.

Costs related to upgrading or enhancing networks are treated as capital expenditures while expenses spent to maintain the network's operating capacity are recognized as expenses in the same year in which they are incurred. Accordingly, the assessment and timing of whether assets meet the capitalization criteria set out in IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' requires judgement.

We consider this as key audit matter since it involves management's assumptions as well as materiality of the amounts involved.

Refer to note 4 for the accounting policy related to property and equipment and note 13 for the related disclosures.</td><td>Our audit procedures performed included, among others, the following:

• Tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls in place over the capitalization of property and equipment.
• Assessed the Group's capitalization policy, for compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by SOCPA.
• Tested, on sample basis, costs capitalized are in accordance with the approved budged for capital expenditure for the year and the related supporting documents.
• Tested, on sample basis, capitalization of expenditure in compliance with the Group's capitalization policy.
• Assessed the adequacy of the relevant disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements.</td></tr>
</table>

Other information included in the Group's 2024 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2024 annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The management is responsible for the other information in its annual report. The Group's 2024 annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with 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 Regulations of Companies and Company's By-laws, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Shareholders of Mobile Telecommunications Company Saudi Arabia
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company) (continued)

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

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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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

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

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

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Shareholders of Mobile Telecommunications Company Saudi Arabia
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company) (continued)

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

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

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

for Ernst & Young Professional Services

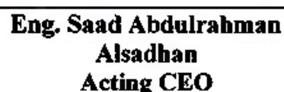
Ahmed Ibrahim Reda
Certified Public Accountant
License No. (356)

Riyadh: 21 Sha'ban 1446 H
(20 February 2025)

MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY SAUDI ARABIA
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2024	2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	13	**4,977,368**	4,736,355
Intangible assets	15	**13,556,680**	14,244,926
Right of use assets	12	**1,098,144**	842,725
Capital advances	14	**901,595**	393,268
Long term prepaid expenses		**8,477**	-
Investment in an associate and joint ventures	11	**8,973**	9,739
Contract assets	8	**271,341**	322,261
Derivative financial instruments	23	**-**	75,634
Total non-current assets		**20,822,578**	20,624,908
Current assets			
Inventories	9	**263,180**	157,793
Contract assets	8	**122,600**	117,669
Derivative financial instruments	23	**28,504**	-
Trade receivables and other assets	7	**6,058,398**	5,531,820
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**840,201**	946,042
Total current assets		**7,312,883**	6,753,324
TOTAL ASSETS		**28,135,461**	27,378,232
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	17	**2,233,558**	6,532,973
Lease liabilities	19	**1,302,316**	1,016,666
Spectrum payable	22	**931,407**	1,054,623
Employees' end of service benefits obligation	24	**179,267**	176,724
Total non-current liabilities		**4,646,548**	8,780,986
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	**5,632,908**	5,018,836
Dividend payable	21	**2,500**	1,250
Provisions	18	**133,575**	235,311
Zakat payable	34	**71,513**	144,232
Deferred income and contract liabilities	8	**306,244**	355,346
Current portion of borrowings	17	**5,965,202**	1,186,697
Current portion of lease liabilities	19	**186,680**	216,364
Amounts due to related parties	20	**483,454**	847,790
Total current liabilities		**12,782,076**	8,005,826
Total liabilities		**17,428,624**	16,786,812
EQUITY			
Share capital	26	**8,987,292**	8,987,292
Hedging reserve	23	**28,504**	75,634
Other reserve	24	**14,072**	(1,471)
Statutory reserve	44	**-**	203,099
Retained earnings		**1,676,969**	1,326,866
Total equity		**10,706,837**	10,591,420
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**28,135,461**	27,378,232



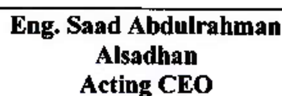
Mehdi Khalfaoui **CFO**	**Eng. Saad Abdulrahman Alsadhan** **Acting CEO**	**Naif bin Sultan bin Mohammed bin Saud Al Kabeer** **Chairman**

The accompany notes (1) to (45) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY SAUDI ARABIA
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Note	**2024**	2023
Revenue	27	**10,365,461**	9,882,645
Cost of revenue	28	**(3,894,395)**	(4,025,394)
Gross profit		**6,471,066**	5,857,251
Distribution and marketing expenses	29	**(2,221,398)**	(2,109,775)
General and administrative expenses	30	**(498,248)**	(544,044)
Depreciation and amortization	12,13,15	**(2,123,721)**	(2,106,493)
Expected credit loss (ECL)	7,8	**(428,593)**	(225,608)
Operating profit		**1,199,106**	871,331
Finance income		**32,292**	69,560
Finance cost	33	**(734,929)**	(718,852)
Gain on tower sale transaction	31	**21,238**	1,014,795
Government grant income	39	**52,257**	-
Other (expense) / income	32	**(14,716)**	69
Gain on sale of equity shares designated at fair value through profit and loss	10	**-**	120,960
Share of loss investment in associate and joint ventures	11	**(766)**	(1,442)
Impairment in investment in associate and joint ventures	11	**-**	(527)
Profit before zakat		**554,482**	1,355,894
Zakat	34	**41,887**	(88,888)
Profit for the year		**596,369**	1,267,006
Other comprehensive loss			
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of employees' end of service benefits obligation	24	**15,543**	6,776
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Fair value change in hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges	23	**(47,130)**	(35,238)
Total other comprehensive loss		**(31,587)**	(28,462)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**564,782**	1,238,544
Earnings per share (in Saudi Riyals)			
Basic and diluted	35	**0.66**	1.41



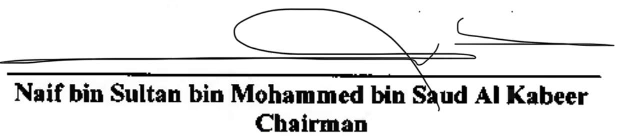
Mehdi Khalfaoui **CFO**	**Eng. Saad Abdulrahman Alsadhan** **Acting CEO**	**Naif bin Sultan bin Mohammed bin Saud Al Kabeer** **Chairman**

The accompany notes (1) to (45) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY SAUDI ARABIA
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Hedging reserve	Other reserve	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	**8,987,292**	**75,634**	**(1,471)**	**203,099**	**1,326,866**	**10,591,420**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	596,369	596,369
Other comprehensive loss	-	(47,130)	15,543	-	-	(31,587)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(47,130)	15,543	-	596,369	564,782
Transfer from statutory reserve – note 44	-	-	-	(203,099)	203,099	-
Dividends – note 21	-	-	-	-	(449,365)	(449,365)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**8,987,292**	**28,504**	**14,072**	**-**	**1,676,969**	**10,706,837**
Balance at 1 January 2023	8,987,292	110,872	(8,247)	76,397	635,927	9,802,241
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,267,006	1,267,006
Other comprehensive loss	-	(35,238)	6,776	-	-	(28,462)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(35,238)	6,776	-	1,267,006	1,238,544
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	-	126,702	(126,702)	-
Dividends – note 21	-	-	-	-	(449,365)	(449,365)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	8,987,292	75,634	(1,471)	203,099	1,326,866	10,591,420



Mehdi Khalfaoui
CFO

Eng. Saad Abdulrahman Alsadhan
Acting CEO

Naif bin Sultan bin Mohammed bin Saud Al Kabeer
Chairman

The accompany notes (1) to (45) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY SAUDI ARABIA
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Note	**2024**	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before zakat		**554,482**	1,355,894
Expected credit loss	7,8	**428,593**	225,608
Depreciation and amortization	12,13,15	**2,123,721**	2,106,493
Withholding tax provision reversal	40	**(156,546)**	-
Other (income) / expense		**(69,834)**	69,628
(Reversal) / charge of inventory obsolescence provision	9	**(3,219)**	10,454
Finance costs	33	**734,929**	718,852
Gain on tower sale transaction	31	**(21,238)**	(1,014,795)
Foreign currency (gain) / loss	32	**(60)**	1,339
Gain on sale of fair value through profit and loss investment	10	**-**	(120,960)
Share of loss in associate for the period	11	**766**	1,442
Impairment in investment in associate	11	**-**	527
Employees' end-of-service benefits obligation	24	**33,544**	32,283
		3,625,138	3,386,765
Changes in working capital			
Trade receivables and other assets		**(606,255)**	(1,422,225)
Inventories		**(102,169)**	(21,567)
Contract assets		**45,989**	55,938
Trade and other payables		**(519,768)**	(113,660)
Contract liabilities		**(49,102)**	4,095
Non-current portion of spectrum payable		**(188,698)**	(153,027)
Cash flows generated from operations		**2,205,135**	1,736,319
Zakat paid	34	**(30,832)**	(10,197)
Employees' end of service benefits obligation paid	24	**(15,458)**	(10,069)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**2,158,845**	1,716,053
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment		**(509,464)**	(977,130)
Proceed from disposal of property and equipment		**74,625**	2,420,700
Proceed from sale of equity shares designated at fair value through profit and loss		**-**	726,210
Investment in associate and joint ventures		**-**	(11,957)
Purchase of intangible assets		**(193,089)**	(539,984)
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		**(627,928)**	1,617,839
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of borrowings		**(1,186,697)**	(1,434,323)
Proceeds from borrowings		**870,000**	25,000
Dividend paid	21	**(448,115)**	(448,115)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	19	**(224,003)**	(307,503)
Finance cost paid		**(648,003)**	(597,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(1,636,818)**	(2,761,941)

The accompany notes (1) to (45) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

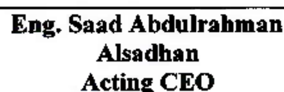
MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY SAUDI ARABIA
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals thousands unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2024	2023
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**(105,901)**	571,951
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		**60**	(1,339)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**944,974**	374,362
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	6	**839,133**	944,974

Non-Cash Transactions:

	2024	2023
Adjustment to property and equipment with corresponding to trade payables and capital advances	**298,823**	331,196
Adjustment to property and equipment with corresponding to investment	-	605,000
Adjustment to intangible assets with corresponding to trade payables	**(296,065)**	(470,553)
Changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments	**(47,130)**	(35,238)
Adjustment to property and equipment with corresponding to loan	**747,454**	-
Termination adjustment in right of use held for sale	-	(1,000,366)
Termination adjustment in lease liability held for sale	-	801,950
Transfer of ministry of finance non-current liability to long term borrowing	-	2,487,167
Transfer of ministry of finance current payable to short term borrowing	-	572,523
Addition to right of use assets with corresponding impact in lease liability	**385,503**	(650,057)
Termination adjustment in right of use asset (ROU)	**(60,641)**	-
Termination adjustment in lease liability (LL)	**(68,679)**	-
Net impact of modification in ROU with corresponding impact in LL	**1,197**	-



Mehdi Khalfaoui **CFO**	**Eng. Saad Abdulrahman Alsadhan** **Acting CEO**	**Naif bin Sultan bin Mohammed bin Saud Al Kabeer** **Chairman**

The accompany notes (1) to (45) form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

1 ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

1.1 *General Information*

The Company is a "Saudi Joint Stock Company" established pursuant to the Ministerial Resolutions No. 176 dated 25 Jumada I' 1428H (corresponding to 11 June 2007) and No. 357 dated 28 Dhu Al-Hijjah 1428H (corresponding to 7 January 2008), Royal Decree No. 48/M dated 26 Jumada I' 1428H (corresponding to 12 June 2007), the Commercial Registration No. 1010246192 issued in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) on 4 Rabi I' 1429H (corresponding to 12 March 2008) to operate as the 3rd GSM public mobile cellular and the Company obtained technology neutral license in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for twenty five (25) years.

Mobile Telecommunications Company Saudi Arabia (the "Company") along with its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), provides mobile telecommunication services in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in which it operates, purchases, sells, distributes, delivers, installs, manages and maintains mobile telephone services and equipment. As well, the Group provides consulting services; constructs and repair telecom towers; provides fintech services and provide technical drones services along with selling and repairing as mentioned in note 1.2.

The registered address of the Company is P.O. Box 295814, Riyadh 11351, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Company is a subsidiary of Mobile Telecommunications Company K.S.C.P. Kuwait ("Zain Group"). Zain Group ultimate parent company is Oman Telecommunications Company SAOG, Oman.

The Group realized net profit for the year ended 31 December 2024, SR 596 million (2023: SR 1.27 billion) and had retained earnings of SR 1.68 billion as at 31 December 2024 (2023: SR 1.33 billion) and the current liabilities of the Group exceed the current assets of the Group by SR 5.47 billion (2023: SR 1.25 billion) which includes SR 483 million (2023: 848 million) due to related parties (refer note 20). Based on the latest approved business plan, the Group's management believes that the Group will be successful in meeting its obligations in the normal course of operations considering the unutilized portion of the Syndicated Murabaha Facility amounting SR 0.63 billion (refer note 17-1). The Management of the Group have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

1.2 *Subsidiaries*

The Company established the following fully owned subsidiaries in KSA:

a. Zain Sales Company is engaged in distributing, selling telecom equipment and handsets; and providing consulting services. Share capital SR 10,000. The company was incorporated on 22 Safar 1440H (corresponding to 31 October 2018) and started its operation in the first quarter of 2019.
b. Tamam Finance Company is engaged in providing fintech services. The company was incorporated on 10 Shaban 1440H (corresponding to 15 April 2019) and started its operation during the fourth quarter of 2019. The company has increased the share capital from SR 148 million to SR 248 million on 17 October 2024.
c. Zain Drones Company - limited liability company engaged in providing professional, scientific and technical drones services along with selling and repairing drones. Share capital SR 10,000. The company was incorporated on 22 Shawwal 1440H (corresponding to 25 June 2019) and started its operation during the fourth quarter of 2019.
d. Data Reach – a limited liability company has been formed with a share capital of SR 5,000 to engage in activities of data sciences and analysis, data processing, establishing web hosting infrastructure and cloud computing. The company was incorporated on 3 Ramadan 1444H (corresponding to 25 March 2023) but has not commenced operation as at reporting date.

1 ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES (continued)

1.2 *Subsidiaries (continued)*

e. Saira Group Company – SMC has been formed on 12 Rajab 1445H (corresponding to 24 January 2024) with a share capital of SR 50,000 to engage in activities of investment and management of subsidiaries, which has not commenced operations as at reporting date.

1.3 *Agreement for sale of Tower*

Pursuant to the letter received from the Communications Space and Technology Commission (CST) No.4319/1443/AH dated 27 Shawwal 1443H (corresponding to 28 May 2022) approving Golden Lattice Investment Company (GLI) (formerly Zain Business Company Limited, a former subsidiary of Zain KSA) to acquire at least 8,069 of the telecom tower sites owned by Zain KSA, an Asset Purchase Agreement "APA" was signed with GLI whereby at least aforementioned sites will be transferred within a period not exceeding 18 months from the Financial Completion date. The aggregate value for such transfer to the Group was agreed to be the cash proceeds of SR 2,421 million along with a 20% equity stake in GLI subject to call option right, which has been exercised during the year by GLI (refer note 10).

During the first quarter ended 31 March 2023 Financial Completion date was triggered and all respective conditions were completed, consequently the passive infrastructure of all the sites were derecognized from the books of the Group. Additionally, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Mobile Tower Space use Agreement ("MTSA") with GLI, the Group leased back the right to use specified spaces on each site recognizing the Right of Use Assets ("ROU") and Lease Liability ("LL") on the same. The total gain recorded from the above transaction was SR 1,191 million (refer note 31).

The ground leases for all sites, whether transferred or yet to be transferred but landlord consent is available, have been accounted in such a manner that the related ROU and LL have been derecognized with any resulting gain or loss recognized in the income statement. For all other cases, the related carrying amounts of ROU and LL have been retained. The total loss on termination due to the above accounting for ground leases amounted to SR 177 million recorded in the year 2023 (refer note 31).

During the year, the Group sold and leased back 199 sites in line with APA agreement, resulting in derecognition of net book value of assets amounting to SR 49.6 million with a gain of SR 19 million. This also resulted in derecognition of ROU and LL of SR 37 million and SR 39.3 million respectively with gain of SR 2.2 million. ROU and LL created for leased back portion amount to SR 11.8 million and SR 17.8 million respectively.

Total gain realized for the transaction in the year 2024 amounts to SR 21.2 million (refer note 31).

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments.

The Group has used same accounting policies which were used for the year ended 31 December 2023, unless mentioned otherwise.

Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals (SR) which is the functional currency of the Group. All the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company:

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

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

These consolidated financial statements comprising the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the consolidated financial statements of the Group, including assets, liabilities and the results of the operations of the Group, as set out in (note 1.2). Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which ownership commences until the date its ceases. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. The Group and its fully owned subsidiaries have the same reporting periods. All intergroup assets and liabilities, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any investment is recognised at fair value.

3 STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS

a) New standards, interpretations and amendments effective in current year

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 (unless otherwise stated). The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Standards, interpretations, amendments	Description	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	The amendments aim to specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	These amendments specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current and clarifies on few matters.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024
Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	These amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

The Group has assessed that these amendments have no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

b) New standards, interpretations and amendments 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 Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Standards, interpretations, amendments	Effective date
Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	1 January 2025
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	1 January 2026
Power Purchase Agreements – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2026
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Not yet disclosed

The Group is currently working to identify all impacts the new standards, interpretations, amendments will have on the primary consolidated financial statements and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be 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.

The Group classifies 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 terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

The Group applies the following annual rates of depreciation to its property and equipment:

Leasehold Improvements	20% or shorter of lease term
Telecom equipment	5% to 33.3%
IT systems and servers	20% to 33.3%
Furniture and office equipment	20% to 33.3%
Transportation equipment	20%

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

***Property and equipment** (continued)*

Land and assets under construction are stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation on assets under construction commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. When assets under construction are ready for their intended use, they are transferred to property and equipment or intangible assets. Finance costs on borrowings to finance the construction of qualified assets are capitalized during the period that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use.

Capital advances

Capital advances is paid to supplier of property and equipment. The amount continues to be disclosed as capital advances till such time the asset is delivered. Once the equipment is supplied, the Capital advances are either transferred to telecom equipment or assets under construction.

The Group reviews a supplier's credit history and background information before advancing a payment. If the financial condition of its suppliers were to deteriorate, resulting in an uncertainty of their ability to deliver goods or provide services, the Group would recognize expense in the period as and when the uncertainty arise. The recovery is then adjusted against the expenses when the advance is recovered or goods are delivered or services are provided.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. They are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

The Group applies the following annual rates of amortization to its intangible assets:

License fee	2.5%
Computer software licenses	20% to 50%
Indefeasible Rights of Use ("IRU")	6.67% to 10%
Spectrum	6.67%

Brands have an indefinite useful life and are assessed for impairment at annual reporting date.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Except for assets with indefinite lives, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property & equipment and intangible assets to determine when there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets *(continued)*

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Assets with indefinite lives are annually tested for impairment.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a weighted average basis. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The Group provides for items which are slow-moving and obsolete determined based on the management estimate regarding future usability of the inventory which is provided in the cost of revenue in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

Non-current assets held for sale

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification. Property and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks whose original maturities do not exceed three months and are available for use by the Group unless otherwise stated. The deposits are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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 or project. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Employee benefits

End of service benefits

The end-of-service indemnity provision is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, are reflected immediately in the statement of changes in equity as a remeasurement reserve with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements recognized in other comprehensive income will not be reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in subsequent periods.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as past service costs. Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- interest expense; and
- Re-measurements

The Group presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the line item "General and administrative expenses".

Retirement benefits

The Group pays retirement contributions for its Saudi Arabian employees to the General Organization for Social Insurance. The payments made are expensed as incurred.

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

Government grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants related to the property and equipment are recorded as a deduction from the cost of the assets in arriving at the respective carrying amount. Any advance amount received is recorded as deferred grant and adjusted against recorded capital expenditure on assets. An excess realized is recorded as other income.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency (foreign currencies), which is Saudi Riyals, are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Zakat and taxes

Zakat is calculated and provided for by the Group in accordance with Saudi Arabian fiscal regulations and is charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The zakat is submitted on a group basis. It is calculated using zakat rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The Group is subject to VAT as per the regulations of ZATCA. The net VAT amount recoverable from and/ due to the ZATCA is included in the consolidated statement of financial position.
Adjustments resulting from final assessments, if any, are recorded during the period in which these assessments are approved.

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Group are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Group's ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments.

Dividends

The Company's dividends policy is approved by the General Assembly and the Company recognizes a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorized. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingencies

Contingent assets are not recognized as an asset until realization becomes virtually certain. Contingent liabilities, other than those arising on acquisition of subsidiaries, are not recognized as a liability unless as a result of past events it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle a present, legal or constructive obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities arising in a business combination are recognized if their fair value can be measured reliably.

Leases

The Group as a lessee

The Group assesses whether contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the Contract. The Group recognizes a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability on the date on which the lessor makes the asset available for use by the Group (the commencement date).

On that date, the Group measures the right of use at cost, which comprises of:

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

an estimate of costs to be incurred to restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a particular period; this is recognised as part of the cost of the right of use asset when the Group incurs the obligation for those costs, which may be at the commencement date or as a consequence of having used the asset during a particular period. At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. On that date, the lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. Variable lease payments are only included in the measurement of the lease liability if they depend on an index or rate. In such cases, the initial measurement of the lease liability assumes the variable element will remain unchanged throughout the lease term. Other variable lease payments are expensed in the period to which they relate.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Leases (continued)

The Group as a lessee *(continued)*

Lease payments included in measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

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

Payments associated with leases of short-term leases and low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under IAS 37 – "Provisions contingent liabilities and contingent assets". To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Subsequent Measurement

After the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term. The Group determines whether a right of use asset is impaired and recognizes any impairment loss identified in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Group applies IAS 36 - "Impairment of Assets" to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss.

After the commencement date, the Group measures lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made.

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

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is re-measured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The constant periodic rate of interest is the discount rate used at the initial measurement of lease liability.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFOMRATION (continued)

Leases (continued)

***The Group as a lessee** (continued)*

For a contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Revenue

The Group recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS 15 – “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”. Revenue is recognized based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a product or services to a customer.

The timing of revenue recognition is either at a point in time or over time depending upon the satisfaction of the performance obligation by transferring control of goods or services to the customer.

When there is a high degree of uncertainty about the possibility of collection from certain customers, the Group recognizes revenue only upon collection.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding value added taxes (VAT) charged as per the regulations of ZATCA.

Revenues from operations consist of recurring revenues, such as billings to customers for monthly subscription fees, roaming, leased line and airtime usage fees, and non-recurring revenues, such as one-time connection fees, and telephone equipment and accessory sales.

Telecommunication services

Revenue from mobile telecommunication services provided to postpaid and prepaid customers is recognized as services are transferred. When the customer performs first, for example, by prepaying its promised consideration, the Group has a contract liability. If the Group performs first by satisfying a performance obligation, the Group has a contract asset. Consideration received from the sale of prepaid credit is recognized as contract liability. It is recognized as revenue when the customer uses the services or when it is expired.

Bundled packages

The Group provides subsidized handsets to its customers along with mobile telecommunication services. IFRS 15 requires entities to allocate a contract’s transaction price to each performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price. This resulted in reallocation of a portion of revenue from trading revenue to service revenue which was earlier recognized upfront on signing of the customer contract and correspondingly a creation of contract asset, which includes also some items previously presented as trade receivables and other assets. Contract asset represents receivable from customers that has not yet legally come into existence. The standalone selling prices are determined based on observable prices.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

***Revenue** (continued)*

Handsets

Revenue from device sales is recognized when the device is delivered to the customer. This usually occurs when a customer signs the contract. For devices sold separately, customer pays in full at the point of sale. Revenue from voice, messaging, internet services etc. are included in the bundled package and are recognized as the services are rendered during the period of the contract.

Principal vs. agent

Significant judgement is required in determining whether the Group is acting as principal, reporting revenue on a gross basis, or acting as an agent, reporting revenue on a net basis. The Group evaluates if it controls the performance obligation of each service.

The Group assesses different categories of revenue, however, before concluding on whether it is acting as a principal or an agent, the Group exercises judgement considering the nature of the product and solution offering, complexity involved in delivering the product and solution, level of control available to the Group in the process of delivering the product and solution.

Sales of product and services in which the Group acts as a principal are presented on a gross basis.

Sales of product and services where there is no involvement of the Group for fulfilling the performance obligation is presented on a net basis. These generally includes the sale of certain third- party services, post contract support, software, third-party hosted Cloud arrangements and other related services.

Amounts collected by the group on behalf of a third party are accounted for as a payable in the statement of consolidated financial position until they are settled and do not gross up revenue and expenses. Similarly, amounts prepaid by the group to a third party on behalf of customers are recognized as a receivable until they are recovered and do not gross up revenues and expenses.

Revenue from value added services (VAS) sharing arrangements depend on the analysis of the facts and circumstances surrounding these transactions. Revenue from VAS is recognized when the Group performs the related service and, depending on the Group's control or lack of control on the services transferred to the customer, is recognized either at the gross amount billed to the customer or the net amount receivable by the Group as commission for facilitating the service.

Variable consideration

In determining the transaction price, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the products and services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Revenue *(continued)*

Significant financing component

If a customer can pay for purchased equipment or services over a period, IFRS 15 requires judgement to determine if the contract includes a significant financing component. If it does, then the transaction price is adjusted to reflect the time value of money.

Commissions and other contract costs

Under IFRS 15, certain incremental costs incurred in acquiring a contract with a customer is deferred on the consolidated statement of financial position and amortized as revenue is recognized under the related contract; this will generally lead to the later recognition of charges for some commissions payable to third party distributors and employees. Intermediaries are given incentives by the Group to acquire new customers and upgrade existing customers. Activation commission and renewal commission paid on post-paid connections are amortized over the period of the contract. In case of prepaid customers, commission costs are expensed when incurred.

Customer loyalty programs

The Group operates a customer loyalty program that provides a variety of benefits for customers. The Group allocates the consideration received between products and services in a bundle including loyalty points as separate performance obligation based on their stand-alone selling prices.

Installation and activation services

Revenue from sale of SIM is recognized at the point in time upon activation when end customer takes control of the SIM. The Group provides installation services that are bundled together with the sale of devices to a customer. Contracts for bundled sales of devices and installation services are comprised of one performance obligations because the promises to transfer devices and provide installation services are not capable of being distinct. Accordingly, the Group recognizes revenue from bundled sales of devices and installation services over time, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the Group's right to consideration in exchange for goods and services transferred by the Group to the customer. If the Group transfers goods or services to a customer before the customer pays any consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognized if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e. transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments

Classification, recognition, and presentation

Financial instruments are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position when and only when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Group determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

The Group classifies its financial assets within the following categories:
a) at fair value [either through other comprehensive income (OCI), or through profit or loss]; and
b) at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets (for debt instruments) and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, 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 fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Group'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. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Measurement

Initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and issue of financial liabilities or, where appropriate, deducted from them. (Except for financial assets and financial liabilities classified at fair value where transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities are recognized directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income). Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a timeframe established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Measurement *(continued)*

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

The subsequent measurement of the non-derivative financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

Assets that are held to collect contractual cash flows are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income. The financial assets at amortized cost consist of trade receivables, term deposits, cash and cash equivalents, and other receivables.

b) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") are measured at each reporting date at fair value without the deduction of transaction costs that the Group may incur on sale or disposal of the financial asset in the future.

c) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") are measured at each reporting date at fair value without the deduction of transaction costs that the Group may incur on sale or disposal of the financial asset in the future.

When a financial asset is derecognized, the accumulated gain or loss recognized previously in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss. However, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the case of equity instruments.

The recognition and presentation of gains and losses for each measurement category are as follows:

a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

The following items are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:
- finance income using the effective interest method;
- expected credit losses (or reversals of such losses); and
- foreign exchange gains and losses.

When the financial asset is derecognized, the gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

b) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Gains and losses, both on subsequent measurement and derecognition, are recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Measurement *(continued)*

Subsequent measurement of financial assets *(continued)*

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

Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, except for the following items, which are recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost:

- finance income using the average effective interest method;
- expected credit losses (or reversals of such losses); and
- foreign exchange gains and losses.

Impairment of financial assets

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes an allowance base on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Group 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. For government, related parties and key private customers, the Group estimates the loss allowance based on the internal assessment to evaluate the collectability of the balances and such assessment is done based on the available information and negotiations underway. An estimate of the collectible amount is made when collection of the amount is no longer probable. For certain customer categories, this estimate is performed on an individual basis while other customer categories are assessed collectively and an allowance is applied according to the length of time past due.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is past due. The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Measurement *(continued)*

Subsequent measurement of financial assets *(continued)*

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

Impairment of financial assets *(continued)*

Presentation of impairment
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Impairment loss allowance related to trade receivables and other assets, including contract assets, are presented separately in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows. Any subsequent recovery of previously written-off amount is recorded as an income and is netted off against bad debt expenses of the year it is recovered.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

a) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:

The Group should classify all financial liabilities at amortized cost and remeasure subsequently as such, except for:

- financial liabilities at FVTPL;
- financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or is accounted for using the continuing involvement approach;
- commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and not measured at fair value though profit or loss; and
- financial guarantee contracts.

Financial liabilities classified at amortized cost are measured using the effective interest rate method. When the financial liabilities are derecognized, the gain or loss is recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

b) Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities falling under this category include:

- liabilities held for trading;
- derivative liabilities not designated as hedging instruments; and
- those designated as at FVTPL.

After initial recognition, the Group measures financial liabilities at fair value with changes recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Gains or losses on a financial liability designated as at FVTPL are generally split and presented as follows:

- the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that financial liability is presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income
- the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability is presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Measurement *(continued)*

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities *(continued)*

c) Financial guarantees

A financial guarantee is a contract that requires the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantees are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as FVTPL and do not arise from a transfer of an asset, are measured subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount of ECL determined in accordance with IFRS 9 – “Financial instruments”; and
- the amount recognized initially less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognized in accordance with the revenue recognition policy described in the accounting policies.

De-recognition

De-recognition of financial assets:

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

De-recognition of financial liabilities:

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 recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value. If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortized cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in the consolidated statement of income. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as financing income.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities *(continued)*

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in consolidated statement of income.

Derivatives and hedging activities

For hedge accounting, the Group designates derivatives as either hedges of the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge) or hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedge).

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Group documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Group adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

The Group designates the full change in the fair value of a forward contract (i.e. including the forward elements) as the hedging instrument for all of its hedging relationships involving forward contracts.

The Group designates only the intrinsic value of option contracts as a hedged item, i.e. excluding the time value of the option. The changes in the fair value of the aligned time value of the option are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cost of hedging reserve. If the hedged item is transaction-related, the time value is reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the hedged item affects profit or loss. If the hedged item is time-period related, then the amount accumulated in the cost of hedging reserve is reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a rational basis – the Group applies straight-line amortization. Those reclassified amounts are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the same line as the hedged item. If the hedged item is a non-financial item, then the amount accumulated in the cost of hedging reserve is removed directly from equity and included in the initial carrying amount of the recognised non-financial item. Furthermore, if the Group expects that some or all of the loss accumulated in cost of hedging reserve will not be recovered in the future, that amount is immediately reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Derivatives and hedging activities *(continued)*

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other qualifying hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and is included in the 'other income and expenses' line item.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the periods when the hedged item affects the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are removed from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability. This transfer does not affect other comprehensive income. Furthermore, if the Group expects that some or all of the loss accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve will not be recovered in the future, that amount is immediately reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Group discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve at that time remains in equity and is reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the forecast transaction occurs. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified immediately to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

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

The Group's investment in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. The statement of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss within 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia requires the use of certain critical estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Significant estimates in applying accounting policies

Gross versus net presentation

When the Group sells goods or services as a principal, revenue and payments to suppliers are reported on a gross basis in revenue and operating costs. If the Group sells goods or services as an agent, revenue and payments to suppliers are recorded in revenue on a net basis, representing the margin earned.

Whether the Group is considered to be the principal or an agent in the transaction depends on analysis by management of both the legal form and substance of the agreement between the Group and its business partners; such judgements impact the amount of reported revenue and operating expenses but do not impact reported assets, liabilities or cash flows.

Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or 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 for 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 Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is most 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.

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Significant estimates in applying accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment of Trade receivable and Contract assets

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate expected credit loss on trade receivables and contract assets. The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group calibrates the matrix to adjust the historical loss experience with forward looking information. At the end of each reporting date, the Group updates its historical default rates and reflects that in future estimates.

For government, related parties and key private customers, the Group estimates the loss allowance based on the internal assessment to evaluate the collectability of the balances and such assessment is done based on the available information and negotiations underway. An estimate of the collectible amount is made when collection of the amount is no longer probable. For certain customer categories, this estimate is performed on an individual basis while other customer categories are assessed collectively and an allowance is applied according to the length of time past due.

Arrangements with multiple performance obligation

In revenue arrangements where more than one good or service is provided to the customer, customer consideration is allocated between the goods and services using relative fair value principles. The Group generally determines the fair value of individual elements based on prices at which the deliverable is regularly sold on a stand-alone basis. Revision to the estimates of these fair values may significantly affect the allocation of total arrangement consideration among the individual elements

Useful lives and residual values of property and equipment and intangible assets

An estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property and equipment and intangible assets, which comprise a significant portion of the Group's total assets, is made for the purposes of calculating depreciation and amortization respectively. These estimates are made based on expected usage for useful lives. Residual value is determined based on experience and observable data where available.

Employees' end of service benefits obligation

The Group makes various estimates in determining the provision for employees' end of service benefits. These estimates are disclosed in note 24.

Zakat assessments

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

5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

Significant estimates in applying accounting policies *(continued)*

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 discounted cash flow (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. Judgements 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. See note 36 for further disclosures.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee

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

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group 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 Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group '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 Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Provisions

In respect of provisions, including provisions related to facilities usage, the Group provides for anticipated outflows of resources considered probable. Estimates are used in assessing the likely amount of the settlement. The ultimate liability may vary from the amounts provided and would be dependent on the eventual outcome. Provisions are recorded on the value of settlement as and when arise.

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024	2023
Cash in hand	**2,103**	1,736
Cash at banks	**538,098**	369,306
Short term deposits	**300,000**	575,000
Cash and cash equivalents	**840,201**	946,042
Cash at bank under lien*	**(1,068)**	(1,068)
	839,133	944,974

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

The Group invests part of the surplus cash in time deposits with maturity period of three month or less with local commercial banks. The annual commission average rates on these deposits during 2024 were 4.9% (2023: 5.3%). The total commission earned by the Group during 2024 was SR 32.3 million (2023: SR 69.6 million).

** Cash at bank under lien represents the guarantees provided by the Group against cash margin on the balance kept in bank.*

7 TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

	2024	2023
Trade receivables	**5,018,062**	4,669,874
Less: Expected credit losses	**(1,095,283)**	(1,217,201)
Net trade receivables	**3,922,779**	3,452,673
Other operators' receivable	**724,247**	753,378
Other current assets	**758,938**	658,831
Advances to suppliers and others	**312,598**	456,168
Prepayments	**165,004**	43,684
Advances for transmission lines and fiber links	**6,916**	5,357
Other receivables	**167,916**	161,729
	6,058,398	5,531,820

The breakdown of the trade receivables is in note 36. The carrying amounts of the Group's trade receivables and other assets are denominated in the following currencies:

	2024	2023
Saudi Riyals	**5,890,103**	5,377,144
US Dollars (presented in Saudi Riyal)	**168,295**	154,676
	6,058,398	5,531,820

The average credit period on sales of goods and services is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables.

The Group performs credit-vetting procedures before granting credit to new customers. These procedures are reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis. There have been no changes to these procedures from the previous year.

Two of the Group's debtors comprise 17% of the total trade receivables balance (2023: 21%). There are no other customers who comprise more than 10% of the total trade receivables balance.

Age of overdue trade receivables not provided for

	2024			2023		
	Gross	**Not credit impaired**	**Credit impaired**	Gross	Not credit impaired	Credit impaired
Not due /< 30 days	**1,303,634**	**1,302,095**	**1,539**	1,058,207	1,057,119	1,088
31 – 60 days	**347,628**	**340,172**	**7,456**	221,157	218,878	2,279
61 – 90 days	**281,064**	**271,287**	**9,777**	283,280	273,602	9,678
91 – 180 days	**417,441**	**398,487**	**18,954**	439,963	368,667	71,296
181 - 360 days	**970,308**	**912,183**	**58,125**	902,322	783,497	118,825
> 361 days	**1,697,987**	**698,555**	**999,432**	1,764,945	750,910	1,014,035
	5,018,062	**3,922,779**	**1,095,283**	4,669,874	3,452,673	1,217,201

7 TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS (continued)

There were no amounts at the reporting date that were neither past due nor impaired for which the credit quality had reduced since the initial granting of credit.

Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**1,217,201**	1,079,698
Charge for the year	**470,618**	236,636
Amount written off during the year	**(592,536)**	(99,133)
Closing balance	**1,095,283**	1,217,201

Total amount charge to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2024	2023
Expected credit loss charged during the year	**470,618**	236,636
Recovery during the year	**(41,435)**	(10,826)
Closing balance	**429,183**	225,810

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated. The Group does not hold any collateral over the impaired trade receivables.

8 CONTRACT BALANCES

Contract assets

	2024	2023
Unbilled revenue	**394,252**	440,831
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	**(311)**	(901)
	393,941	439,930
Current	**122,600**	117,669
Non-current	**271,341**	322,261
	393,941	439,930

Movement on the expected credit allowance on contract assets

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**901**	1,103
Amounts reversed during the year	**(590)**	(202)
Closing balance	**311**	901

Deferred income and contract liabilities	**2024**	2023
Contract liabilities – prepaid customers	**224,154**	303,089
Deferred income – government grant (refer note 39)	**82,090**	52,257
	306,244	355,346

9 INVENTORIES

	2024	2023
Handsets and accessories	**261,285**	159,728
Sim cards	**9,560**	9,005
Prepaid recharge cards	**91**	144
Others	**12,442**	12,333
	283,378	181,210
Less: provision for obsolescence	**(20,198)**	(23,417)
	263,180	157,793
Cost of inventories recognized as an expense	**1,060,209**	1,088,327

<u>Movement on the provision for obsolescence</u>

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**23,417**	12,963
Amounts charged during the year	**6,979**	10,454
Amounts reversed during the year	**(10,198)**	-
Closing balance	**20,198**	23,417

Closing balance of inventories represents inventories costing SR 125.73 million (2023: SR 38.47 million) which has been written down to its net realizable value amounting to SR 105.53 million (2023: SR 15.06 million).

10 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS

During the year 2023, the investment in unquoted equity shares were held at fair value and was sold to Public Investment Fund in connection to the call option exercised attached to issuance of the shares. The call option was exercised dated 20 November 2023. The gain realized on this sale amounts to SR 121 million recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 2023.

11 INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE AND JOINT VENTURES

	2024	2023
Digital Application Trading Company LLC (refer note 11-1)	**2,152**	2,918
Integrated Data Company for Information Technology LLC (refer note 11-2)	**6,821**	6,821
	8,973	9,739

11-1 Digital Application Trading Company L.L.C

On 9 July 2022, the Group and Zain Ventures Holding Company W.L.L signed a Shareholders' agreement with Digital Application Trading Company L.L.C "PHT" registered under the laws of KSA, by virtue of which all parties of the agreement agreed and recorded terms and conditions relating to the shareholding, funding, management and support requirements of Entertainment Content Trading Company (Single Owner) L.L.C "ECT" already formed and registered under the laws of KSA, currently owned by PHT.

11 INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE AND JOINT VENTURES (continued)

11-1 Digital Application Trading Company L.L.C (continued)

The Group, Zain Ventures Holding Company W.L.L, PHT and ECT on 8 September 2022 entered into a Subscription Agreement, by virtue of which the Group and Zain Ventures Holding Company W.L.L agrees to subscribe to 30% shareholding in ECT with an amount of SR 9.38 million each, in two phases. The first phase of investment has been completed and the company subscribed with SR 2 million capital increase as at 31 March 2023, providing 15% of ownership in ECT. The remaining SR 2.687 million was paid in April 2023. The Group has significant influence over ECT with 15% shareholding and 33% representation on the Board of ECT, hence, classified as investment in an associate.

The movement in investment in associate during the period is as follows:

	2024	2023
At the beginning of the period	**2,918**	-
Investment in ECT	**-**	4,887
Share of loss of associate for the period	**(766)**	(1,442)
Impairment	**-**	(527)
Closing balance	**2,152**	2,918

Below is the financial summary of the associate taken from the management-prepared financial statements.

	31 December 2024	**31 December 2023**
Consolidated statement of financial position:		
Current assets	**1,793**	2,119
Non-current assets	**281**	314
Current liabilities	**9,129**	11,105
Equity	**(7,022)**	(7,293)
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:		
Revenue	**1,906**	2,769
Total comprehensive loss during the year	**(5,104)**	(9,610)

11-2 Integrated Data Company for Information Technology L.L.C

On 9 July 2022, the Group and other Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) signed a Term sheet to establish a Integrated Data Company for Information Technology L.L.C “IDC” to process insight provided by MNOs for enabling KSA governmental agencies to plan and achieve 2030 vision efficiently. Subsequently all parties signed Subscription and Shareholders’ agreement, pursuant to which the Group acquired 31% shareholding with a representation of two directors on the Board of IDC. The Board of IDC will have eight directors, out of which each MNO can appoint two directors and two independent directors (to be appointed unanimously by all three MNOs) and six other directors, hence, classified as investment in a joint venture. The amount invested in IDC amounts to SR 6.82 million and is payable as at the date of these consolidated financial statements. IDC has yet to commence its’ operations, however has been incorporated on 21 Ramadan 1444H in KSA (corresponding to 12 April 2023).

12 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

The recognized right-of-use assets relate to the following types of assets:

2024	Land and building	Cellular and other equipment	Total
Opening balance	**341,820**	**500,905**	**842,725**
Additions	**333,668**	**143,306**	**476,974**
Amortizations	**(149,742)**	**(140,129)**	**(289,871)**
Modification and termination	**2,404**	**65,912**	**68,316**
Closing balance	**528,150**	**569,994**	**1,098,144**
2023			
Opening balance	190,920	248,709	439,629
Additions	265,659	384,398	650,057
Amortizations	(108,040)	(131,920)	(239,960)
Modification and termination	(6,719)	(282)	(7,001)
Closing balance	341,820	500,905	842,725

The total amount recorded in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for right of use assets includes reversal of SR 30 million (2023: charge of SR 4 million) with respect to site rent. Land and building comprise mainly of telecommunication sites on lease. The Group does not have any lease contracts with variable lease payments which are not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities.

The Group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for;

The Group mostly leases indoor and outdoor spaces for installation of its telecommunications sites. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 15 years but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes

13 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Leasehold improvements	Telecom equipment	IT systems and servers	Furniture and office equipment	Transportation equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Cost								
At 1 January 2024	**6,549**	**331,511**	**14,766,045**	**1,053,343**	**154,998**	**3,851**	**550,121**	**16,866,418**
Additions	**-**	**8,882**	**421,894**	**82,733**	**4,598**	**-**	**861,065**	**1,379,172**
Transfers to property and equipment	**-**	**-**	**470,172**	**62,158**	**-**	**-**	**(532,330)**	**-**
Transfer to intangible assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,166)**	**(5,166)**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(129,167)**	**(94)**	**-**	**-**	**(795)**	**(130,056)**
At 31 December 2024	**6,549**	**340,393**	**15,528,944**	**1,198,140**	**159,596**	**3,851**	**872,895**	**18,110,368**
Depreciation								
At 1 January 2024	**-**	**319,923**	**10,912,445**	**745,449**	**148,395**	**3,851**	**-**	**12,130,063**
Charge for the year	**-**	**4,932**	**957,378**	**109,506**	**2,914**	**-**	**-**	**1,074,730**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(71,699)**	**(94)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(71,793)**
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**324,855**	**11,798,124**	**854,861**	**151,309**	**3,851**	**-**	**13,133,000**
Net book value	**6,549**	**15,538**	**3,730,820**	**343,279**	**8,287**	**-**	**872,895**	**4,977,368**

	Land	Leasehold improvements	Telecom equipment	IT systems and servers	Furniture and office equipment	Transportation equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Cost								
At 1 January 2023	6,549	322,636	14,379,172	911,734	150,792	3,851	209,963	15,984,697
Additions	-	8,875	160,328	103,029	4,206	-	620,047	896,485
Transfers to property and equipment	-	-	226,545	38,654	-	-	(265,199)	-
Transfer to intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,690)	(14,690)
Disposals	-	-	-	(74)	-	-	-	(74)
At 31 December 2023	6,549	331,511	14,766,045	1,053,343	154,998	3,851	550,121	16,866,418
Depreciation								
At 1 January 2023	-	315,356	9,933,323	660,877	145,699	3,851	-	11,059,106
Charge for the year	-	4,567	979,122	84,646	2,696	-	-	1,071,031
Disposals	-	-	-	(74)	-	-	-	(74)
At 31 December 2023	-	319,923	10,912,445	745,449	148,395	3,851	-	12,130,063
Net book value	6,549	11,588	3,853,600	307,894	6,603	-	550,121	4,736,355

The Group has capitalized, internal technical salaries, during the year ended 31 December 2024 amounting to SR 51 million (2023: SR 47 million).
During the year, the net additions in property and equipment amounted to SR 1,244 million (2023: SR 882 million). Assets under construction mainly pertains to telecom equipment and IT systems and servers.

14 CAPITAL ADVANCES

	2024	2023
Capital advances	**901,595**	393,268

The capital advances relate to the payment to supplier in advance and before completion of the project for telecom equipment. Upon completion, the amounts recognized as capital advances are reclassified to property and equipment**.** Provision of SR 3.06 million (2023: SR 2.75 million) has been accrued on such advances`.

15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost	**License fee***	**Computer software licenses**	**IRU****	**Brand******	**Spectrum*****	**Total**
At 1 January 2024	**23,364,250**	**572,993**	**1,676,095**	**7,500**	**1,885,489**	**27,506,327**
Additions	**-**	**12,229**	**90,923**	**-**	**-**	**103,152**
Transfers from property and equipment	**-**	**5,166**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,166**
Impairment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(7,500)**	**-**	**(7,500)**
At 31 December 2024	**23,364,250**	**590,388**	**1,767,018**	**-**	**1,885,489**	**27,607,145**
Amortization						
At 1 January 2024	**11,444,663**	**471,367**	**710,327**	**-**	**635,044**	**13,261,401**
Charge for year	**517,138**	**31,498**	**114,729**	**-**	**125,699**	**789,064**
At 31 December 2024	**11,961,801**	**502,865**	**825,056**	**-**	**760,743**	**14,050,465**
Net book value	**11,402,449**	**87,523**	**941,962**	**-**	**1,124,746**	**13,556,680**

Cost	**License fee***	**Computer software licenses**	**IRU****	**Brand******	**Spectrum*****	**Total**
At 1 January 2023	23,364,250	539,269	1,640,388	7,500	1,885,489	27,436,896
Additions	-	19,034	35,707	-	-	54,741
Transfers from property and equipment	-	14,690	-	-	-	14,690
At 31 December 2023	23,364,250	572,993	1,676,095	7,500	1,885,489	27,506,327
Amortization						
At 1 January 2023	10,927,526	435,831	597,272	-	509,345	12,469,974
Charge for the year	517,137	35,536	113,055	-	125,699	791,427
At 31 December 2023	11,444,663	471,367	710,327	-	635,044	13,261,401
Net book value	11,919,587	101,626	965,768	7,500	1,250,445	14,244,926

15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

The net book value and expiry dates of the most significant intangible assets are as follows:

	End of amortization period	**2024**	2023
License fee	Jan 2047	**11,402,449**	11,919,587
Right of Use (multiple items)	Between Nov 2025 & Dec 2037	**941,962**	965,768
Spectrum 2x10Mhz of 1800MHz	Dec 2032	**376,682**	423,763
Spectrum 2x10 of 800 MHz	Dec 2033	**343,066**	381,184
Spectrum 2600 & 3500 MHz	Dec 2034	**404,998**	445,498
		13,469,157	14,135,800

***License fee**

Pursuant to the Ministerial Resolutions No. 176 dated 25 Jumada I 1428H (corresponding to 11 June 2007) and No. 357 dated 28 Dhu Al-Hijjah 1428H (corresponding to 7 January 2008) and Royal Decree No. 48/M dated 26 Jumada I 1428H (corresponding to 12 June 2007), the 3rd license to provide mobile telecommunication services within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia over 25 years was granted to the Group for an amount of SR 22.915 billion. The license fee also comprises an amount equal to SR 449.18 million relating to financing costs which were capitalized as part of the license cost.

Based on the High Order dated 30 Dhu Al-Hijjah 1437H (corresponding to 1 October 2016), which was announced by the Capital Market Authority on 1 Muharram 1438H (corresponding to 2 October 2016), directed the Communications, Space & Technology Commission (CST) to coordinate with Mobile Telecommunication Company Saudi Arabia to extend its license for an additional 15 years' period. This extended the remaining period to 32 years ending on 21 Rabi Al Awwal 1469H (corresponding to 18 January 2047).

****Indefeasible Rights of Use ("IRU")**

IRUs corresponds to the right to use a portion of the capacity of a terrestrial or submarine transmission cable granted for a fixed period. IRUs are recognized at cost as an asset when the Group has the specific indefeasible right to use an identified portion of the underlying asset, generally optical fibers or dedicated wavelength bandwidth, and the duration of the right is for the major part of the underlying asset's economic life. They are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the expected period of use or the life of the contract which ranges between 10 to 20 years.

*****Spectrum**

Spectrum corresponds to the radio frequency allocated to the mobile acquired through a bid from CST. Spectrum is recognized at discount using the interest effective method and amortized on a straight-line basis over contractual payment term. The liability amount related to the Spectrum capitalized under intangible assets is recorded under long term portion of spectrum.

******Brand**

Brand corresponds to the brand "Alo" that the Group acquired, in 2015 for an indefinite useful life, with all its benefits. The brand is not subject to amortization as its life is indefinite. The Group, as a part of annual impairment testing of the brand evaluated that the actual cash inflows from the brand was immaterial, significantly lower than the budgeted cash flows, indicating a potential impairment of brand. Accordingly, the Group has impaired the entire carrying amount.

16 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023
Accruals	**2,400,079**	2,158,679
Trade payables	**2,203,427**	1,661,838
Accrued government charges	**401,900**	148,042
Notes payable	**376,877**	294,627
Employee related accruals	**55,901**	79,259
Accrued financial charges	**38,429**	38,982
M.O.F accrued finance cost (refer note 17-2)	**11,384**	104,231
Other payables	**144,911**	533,178
	5,632,908	5,018,836

Accrued government charges and other payables contain certain regulatory and other legal charges with an amount of SR 528 million (2023: SR 571 million). This movement in the provision is a non-cash transaction.

No interest is charged on trade payables. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

17 BORROWINGS

	2024	2023
Syndicate murabaha facility (refer to note 17.1)	**4,658,888**	5,232,502
Working capital murabaha facility (refer to note 17.1)	**370,000**	-
Murabaha facility agreement (refer to note 17.2)	**1,934,071**	2,487,168
CAPEX vendor financing facility agreement (refer to note 17.3)	**735,801**	-
Account receivable factoring (refer to note 17.3)	**500,000**	-
Total borrowings	**8,198,760**	7,719,670

The current and non-current amounts are as follows:

	2024	2023
Current borrowings	**5,965,202**	1,186,697
Non-current borrowings	**2,233,558**	6,532,973
Total borrowings	**8,198,760**	7,719,670

The carrying amounts of the Group borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	2024	2023
Saudi Riyals	**7,260,334**	6,743,248
US Dollar (presented in Saudi Riyal)	**938,426**	976,422
	8,198,760	7,719,670

17 BORROWINGS (continued)

17-1 Syndicated Murabaha facility

On 27 September 2020, the Group refinanced and extended the maturity date of its existing five years syndicated Murabaha facility (MFA) obtained from the commercial banks for a total amount available up to SR 6 billion with two years grace period, at three or six months SIBOR plus margin and three or six months SOFR plus margin (2023: three or six months SIBOR plus margin, three or six months LIBOR plus margin and three or six months SOFR plus margin). Moreover, the agreement includes a working capital facility of SR 1 billion bringing the total facility amounting to SR 7 billion until 2025, providing additional liquidity for the Group to fund its business growth plans.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group has drawn SR 6.13 billion, including SR 5.76 billion (2023: SR 5.76 billion) from long term and SR 0.37 billion (2023: nil) from working capital facility, out of total facility of SR 7 billion. As at 31 December 2024, total unused facility against MFA amounting to SR 0.63 billion (2023: SR 1 billion) from the working capital facility.

Financing charges, as specified under the "Murabaha financing agreement" are payable in quarterly or half yearly installments over five years. MFA is secured partially by a guarantee from Mobile Telecommunications Company K.S.C.P and a pledge of shares of the Group owned by some of the founding shareholders and assignment of certain contracts and receivables and fixed assets up to the outstanding balance at the date of reporting as mentioned above.

The Group is complying with the existing loan covenants.

17-2 Murabaha facility agreement with MOF

During 2013, the Group signed an agreement with the Ministry of Finance (MOF), Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to defer payments of its dues to the government for the next seven years ending May 2020. These deferred payments under agreement contain commercial commission payable annually, while the amount is repayable in seven years starting from June 2021 as per original terms, which was then revised in 31 October 2021. Based on revised scheduling the first repayment has been settled in November 2021.

On 20 February 2023, the Group has signed a revised agreement with MOF in which the existing deferral of payment to MOF along with commercial commission payable is converted into a Murabaha facility with MOF and Al Rajhi Banking & Investment Corporation has been appointed as the Murabaha Facility Agent. The facility matures on June 2027 with yearly scheduled repayment on 1 June every year till maturity, starting from June 2023. Finance charges are payable in either quarterly or yearly frequency, to be decided at each repayment term by the Group. The accrued interest related to the MOF payable is recorded under trade and other payables. The facility doesn't have any security assigned to it.

17-3 CAPEX vendor financing facility agreement and account receivable factoring

On 13 May 2024 the Group signed with Al Rajhi bank for SR 1.125 billion facility including transaction cost amounting to SR 11.25 million to fund for the CAPEX expenditure payment against several projects and receivables discounting banking facility up to SR 500 million. The Group have availed SR 736 million out of CAPEX facility and SR 500 million out of account receivable factoring facility as at the reporting period. The interest amounting to SR 21.27 million has been capitalized by the Group during year based on effective interest rate of the loan. The Group has realised (SR 0.403 million) from transaction cost (2023: nil) as at the year end. The facility doesn't have any security assigned to it.

18 PROVISIONS

	2024	2023
Provisions for usage of facilities (refer note 18-1)	**116,749**	194,143
Provisions against legal cases (refer note 18-2)	**5,325**	29,667
Other provisions (refer note 18-3)	**11,501**	11,501
	133,575	235,311

18-1 Provisions for usage of facilities

	2024	2023
Balance as at 1 January	**194,143**	209,859
Charged during the year	**-**	4,075
Reversal during the year	**(31,172)**	(12,542)
Payments / settlement during the year	**(46,222)**	(7,249)
Balance as at 31 December	**116,749**	194,143

18-2 Provisions against legal cases

	2024	2023
Balance as at 1 January	**29,667**	2,859
Charged during the year	**15,778**	59,092
Reversal during the year	**(27,048)**	(1,160)
Payments/settlement during the year	**(13,072)**	(31,124)
Balance as at 31 December	**5,325**	29,667

The Group is considered a party to a number of legal and regulatory claims. The Group, after taking legal advice, has established provisions after considering the facts for each case.

18-3 Other provisions

	2024	2023
Balance as at 1 January	**11,501**	13,186
Reversal during the year	**-**	(1,685)
Balance as at 31 December	**11,501**	11,501

19 LEASE LIABILITIES

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**1,233,030**	419,332
Additions	**485,431**	1,079,583
Finance cost	**89,077**	66,381
Modification and termination	**74,827**	(6,120)
Payments	**(393,369)**	(326,146)
Closing balance	**1,488,996**	1,233,030
Current	**186,680**	216,364
Non-current	**1,302,316**	1,016,666
	1,488,996	1,233,030

20 AMOUNTS DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

	2024	2023
Mobile Telecommunications Company K.S.C.P (refer to note 20-1)	**405,968**	773,419
Mobile Telecommunications Company K.S.C.P (refer to note 20-2)	**7,095**	-
Founding shareholders (refer to note 20-3)	**60,409**	68,464
Other related parties	**9,982**	5,907
	483,454	847,790

* During the year, the Group paid and settled an advance amounting to 12.375 million with Zain Omantel International with its payable balance.

20-1 Mobile Telecommunications Company K.S.C.P

This amount relates to accrued management fees and is payable to the Group's largest shareholder. The amount is unsecured, interest free and does not have any fixed terms of repayment.

20-2 Mobile Telecommunications Company K.S.C.P

These amounts represent the other inter-Company balance and doesn't bear any interest.

20-3 Founding shareholders

This amount relates to accrued finance charges and is payable to the Group's founding shareholders. The amount is unsecured and does not have any fixed terms of repayment but is not repayable until certain conditions are met in the Syndicated Murabaha facility referred to in note 17-1.

21 DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND PAYABLE

On 12 Shaban 1445H corresponding to 28 February 2024, the Board of Directors' recommended the distribution of cash dividends of SR 0.5 per share amounting to SR 449.36 million to shareholders for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2023, which was approved by the shareholder in the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 24 Dhul Hijjah 1445H corresponding to 30 June 2024. Distribution date of the dividend is 11 Muharram 1446H corresponding to 18 July 2024.

Out of dividend declared for 2023 and 2022, SR 2.5 million (2023: out of dividend declared amounting to SR 449.36 million for 2022, SR 1.25 million), was returned to the Group due to dormant accounts or missing information of beneficiaries, which is represented as dividend payable as at reporting date.

22 SPECTRUM PAYABLE

	2024	2023
Non-current portion of spectrum payable (refer note 15)	**931,407**	1,054,623

23 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group entered into profit rate swaps, which matures in September 2025. The maturity of the profit rate swap has been extended till the extended maturity of the refinanced loan (refer note 17-1). The outstanding notional amount of the contract as at 31 December 2024 was SR 1.92 billion (2023: SR 2.56 billion) and the fair value was a positive amount of SR 29 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: SR 76 million).

The average contracted fixed interest rate ranges from 2% to 3.5%. A loss of SR 47 million was recognized in other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: gain of SR 35 million) as a result of fair value movements relating to this hedge. The fair value of interest rate swaps at the end of the reporting period is determined by discounting the future cash flows using the curves at the end of the reporting period and the credit risk inherent in the contract.

24 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS OBLIGATION

The Group provides end of service benefits to its employees. The entitlement is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service year, calculated under the provisions of the labor Law and is payable upon resignation or termination of the employee. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the year of employment.

The Group's plan is exposed to actuarial risks such as: discount rate and salary risk.

- Discount risk: A decrease in the discount rate will increase plan liability.
- Salary risk: The present value of the end of service benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the estimated future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**176,724**	161,286
Past service cost	**-**	249
Current service cost	**24,451**	23,651
Interest cost	**9,093**	8,383
Payments	**(15,458)**	(10,069)
Total actuarial gain	**(15,543)**	(6,776)
Closing balance	**179,267**	176,724

The most recent actuarial valuation was performed by Lux Actuaries & Consultants and was performed using the projected unit credit method.

24 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS OBLIGATION (continued)

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuation were as follows:

	2024	2023
Salary increases	**4.00%**	4.00%
Discount rate	**5.60%**	4.95%

All movements in the end of service benefits liability are recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income except for the actuarial gain which is recognized in other comprehensive income.

	2024	2023
Base Scenario	**179,267**	176,724
Discount Rate: Increase by 1%	**162,562**	161,158
Discount Rate: Decrease by 1%	**198,979**	194,788
Salary Escalation Rate: Increase by 1%	**199,102**	194,788
Salary Escalation Rate: Decrease by 1%	**162,174**	160,884

Particulars	**2024**	2023
Change in Financial Assumption	**11,295**	5,252
Change in the Salary Escalation Rate Assumption	**-**	-
Change in the Discount Rate	**11,295**	5,252
Change in Demographic Assumption	**-**	-
Change in the Mortality Rate Assumption	**-**	-
Change in the Attrition Rate Assumption	**-**	-
Experience Adjustment	**4,248**	1,524
Total Actuarial gain	**15,543**	6,776
Average life of the plan	**11.4 years**	10.8 years
Other reserve		
Opening balance	**(1,471)**	(8,247)
Remeasurement	**15,543**	6,776
Closing balance	**14,072**	(1,471)

25 RETIREMENT BENEFIT CONTRIBUTIONS

The Group paid retirement contributions for its Saudi Arabian employees for the year ended 31 December 2024 to the General Organization for Social Insurance: SR 25 million (2023: SR 29 million).

26 SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital of the Group comprises of 1.4 billion shares as at 31 December 2024 (2023: 1.4 billion) out of which 898,729,175 are subscribed shares (2023: 898,729,175) stated at SR 10 per share owned.

27 REVENUE

27-1 Disaggregated revenue information

The total revenue disaggregated by major service lines is:

	2024	2023
Usage charges	**6,226,194**	5,897,629
Subscription	**1,977,486**	1,871,493
Sale of goods	**1,804,532**	1,830,098
Other revenue	**357,249**	283,425
	10,365,461	9,882,645

Revenue recognised during the year from the contract liabilities as at the beginning of the year amounts to SR 1,403 million (2023: SR 1,566 million).

27-2 Disaggregated revenue information

The total revenue disaggregated by major service lines is:

Timing of revenue recognition	**2024**	2023
PO satisfied over period of time – airtime and data	**8,560,929**	8,052,547
PO satisfied a point in time – trading income	**1,804,532**	1,830,098
	10,365,461	9,882,645

The group's revenue has been recognized from their operation within KSA except for the international roaming and interconnect which account 15.54% (2023: 14.28%).

28 COST OF REVENUE

	2024	2023
Access charges	**1,973,956**	1,842,362
Cost of devices	**1,060,209**	1,088,327
Government charges	**582,919**	670,837
Other	**277,311**	423,868
	3,894,395	4,025,394

29 DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Repairs and maintenance	**983,123**	849,782
Employees' salaries and related charges	**430,863**	473,294
Advertising	**168,175**	172,621
Service rendered and branding fees (note 20-1)	**170,000**	170,000
Microwave frequency	**121,685**	117,229
Utilities	**82,226**	75,903
Leased lines	**61,971**	63,878
Rent expenses	**6,752**	27,583
Biometric expense	**24,945**	15,809
Consulting	**6,652**	14,665
Other	**165,006**	129,011
	2,221,398	2,109,775

30 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Employees' salaries and related charges	**288,985**	290,802
Repairs and maintenance	**137,243**	126,857
Legal and professional	**(6,019)**	60,452
License and subscription	**24,808**	13,692
Consulting (refer note 30.1)	**16,196**	13,167
Utilities	**88**	107
Other	**36,947**	38,967
	498,248	544,044

30.1 Auditor's remuneration

This includes remuneration to the auditors for following:

	2024	2023
Fees for annual audit of the Company	**4,575**	4,475
Fees for annual audit of subsidiaries	**820**	720
Other *	**894**	861
	6,289	6,056

* Other includes fees for NTR certification, special purpose financial statements, report on Article 71 and Article 134.

31 GAIN ON TOWER SALE TRANSACTION

	2024	2023
Gain on sale of assets to GLI	**19,043**	1,191,421
Loss on termination on leased sites sold to GLI	**2,195**	(176,626)
	21,238	1,014,795

32 OTHER (EXPENSE) / INCOME

	2024	2023
Withholding tax refund	**-**	2,319
Foreign exchange gain / (loss)	**60**	(1,339)
Impairment of brand (refer note 15)	**(7,500)**	-
Loss on leases	**(8,155)**	(3,625)
Other gain	**879**	2,714
	(14,716)	69

33 FINANCE COST

	2024	2023
Finance cost on bank loans	**393,199**	386,082
Finance cost on Ministry of Finance loan	**158,913**	162,193
Finance cost on leases liability	**89,077**	87,154
Finance cost on CST's deferred payment	**11,665**	-
Finance cost on spectrum	**65,482**	71,843
Others	**16,593**	11,580
	734,929	718,852

34 PROVISION FOR ZAKAT

Components of zakat base

The significant components of the Group's approximate zakat base, for the year ended 31 December 2024, which are subject to certain adjustments under zakat and income tax regulations, principally comprise the following:

The principal elements of the Group's Zakat base for the year ending 31 December are as follows:

	2024	2023
Share capital	**8,987,292**	8,987,292
Retained earnings	**1,676,969**	1,326,866
Statutory reserve	**-**	203,099
Adjusted net profit for the year	**631,728**	1,639,885
Book value of non-current assets	**20,822,578**	20,624,908

Components of adjusted net profit

For the year ended 31 December 2024	
Profit for the year	**596,369**
Certain disallowed expenses	**35,359**
Adjusted net profit for the year	**631,728**

For the year ended 31 December 2023	
Profit for the year	1,267,006
Employees' end of service benefits obligation	32,283
Allowance for expected credit loss and slow-moving inventory	225,608
Other provisions	235,311
Other adjustments	(120,323)
Adjusted net profit for the year	1,639,885

Zakat provision	**2024**	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	**144,232**	65,541
Charge for the year	**33,890**	88,888
Reversed during the year	**(75,777)**	-
Payment	**(30,832)**	(10,197)
Balance at end of the year	**71,513**	144,232

Total zakat expense charge in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

	2024	2023
Zakat for the year	**(41,887)**	88,888

34 PROVISION FOR ZAKAT (Continued)

Status of assessments

The Group had finalized its zakat status up to 2008 and obtained the related certificate.

The Group had submitted its consolidated financial statements along with group zakat returns for the years from 2009 to 2023 and paid zakat according to the filed returns. From 2021 onwards, Tamam Finance Company is submitting, paying and obtaining zakat certificate form ZATCA separately, consequently the Group had submitted zakat return from 2021 till 2023 excluding Tamam Finance Company.

Zakat was assessed by ZATCA and agreed with no additional claim for the years ended 2012 and 2013. The Group received additional assessment of SR 20.3 million for zakat for the years from 2014 to 2018 which the Group has appealed against these additional claims to the relevant committees. The Group believes this will not result in any material additional provisions. Zakat was assessed by ZATCA and agreed with no additional claim for the years ended 2012 and 2013. The Group has not received zakat assessment for years 2019 to 2023.

There is no financial impact as the Group has sufficient provisions to cover these amounts.

On 12 Ramadan 1445H (corresponding to 22 March 2024), the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (ZATCA) announced the issuance of a new Zakat Implementing Regulation, through the Ministerial Resolution (MR) No.1007 dated 19 Shaban 1445H (corresponding to 29 February 2024), which was electronically published in the Official Gazette on 11 Ramadan 1445H (corresponding to 21 March 2024). The new Zakat regulation is replacing the current regulation issued through MR No. 2216 dated 14 Rajab 1440H (corresponding to 14 March 2019).

In the lights of new regulations, the Group has reassessed its' zakat provision and consequently has reversed additional provision charged in prior periods amounting to SR 75.77 million during the year ended 31 December 2024.

Additionally, the Group has calculated zakat expense during the year ended 31 December 2024 which is in line with the new regulation which amounts to SR 33.89 million.

35 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders

Both the basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated using the profit attributable to shareholders of the Group as the numerator, i.e. no adjustments to profit were necessary in 2024 or 2023. Profit attributable to the shareholders use in calculating EPS is SR 596 million for the year 2024 (2023: SR 1,267 million).

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

The weighted average number of shares in the calculation of basic earnings per share is as follows:

	2024	2023
Outstanding during the year	**898,729**	898,729
Basic earnings per share (SR)	**0.66**	1.41

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit after zakat attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. There is no dilutive effect on the earnings per share of the Group.

36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group's use of financial instruments exposes it to a variety of financial risks. The Group continuously reviews its risk exposures and takes measures to limit it to acceptable levels. The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework and developing and monitoring the risk management policies in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Group's activities. The Group through its training and management standards and procedures aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Group's Board Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures and reviews adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Board Committee is assisted in its oversight role by the internal audit and the Group risk management department.

The Group is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- Market risk
- Foreign exchange risk
- Credit risk
- Interest rate risk, and;
- Liquidity risk.

These risks are discussed below:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market price due to a change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk only. The Group uses derivatives to manage market risk.

Foreign currency risk management

The Group deals with certain vendors in foreign currency transactions, including United States Dollars, Euro, Pound Sterling etc. and the risk pertains to fluctuation of exchange rate which may expose the Group to pay more in functional currency in comparison to the time of recording transaction.

Saudi Riyal currency is considered as the functional currency of the Group which is pegged against the United States Dollar. Therefore, the Group is only exposed to exchange rate fluctuations from transactions denominated in foreign currencies other than United States Dollar.

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies which float against the Saudi Riyal and consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. These amounts are not hedged as the exposures are not considered to be material to the Group.

36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting year were as follows:

Foreign currency risk management

Details	Year	Foreign currency	Foreign currency amount	Exchange rate	Amount in SR
Trade and other payables	**2024**	**Euro**	**3,197**	**4.13**	**13,211**
Trade and other payables	2023	Euro	2,873	4.15	11,923

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets at the end of the reporting year were as follows:

2024 **Details**	**Foreign currency**	**Foreign currency amount**	**Exchange rate**	**Amount in SR**
Cash and cash equivalents	**Euro**	**58**	**4.02**	**235**
Cash and cash equivalents	**GBP**	**64**	**4.82**	**308**
				543

2023 Details	Foreign currency	Foreign currency amount	Exchange rate	Amount in SR
Cash and cash equivalents	Euro	325	4.14	1,346
Cash and cash equivalents	GBP	190	4.77	906
				2,252

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to the currency of Europe (Euro) and the Pound Sterling (GBP).

The following table details the sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the Saudi Riyal against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the yearend for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates a decrease in profit where the Saudi Riyal strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the Saudi Riyal against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on profit and the balances below would be negative.

36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

2024 Currency	**Impact on profit**
Euro	**12**
GBP	**15**

2023 Currency	Impact on profit
Euro	67
GBP	45

Interest and liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. There has been no change to this strategy from the previous year.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow funds at floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by the use of interest rate swap contracts. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

The Group's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for all unhedged instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's profit for the year ended 31 December 2024 would decrease or increase by SR 2.1 million (2023: SR 3.5 million). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings;

Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. Potential concentrations of credit risk consist principally of trade receivables, amounts due from a related party and short-term cash investments. Details of how credit risk relating to trade receivables is managed is disclosed in note 7. The amounts due from a related party are monitored and provision is made, where necessary, for any irrecoverable amounts. Short-term cash investments are only placed with banks with a high credit rating.

36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

Trade receivables generally exposed to significant credit risk, therefore, the Company has established a number of procedures to manage credit risk exposure including limiting transactions with specific counter-parties, evaluation of the customers' credit worthiness, formal credit approvals. The Company follows a credit classification mechanism, primarily driven by the day's delinquency as a tool to manage the quality of credit risk of trade receivables. When determining whether the risk of default has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group is using simplified approach which requires use of lifetime expected loss provision.

For amounts due from banks, the Group uses the low credit risk exemption as permitted by IFRS 9 based on the external rating agency credit grades. If the financial instrument is rated below BBB- (sub investment grade) on the reporting date, the Group considers it as significant increase in credit risk.

Financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

- The financial instrument has a low risk of default,
- The debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and
- Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there is no past due amounts.

Credit impaired assets

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, there is sufficient doubt about the ultimate collectability.

Incorporation of forward looking information

The Group incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of each geography in which they operate as the key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECL for each portfolio. Relevant macro-economic adjustments are applied to capture variations from economic scenarios. These reflect reasonable and supportable forecasts of future macro-economic conditions that are not captured within the base ECL calculations. Incorporating forward-looking information increases the degree of judgement required as to how changes in GDP will affect ECLs. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement

The following table contains an analysis of the maximum credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognized:

	2024 Simplified approach lifetime	2023 Simplified approach lifetime
	Total	Total
Customers	**4,186,616**	3,861,198
Distributors	**178,217**	148,447
Contract assets	**394,252**	440,831
Less: ECL	**(1,090,586)**	(1,216,051)
	3,668,499	3,234,425
Roaming partners	**140,860**	116,691
Other operators (interconnect)	**507,881**	533,761
Less: ECL	**(5,008)**	(2,051)
	643,733	648,401
Other receivables	**4,488**	9,777
Less: ECL	**-**	-
	4,488	9,777
Total net trade receivable and contract assets	**4,316,720**	3,892,603

ECL allowance of trade receivables and other assets are assessed as follows:

	2024	2023
Collectively assessed	**1,090,586**	1,216,051
Individually assessed	**5,008**	2,051
	1,095,594	1,218,102

The following table shows the movement in the loss allowance that has been recognized for trade receivables and other assets:

	Collectively assessed	**Individually assessed**	**Total**
1 January 2024	**1,216,051**	**2,051**	**1,218,102**
Net increase in loss allowance	**467,661**	**2,957**	**470,618**
Amount written off during the year	**(592,536)**	**-**	**(592,536)**
Amounts reversed during the year	**(590)**	**-**	**(590)**
31 December 2024	**1,090,586**	**5,008**	**1,095,594**

36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Expected credit loss (ECL) measurement *(continued)*

For trade receivables, the Group uses a provision matrix based on the historic default rates observed and adjusted for forward looking factors to measure ECL as given below.

	2024			2023		
Aging brackets of postpaid trade receivables	Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss rate %	Lifetime ECL	Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss rate %	Lifetime ECL
Not due /< 30 days	**1,303,634**	**0.12%**	**1,539**	1,058,207	0.10%	1,088
31 – 60 days	**347,628**	**2.14%**	**7,456**	221,157	1.03%	2,279
61 – 90 days	**281,064**	**3.48%**	**9,777**	283,280	3.42%	9,678
91 – 180 days	**417,441**	**4.54%**	**18,954**	439,963	16.20%	71,296
> 181 days	**970,308**	**5.99%**	**58,125**	902,322	13.17%	118,825
> 361 days	**1,697,987**	**58.86%**	**999,432**	1,764,945	57.45%	1,014,035
	5,018,062		**1,095,283**	4,669,874		1,217,201

Credit quality of roaming, interconnect and other balances:

	2024	2023
Credit quality – performing	**648,521**	658,178
Impaired	**4,708**	2,051
ECL	**(5,008)**	(2,051)
	648,221	658,178

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group has various netting agreements in place with counterparties. These netting agreements generally enable the counterparties to set-off liabilities against available assets received in the ordinary course of business and/or in the event of the counterparty's default. The offsetting right is a legal right to settle, or otherwise eliminate, all or a portion of an amount due by applying an amount receivable from the same counterparty against it. However, the offsetting criteria under IAS 32 are not met in all cases.

The following table summarize the financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting and similar agreements:

Financial assets and Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, netting arrangements

31 December 2024	**Gross amounts**	**Amounts set off**	**Net amounts**
Trade receivables and other assets	**859,347**	**(358,410)**	**500,937**
Trade and other payable	**(373,956)**	**358,410**	**(15,546)**

31 December 2023	Gross amounts	Amounts set off	Net amounts
Trade receivables and other assets	1,241,568	(712,716)	528,852
Trade and other payable	(741,112)	712,716	(28,396)

36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at an amount close to its fair value. The Group has accumulated deficit as of that date. These conditions indicate that the Group's ability to meet its obligations as they become due and to continue as a going concern are dependent upon the Group's ability to arrange adequate funds in a timely manner. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are made available to meet any future commitments. The Group's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity and/or undrawn committed credit facilities at all times to meet its obligations. As 31 December 2024 the Group have the undrawn working capital facility of SR 0.63 billion. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources along with the undrawn credit facilities to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay.

	Less than one year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
At 31 December 2024						
Borrowings	**6,359,353**	**859,646**	**1,428,059**	**254,582**	**8,901,640**	**8,198,760**
Trade and notes payable	**2,725,215**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,725,215**	**2,725,215**
Due to related parties	**483,455**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**483,455**	**483,455**
Lease liabilities	**289,222**	**241,339**	**556,134**	**891,780**	**1,978,475**	**1,488,996**
Spectrum payable	**188,698**	**188,698**	**707,098**	**268,800**	**1,353,294**	**1,120,105**
	10,045,943	**1,289,683**	**2,691,291**	**1,415,162**	**15,442,079**	**14,016,531**
At 31 December 2023						
Borrowings	1,616,935	6,310,894	841,888	-	8,769,717	7,719,670
Trade and notes payable	2,489,643	-	-	-	2,489,643	2,489,643
Due to related parties	847,790	-	-	-	847,790	847,790
Lease liabilities	357,016	252,752	501,531	581,216	1,692,515	1,233,030
Spectrum payable	188,698	377,396	447,898	528,000	1,541,992	1,243,321
	5,500,082	6,941,042	1,791,317	1,109,216	15,341,657	13,533,454

36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

36.1 Fair value of financial instruments

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of fair value hierarchy. This Grouping is determined based on the lowest level of significant inputs used in fair value measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

All the financial assets and liabilities of the Group are carried at amortized cost except for derivative financial instruments. Therefore, the fair value hierarchy disclosure which requires a three-level category of fair value is not disclosed.

36.2 Carrying amount vs fair value

The group considers that the carrying amount of the following financial assets and financial liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair value:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade receivables and other assets
- Trade and other payables
- Borrowings
- Non-current portion of spectrum payable

	Fair value measurement hierarchy	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
		Carrying value	**Fair value**	Carrying value	Fair value
Derivative financial instruments (asset)	Level 2	**28,504**	**28,504**	75,634	75,634

36.3 Valuation techniques

These derivatives are valued using widely recognized valuation models. The Group relies on the counterparty for the valuation of these derivatives. The valuation techniques applied by the counterparties include the use of forward pricing standard models using present value calculations and mid-market valuations. Where applicable, these models project future cash flows and discount the future amounts to a present value using market-based observable inputs including interest rate curves, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, and forward and spot prices.

36 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

	2024	2023
Financial Assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**840,201**	946,042
Contract assets	**393,941**	439,930
Trade receivables and other assets	**3,922,779**	3,476,498
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**5,156,921**	4,862,470
Financial assets at fair value:		
Derivative financial instruments	**28,504**	75,634
Total financial assets at fair value	**28,504**	75,634
Total financial assets	**5,185,425**	4,938,104
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Trade payables and notes payable	**2,725,215**	2,418,465
Amount due to related parties	**483,455**	847,790
Non-current portion of spectrum payable	**1,120,105**	1,243,321
Lease liabilities	**1,488,996**	1,233,030
Borrowings	**8,198,760**	7,719,670
Total Financial liabilities at amortized cost:	**14,016,531**	13,462,276
Total financial liabilities	**14,016,531**	13,462,276

37 RELATED PARTY INFORMATION

During the year, the Group transacted with following related parties

Party	Relationship
Oman Telecommunications Company SAOG	Parent Company of Mobile Telecommunications Company K.S.C.P (ultimate parent)
Mobile Telecommunications Company K.S.C.P (Zain Group)	Founding shareholder / Parent Group
Zain Bahrain B.S.C ("MTCB")	Subsidiary to Founding Shareholder
Sudanese Mobile Telephone (Zain) Company Limited ("Zain Sudan")	Subsidiary to Founding Shareholder
Mobile Telecommunications Company Lebanon ("MTCL")	Subsidiary to Founding Shareholder
Zain Iraq/Atheer Telecom Iraq Limited 'Atheer'	Subsidiary to Founding Shareholder
Zain Global Communications Co. SPC	Subsidiary to Founding Shareholder
Zain Omantel International – ZOI	Subsidiary to Founding Shareholder
Zain Tech Solutions FZ- LLC	Subsidiary to Founding Shareholder
FOO (Holding) SAL	Subsidiary to Founding Shareholder
Infra Capital Investments Company	Founding Shareholder
Integrated Data Company for Information Technology L.L.C	Investee

37 RELATED PARTY INFORMATION (continued)

During the year, the Group entered into the following trading transactions having normal business terms, with related parties:

	2024	2023
Revenue from entities owned by a shareholder	**42,507**	99,690
Purchases from entities owned by a shareholder	**(90,342)**	(152,783)
Operational expense charged by related party*	**-**	(510,589)
Revenue from other related party	**7,232**	-
Fees charged by a founding shareholder (note 29)	**(170,000)**	(170,000)

** the related party relationship has been extinguished during the year ended 31 December 2023, due to sale of shares held by the Group in GLI.*

The following balances were outstanding at the reporting date:

	2024	2023
Amounts due to a founding shareholder	**457,363**	825,774
Amounts due to a subsidiary of Groups' shareholders	**248**	237
Amounts due from a Founding shareholder	**18,964**	13,608

Other amounts due to related parties are disclosed in note 20.

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received by related parties other than those disclosed in note 20. No amounts have been expensed in the current year for expected credit loss in respect of amounts owed by related parties.

Compensations and benefits to key management personal comprising remunerations to Board of Directors and other senior management members

	2024	2023
Short-term benefits	**47,605**	43,078
Long-term benefits	**3,426**	3,217
	51,031	46,295

Short term benefits include remuneration for the Board amounting to SR 3.3 million (2023: SR 4.5 million).

38 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Group had capital commitments totaling SR 2.46 billion (2023: SR 662 million) which includes an amount of SR 624 million for the spectrum the Group has obtained during the year ended 31 December 2024 for a period of 15 years. The spectrum will be available for use from 1 January 2025.

Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from the previous year. The capital structure of the Group consists of debt and equity comprising share capital, the hedging reserve, the accumulated deficit, long-term borrowings and amounts due to related parties.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings including lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity, as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position, plus net debt.
The Group's Net debt to equity ratio at the end of the year is as follows:

38 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS (continued)

	2024	2023
Net debt	**8,847,555**	8,006,658
Total equity and debt	**19,554,392**	18,598,078
Net debt to equity ratio	**45%**	43%

39 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**52,257**	52,257
Amount received during the year	**82,090**	-
Charged to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	**(52,257)**	-
Closing balance	**82,090**	52,257

40 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group had the below contingent liabilities in the form of letters of guarantee and letters of credit

	2024	2023
Letter of Guarantee	**55,358**	41,982
Letter of Credit	**218,750**	211,250
	274,108	253,232

The Group in the normal course of business is subject to and also pursuing lawsuits, proceedings, penalties and fines imposed by the regulator, municipalities and other claims from suppliers and telecommunication providers. The Group, after having consulted with its internal and external legal counsel and technical advisors, believes that these matters are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial position or the results of operations of the Group.

The CST's violation committee has issued several penalty resolutions against the Group, which the Group has objected to. The reasons of issuing these resolutions vary between linking ID for the issued prepaid SIM Cards and providing promotions that have not been approved by CST and/or other reasons. As of 31 December 2024, the amount of lawsuits and violations amounts to SR 5.3 million which has been provided for in full (2023: SR 26.9 million).

WITH HOLDING TAX (WHT)

On 7 July 2015 (18 Ramadan 1436H), The Group received withholding tax assessments from Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (ZATCA) for the years from 2009 to 2011 whereby ZATCA asked to pay an additional amount of SR 267 million as withholding tax subject to delays penalty payable from the due date up to the settlement date equals to 1% for every 30 days. The Group appealed this claim on 27 August 2015 which resulted in the reduction of withholding tax claim by SR 219 million to SR 48 million, subject to delays penalty.

To appeal before the High Appeal Committee (HAC), the Group completed the required conditions in the Articles of the Saudi Tax Law, by paying the invoices issued by ZATCA amounting SR 48 million on 16 November 2017 related to Withholding Tax (WHT) and issued a bank guarantee for the amount of SR 43 million related to the penalty generated from the delay in paying the WHT.

40 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

WITH HOLDING TAX (WHT) *(continued)*

On 3 June 2021, the HAC issued its decision on the final claim which was reduced to SR 8.4 million. The Group has appealed against this decision to the Appeal Committee for Tax Violations and Disputes and the case is pending as at 30 June 2024.

The Group received additional assessment with an amount of SR 100 million for certain withholding tax items for the years from 2015 to 2021. The Group has appealed those assessments against the relevant committees. The Group believes that the outcome of those appeals will be in the Group's favor with no material financial impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The Group was also subjected to WHT, for the years from 2012 to 2021, on International Interconnect traffic from ZATCA for payments made to International Operators. For any assessments received from ZATCA, the Group has rejected these claims and appealed at various judiciary bodies against these assessments. In the process of appealing against these claims, the Group had paid an amount of SR 8.37 million and created a provision of SR 148.18 million.

During 2022, the government decree number 484 on November 2022 clarified that there will be no WHT on International traffic prospectively. Considering the decree aligned the position of tax prospectively from 2022, the previous years were continued to be assessed by ZATCA and the Group continued to dispute and appeal against these assessments.

During the year, the Group received communication from ZATCA that the dues for WHT on International traffic will be borne by the Government. Accordingly, the Group has reversed a provision of SR 148.18 million. The amount paid of SR 8.37 million will be settled by the Group with dues payable to ZATCA for other ongoing assessments.

41 SEGMENT REPORTING

Information regarding the Group's operating segments is set out below in accordance with IFRS (8) "Operating Segments". IFRS (8) requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") and used to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

The Group is engaged mainly in providing telecommunication services and related products. Majority of the Group's revenues, income and assets relate to its operations within the Kingdom. Revenue is distributed to an operating segment based on the entity of the Group reporting the revenue. Sales between segments are calculated at normal business transaction prices.

Below are examples of revenues included in each sector:
Consumer Revenue: The consumer revenue segment includes products and services such as voice calls, mobile internet, fixed internet, VAS, sale of devices & SIM and related roaming revenues. Financial services from Tamam Finance Company are also included in this stream.
Business Revenue: The business revenue segment include services such as voice calls, mobile internet, fixed internet fixed connectivity and customized solutions including cloud and data center services, related roaming revenues.
Wholesale revenue: The wholesale segment includes products sold in bulk quantity and services such as FTTH revenue, site sharing revenue, transition, MVNO and roaming services between operators.

41 SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenues and results based on a segmental basis:

For the year 31 December 2024

Revenues	Zain KSA	Sales Co.	Tamam	Others	Total
Consumer revenue	**5,178,841**	**971,319**	**367,671**	**-**	**6,517,831**
Business revenue	**1,762,238**	**-**	**-**	**332**	**1,762,570**
Wholesale revenue	**2,965,644**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,965,644**
Eliminations / adjustments	**151,299**	**(1,031,883)**	**-**	**-**	**(880,584)**
Total revenues	**10,058,022**	**(60,564)**	**367,671**	**332**	**10,365,461**
Cost of operations	**(6,356,496)**	**(984,643)**	**(148,224)**	**(1,779)**	**(7,491,142)**
Depreciation and amortization	**(2,117,018)**	**-**	**(6,392)**	**(311)**	**(2,123,721)**
Expected credit loss (ECL)	**(335,669)**	**-**	**(92,924)**	**-**	**(428,593)**
Finance income	**32,292**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32,292**
Gain on tower sale transaction	**21,238**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21,238**
Government grant income	**52,257**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52,257**
Other expense	**(14,369)**	**-**	**(347)**	**-**	**(14,716)**
Share of loss of associate	**(766)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(766)**
Finance cost	**(731,245)**	**-**	**(3,684)**	**-**	**(734,929)**
Zakat	**52,785**	**-**	**(10,898)**	**-**	**41,887**
Elimination	**-**	**877,101**	**-**	**-**	**877,101**
Profit for the year	**661,031**	**(168,106)**	**105,202**	**(1,758)**	**596,369**

For the year 31 December 2023

Revenues	Zain KSA	Sales Co.	Tamam	Others	Total
Consumer revenue	5,398,680	1,271,207	283,573	-	6,953,460
Business revenue	1,685,631	-	-	(124)	1,685,507
Wholesale revenue	2,403,690	-	-	-	2,403,690
Eliminations / adjustments	202,421	(1,362,409)	-	(24)	(1,160,012)
Total revenues	9,690,422	(91,202)	283,573	(148)	9,882,645
Cost of operations	(6,405,987)	(1,302,180)	(127,039)	(2,047)	(7,837,253)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,101,113)	(833)	(4,277)	(270)	(2,106,493)
Expected credit loss (ECL)	(131,371)	57	(94,294)	-	(225,608)
Finance income	69,560	-	-	-	69,560
Gain on tower sale transaction	1,014,795	-	-	-	1,014,795
Other income	69	-	-	-	69
Gain on sale of FVTPL investment	120,960	-	-	-	120,960
Share of loss of associate	(1,442)	-	-	-	(1,442)
Impairment in investment in associate and joint ventures	(527)	-	-	-	(527)
Finance cost	(717,617)	(41)	(1,194)	-	(718,852)
Zakat	(81,697)	-	(7,191)	-	(88,888)
Elimination	25	1,158,015	-	-	1,158,040
Profit for the year	1,456,077	(236,184)	49,578	(2,465)	1,267,006

41 SEGMENT REPORTING (continued)

Following is the gross profit analysis on a segment basis:

	2024	2023
Mobile Telecommunications Company	**6,171,827**	5,651,217
Zain Sales Company	**(8,831)**	(23,102)
Tamam Finance Company	**311,222**	231,232
Others	**332**	(123)
Eliminations / adjustments	**(3,484)**	(1,973)
Gross profit	**6,471,066**	5,857,251

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets and liabilities based on a segmental basis:

Assets	**2024**	2023
Mobile Telecommunications Company	**41,049,325**	39,274,380
Zain Sales Company	**13,576,583**	12,358,228
Tamam Finance Company	**904,255**	635,863
Others	**4,462**	4,027
Eliminations / adjustments	**(27,399,164)**	(24,894,266)
Total assets	**28,135,461**	27,378,232
Liabilities		
Mobile Telecommunications Company	**30,611,105**	28,864,249
Zain Sales Company	**13,474,204**	12,242,864
Tamam Finance Company	**396,487**	433,602
Others	**10,974**	8,878
Eliminations / adjustments	**(27,064,146)**	(24,762,781)
Total liabilities	**17,428,624**	16,786,812

The major addition and disposals in Property and equipment and intangibles along with associated depreciation and amortization relate to Mobile Telecommunications Group.

42 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 18 Shaban 1446H corresponding to 17 February 2025, the Board of Directors' recommendation to distribute cash dividends of SR 0.5 per share to shareholders for the fiscal year 2024, the distribution date is yet to be determined after approval of General Assembly approval.

The Group has signed an Islamic sharia compliant banking facility with a local commercial bank on 13 Shaban 1446H corresponding to 12 February 2025. This new facility is obtained to repay the existing Murabaha facility with the Ministry of Finance as disclosed in note 17-2 of these consolidated financial statements. The new loan will be settled as a single bullet payment upon its maturity on 14 Shawwal 1451H corresponding to 17 February 2030.

In the opinion of the management, there have been no other significant subsequent events since the year-end that require disclosure or adjustment in these consolidated financial statements.

43 RECLASSIFICATION OF PRIOR YEAR PRESENTATION

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group reclassified certain balances, which are considered by management a more accurate presentation and reflects the related nature. These reclassifications have no impact on previously reported net income, retained earnings or cash positions:

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023	**Previously reported**	**Amount of Reclassification**	**Reclassified amount**
Trade and other payables	4,953,958	64,878	5,018,836
Non-current portion of spectrum payable	1,126,421	(71,798)	1,054,623
Due to related parties	842,120	5,670	847,790
Dividend payables	-	1,250	1,250
Total reclassification	6,922,499	-	6,922,499

44 STATUTORY RESERVE

On 24 Dhul Hijjah 1445H corresponding to 30 June 2024, the Group's General Assembly approved amending the Group's by-laws to comply with the New Companies' Law issued on 29 Jumada Al-Akhirah 1444H (corresponding to 19 January 2023), based on the recommendation of the Board of Directors. The Company's General Assembly, in its meeting held on 24 Dhul Hijjah 1445H corresponding to 30 June 2024, agreed to transfer the balance of the statutory reserve amounting to SR 203 million as in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 to the retained earnings balance.

45 APPROVED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 18 Shaban 1446H (corresponding to 17 February 2025).