AUDI CAPITAL COMPANY
(A MIXED CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021
AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

AUDI CAPITAL COMPANY
(A MIXED CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
Financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021

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Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Audi Capital Company (A Mixed Closed Joint Stock Company)

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Audi Capital Company (the "Company") as at December 31, 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA").

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of professional conduct and ethics, endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of Audi Capital Company (A Mixed Closed Joint Stock Company) (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

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PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
Lic No. 323/11/25/1
C.R. 4030289002

Ali A. Alotaibi
License Number 379

March 28, 2022

AUDI CAPITAL COMPANY
(A MIXED CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
Statement of financial position
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at December 31, 2021	As at December 31, 2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment, net	6	**1,003,918**	388,114
Intangible assets, net	7	**226,453**	761,350
Right of use assets	8	-	61,388
Investments at amortised cost	9	-	7,394,206
Deferred tax assets	19.3.3	**15,152,941**	4,326,678
Term deposit	13.1	-	31,063,827
Total non-current assets		**16,383,312**	43,995,563
Current assets			
Margin lending	10	**1,220,755**	2,057,563
Accounts receivables, prepayments and other assets	11	**14,483,581**	13,593,506
Investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	12	**4,382,368**	4,903,460
Cash and cash equivalents	13	**50,589,702**	10,321,738
Total current assets		**70,676,406**	30,876,267
Total assets		**87,059,718**	74,871,830
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	15	**100,000,000**	100,000,000
Statutory reserve	16	**10,398,896**	10,398,896
Accumulated losses		**(33,478,280)**	(48,440,416)
Other reserves		**1,593,230**	1,174,060
Total shareholders' equity		**78,513,846**	63,132,540
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' end of service benefits (EOSB)	17	**2,842,233**	4,830,533
Deferred income		-	687,500
Deferred tax liability	19.3.3	**398,308**	293,478
Total non-current liabilities		**3,240,541**	5,811,511
Current liabilities			
Lease liability		-	2,131
Accrued expenses and other payables	18	**5,262,118**	4,507,556
Deferred income		-	1,375,000
Zakat and income tax provision	19.2	**43,213**	43,092
Total current liabilities		**5,305,331**	5,927,779
Total liabilities		**8,545,872**	11,739,290
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**87,059,718**	74,871,830

The notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AUDI CAPITAL COMPANY
(A MIXED CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
Statement of comprehensive income
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended December 31, 2021	2020
Operating income			
Dealing and brokerage income	20	**6,808,636**	9,255,899
Managing income		**10,282,228**	4,806,853
Custody income		**5,303,051**	4,663,078
Advising income		**24,583**	-
Total operating income		**22,418,498**	18,725,830
Fees expense		**(471,584)**	(459,893)
Total operating income		**21,946,914**	18,265,937
Operating expenses			
General and administrative expenses	21	**(17,633,458)**	(21,404,194)
Net operating income/(loss)		**4,313,456**	(3,138,257)
Other income/(expense), net	22	**5,432**	(274,603)
Impairment charge for credit losses		**(182,894)**	(32,753,563)
Income/(loss) before zakat and tax		**4,135,994**	(36,166,423)
Zakat and income tax reversal	19	**10,826,142**	511,298
Net income/(loss) for the year		**14,962,136**	(35,655,125)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not to be reclassified subsequently to statement of income:			
Re-measurement gain of employees' EOSB	17	**524,000**	229,100
Deferred tax impact of remeasurement gain of employees' EOSB	19	**(104,830)**	(53,925)
Other comprehensive income for the year		**419,170**	175,175
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**15,381,306**	(35,479,950)

The notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AUDI CAPITAL COMPANY
(A MIXED CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
Statement of changes in shareholders' equity
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Accumulated losses	Other reserves	Total
As at January 1, 2020	100,000,000	10,398,896	(12,785,291)	998,885	98,612,490
Net loss for the year	-	-	(35,655,125)	-	(35,655,125)
Re-measurement gain on employees' EOSB	-	-	-	229,100	229,100
Deferred tax charge	-	-	-	(53,925)	(53,925)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(35,655,125)	175,175	(35,479,950)
Balance at December 31, 2020	100,000,000	10,398,896	(48,440,416)	1,174,060	63,132,540
As at January 1, 2021	**100,000,000**	**10,398,896**	**(48,440,416)**	**1,174,060**	**63,132,540**
Net income for the year	-	-	**14,962,136**	-	**14,962,136**
Re-measurement gain on employees' EOSB	-	-	-	**524,000**	**524,000**
Deferred tax charge	-	-	-	**(104,830)**	**(104,830)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**14,962,136**	**419,170**	**15,381,306**
Balance at December 31, 2021	**100,000,000**	**10,398,896**	**(33,478,280)**	**1,593,230**	**78,513,846**

The notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AUDI CAPITAL COMPANY
(A MIXED CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
Statement of cash flows
(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended December 31, 2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Income/(loss) before zakat and income tax		**4,135,994**	(36,166,423)
Adjustments for non-cash and other items:			
Depreciation and amortization	6-7-8	**1,208,612**	2,546,753
Provisions for employees' EOSB	17	**549,300**	763,433
Exchange loss/(gain), net	22	**12,160**	(18,207)
Amortization of premium		**-**	34,964
Impairment charge for credit losses		**182,894**	32,753,563
Loss on disposal of investment at amortised cost	20.1	**64,818**	-
Gain on disposal of investment at FVPL	20.1	**(126,522)**	(806)
Accretion of interest on lease	8	**-**	17,433
Unrealized loss of investment at FVPL	20.1	**148,599**	228,285
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property and equipment	22	**(14,000)**	289,274
		6,161,855	448,269
Operating cash flows before working capital changes:			
Accounts receivable, prepayments and other assets		**(890,075)**	2,609,888
Margin lending		**836,808**	(846,774)
Lease liability		**(2,131)**	-
Accrued expenses and other payables		**743,399**	(612,260)
Deferred income		**(2,062,500)**	(1,375,000)
Net cash flow from operations		**4,787,356**	224,123
Zakat and income tax paid	19	**-**	(1,305,317)
Employees' EOSB paid	17	**(2,013,600)**	(256,000)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		**2,773,756**	(1,337,194)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of investments at amortised cost		**(18,982,203)**	-
Purchase of investments at FVPL		**(488,541)**	(15,500)
Proceeds from disposal of investments at FVPL		**990,553**	16,306
Proceeds from disposal of investments at amortised cost		**16,121,424**	-
Additions to term deposits		**-**	(927,297)
Proceeds from term deposits		**41,250,000**	-
Purchase of property and equipment		**(888,144)**	(17,195)
Sale proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		**14,000**	-
Purchase of intangible assets		**(339,987)**	(2,827)
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		**37,677,102**	(946,513)
Cash flows from financing activity:			
Payment of lease liabilities		**-**	(1,067,069)
Net cash used in financing activity		**-**	(1,067,069)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**40,450,858**	(3,350,776)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	13.1	**10,321,738**	13,672,514
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13.1	**50,772,596**	10,321,738
Supplemental information:			
Change in re-measurement of employees' EOSB		**(524,000)**	(229,100)

The notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

Audi Capital Company (the "Company") is a Mixed Closed Joint Stock Company, incorporated and domiciled in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Company has obtained a license number 692 dated 2 Jumad Al Awal 1427H (corresponding to 30 May 2006) from the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority ("SAGIA"). The Company is registered under commercial registration number 1010226747 dated 18 Dhul Hajjah 1427H (corresponding to 8 January 2007). The Company has also obtained a license number 06017-37 dated 22 Rabi Al Thani 1427H (corresponding to 20 May 2006) from the Capital Market Authority (the "CMA"). The registered office is located at Centria Building, Prince Mohammad bin Abdulaziz Road (Tahlia), Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Company is licensed to act as principal and agent, to underwrite and manage mutual funds and portfolios and to provide arranging, advising, custodial and international brokerage services.

2 Significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

i. Basis of preparation

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

ii. Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared:

- under the historical cost convention except for:
  - fair valuation of investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).
  - employees' termination benefits carried at their present value using projected unit credit method.
- using the accrual basis of accounting.

iii. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals ("SR") which is the Company's functional currency. All values have been rounded to the nearest Saudi Riyal, except where otherwise indicated.

2.1 Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the 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.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

2.2 Financial instruments

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

i) Financial assets

Classification of financial assets depends on the Company's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. The Company classifies its financial assets as:
- financial assets measured at amortised cost, or
- financial assets measured at fair value

Gains or losses of assets measured at fair value will be recognised either through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income ("OCI").

Initial measurement
Financial assets are initially measured at its fair value, plus transaction costs in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments
The Company uses two classifications to subsequently measure and recognize its debt instruments:

- *Amortised cost*

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

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

Time deposits, due from related parties and other receivables are held to collect contractual cash flows and are expected to give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest and are measured at amortised cost.

- *Fair Value through Profit or Loss ("FVPL")*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for subsequent recognition at amortised cost or FVOCI, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instruments that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and which is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised and presented net in the profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments
The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss even following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

Changes in the fair value of equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in statement of income.

De-recognition
A financial asset or a part of a financial asset is de-recognised when:

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

Impairment
The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost, which is either based on a 12-month ECL or life time ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortized cost, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities not subsequently measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities mainly include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

All other financial liabilities that are not carried at fair values are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

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

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.3 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included, if any, in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to statement of income during the period in which they are incurred.

The major categories of property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis as follows:

Asset categories	***Useful lives***
Furniture, fixtures and improvements	10 years
Office equipment and computers	4 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

The Company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of property and equipment to its significant parts and depreciates separately each such part. The carrying amount of a replaced part is derecognized when replaced. Residual values, methods of depreciation and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively if appropriate. Impairment losses and gains (losses) on disposal of property and equipment are included in statement of income.

2.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets of the Company comprise computer software.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any.

Expenditure on internally developed software is recognized as an asset when the Company is able to demonstrate its intention and ability to complete the development and use the software in a manner that will generate future economic benefits and can reliably measure the costs to complete the development. The capitalized cost of internally developed software include all cost directly attributable to developing the software and is amortized over its useful life. Internally developed software is stated at capitalized cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment, if any.

Amortization is recognized in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software from the date that it is available for use since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful life of software is four years.

Amortization method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Subsequent expenditure on software is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed in statement of income.

2.5 Employees' end of service benefits

The Company operates a defined benefit scheme for its employees in accordance with labor regulations applicable in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The cost of providing the benefits under the defined benefits scheme is determined using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income. Such actuarial gains and losses are also immediately recognized in equity and are not reclassified to statement of income in subsequent periods. Re-measurements are not reclassified to statement of income in subsequent periods.

Interest expense is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under 'general and administration expenses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

2.6 Accrued expenses

Accrued expenses are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.7 Zakat and income tax

Zakat
Zakat is provided for in accordance with the Saudi Arabian regulations and is charged to statement of income on an accrual basis. This is adjusted, if applicable, upon receiving the final zakat assessment.

Income tax
Income tax assets and liabilities for the year are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation, and it establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable income or loss;

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of income is recognised outside statement of income. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

2.8 Provisions

Provisions for legal claims are recognized in other liabilities when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period and are discounted where the effect is material.

2.9 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed where the existence of the obligation will only be confirmed by future events or where the amount of obligations cannot be measured with reasonable reliability. Contingent assets are not recognised, but are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. These deposits are made with reputable banks and financial institutions within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

2.11 Revenue

The Company recognises revenue under IFRS 15 using the following five steps model:

Step 1: Identify the contract with customer	A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations	A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
Step 3: Determine the transaction price	The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price	For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.
Step 5: Recognise revenue	The Company recognises revenue (or as) it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer under a contract.

Based on the above five steps, the revenue recognition policies for the various revenue stream are as follow:

Dealing and brokerage income
Dealing and brokerage activities include trading in a security, whether as principal or agent, and to sale, purchase and to manage the subscription for/of underwriting securities. Income from dealing and brokerage services is recognized when the performance obligations have been satisfied.

Managing income
Managing activities include managing securities and funds belonging to another person in circumstances involving the exercise of discretion. Management fees is recognised on an accrual basis over the period as the Company renders services. The performance fee income is based on a portfolio’s performance. In many cases, these performance fees are highly susceptible to market volatility until they are crystallised or are no longer subject to claw back, which may be after the end of the reporting period.

In case of the Company, the effect of the claw back does not apply since the Company does not recognize any revenue against the performance fee until the end of the relevant period. If the benchmark has been achieved, this is when the performance fee is crystallized and recorded as revenue.

Advisory income
Advising activities include advising a person on the merits of dealing in a security or exercising any right to deal conferred by a security. This relates to income generated by providing financial advisory services to counterparties, individuals and institutional investors. The Company charges financial advisory service fees and recognises this as revenue upon delivery of services or once the performance obligation is fulfilled based on the agreement between the Company and the counterparty.

Arranging income
Arranging activities include introducing parties in relation to securities business, advising on corporate finance business or acting in a way to bring about a deal in a security. Revenue for arranging services is recognized at a point in time when the promises for the facilities are completed.

Custody income
Custody activities include safeguarding assets belonging to another person including securities, or arranging for another person to do so, and custody includes taking the necessary administrative measures. Revenue from custody activities are recognized once the performance obligation is fulfilled based on the agreement between the Company and the counterparty which is over time.

2.12 Net gain or loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains or losses on financial assets at FVPL are changes in the fair value of financial assets held for trading or designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL and exclude interest and dividend income and expenses.

Unrealised gains and losses comprise changes in the fair value of financial instruments for the period and from reversal of the prior period's unrealised gains and losses on the disposal of financial instruments which were realised in the reporting period. Realised gains and losses represent the difference between an instrument's initial carrying amount and disposal amount, or cash payments or receipts made on derivative contracts (excluding payments or receipts on collateral margin accounts for such instruments).

2.13 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised on the date when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established.

2.14 Interest revenue and expense

Interest revenue and expense are recognised in profit or loss for all interest-bearing financial instruments using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the assets and liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate method (EIR) amortisation process. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in dealing income /interest expense in the statement of income, if it does not qualify for capitalisation. Fee and commission income that are integral to EIR calculation are included in the measurement of the relevant assets. Fee and commission income that are not an integral part of the EIR calculation on a financial asset or liability are recognised when the related service is provided.

2.15 Fees and expenses

Fees related to managing, custody, arranging, advising, dealing, and other similar services are recognized when the related services are received.

General and administration expenses are mainly staff costs, professional fees and rent. All other expenses are classified based on their nature in statement of income.

2.16 Dividends

Final dividend is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which it is approved by the Company's shareholders. Interim dividend is recorded as a liability when approved by the Board of Directors.

2.17 Leases

Right of use (RoU) assets / lease liabilities
On initial recognition, at inception of the contract, the Company shall assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is identified if most of the benefits are flowing to the Company and the Company can direct the usage of such assets.

Right of use assets
The Company applies the cost model, and measures right of use assets at cost:

a) less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses; and
b) adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability for lease modifications.

If there are additional costs such as site preparation, non-refundable deposits, application money, other expenses related to the transaction, etc., these need to be added to the RoU asset value.

Lease liability
On initial recognition, the lease liability is the present value of all remaining payments to the lessor. After the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability by:

a) Increasing the carrying amount to reflect incremental financing rate on the lease liability;
b) Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
c) Re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any re-assessment or lease modification.

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

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the statement of income. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Low-value assets comprise small items relating to office equipment.

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.

The Company currently does not have any finance lease arrangements.

3 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with IFRS as endorsed in KSA requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key estimates made regarding uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

4.1 Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

4.2 Re-measurement of employees' EOSB liabilities

The cost of the defined benefit plan and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, and mortality rates.

5 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(i) New standards effective in current year

The International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) has the following amendments to accounting standards, which were effective from 1 January 2021, but do not have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16).
- Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – deferral of IFRS 9.

(ii) Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

The International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) has issued following standards and amendments which are effective from periods on or after 1 January 2022. The Company has opted not to early adopt these pronouncements and they are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3).
- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37).
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020.
- Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16).
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1).
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

6 Property and equipment, net

	2021			
	Furniture, fixtures and improvements	**Office equipment and computers**	**Motor vehicles**	**Total**
Cost				
Balance as at January 1, 2021	**6,080,433**	**9,130,585**	**139,700**	**15,350,718**
Additions during the year	**-**	**888,144**	**-**	**888,144**
Disposals during the year	**-**	**-**	**(64,700)**	**(64,700)**
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**6,080,433**	**10,018,729**	**75,000**	**16,174,162**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at January 1, 2021	**5,953,380**	**8,869,524**	**139,700**	**14,962,604**
Charge for the year	**69,033**	**203,307**	**-**	**272,340**
Disposals during the year	**-**	**-**	**(64,700)**	**(64,700)**
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**6,022,413**	**9,072,831**	**75,000**	**15,170,244**
Net book value	**58,020**	**945,898**	**-**	**1,003,918**

	2020			
	Furniture, fixtures and improvements	**Office equipment and computers**	**Motor vehicles**	**Total**
Cost				
Balance as at January 1, 2020	7,366,929	9,113,389	139,700	16,620,018
Additions during the year	-	17,196	-	17,196
Disposals during the year	(1,286,496)	-	-	(1,286,496)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	6,080,433	9,130,585	139,700	15,350,718
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at January 1, 2020	6,756,649	8,661,726	139,700	15,558,075
Charge for the year	193,953	207,798	-	401,751
Disposals during the year	(997,222)	-	-	(997,222)
Balance as at December 31, 2020	5,953,380	8,869,524	139,700	14,962,604
Net book value	127,053	261,061	-	388,114

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

7 Intangible assets, net

Intangible assets comprise software that is depreciated on a straight-line basis.

	2021	**2020**
Cost		
At the beginning of the year	**12,245,843**	12,243,016
Additions during the year	**339,987**	2,827
At the end of the year	**12,585,830**	12,245,843
Accumulated amortization		
At the beginning of the year	**11,484,493**	10,360,783
Charge for the year	**874,884**	1,123,710
At the end of the year	**12,359,377**	11,484,493
Net book value	**226,453**	761,350

8 Right of Use Asset

The right of use asset–building comprises of the Company's office lease that is amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

	2021	**2020**
Cost		
At the beginning of the year	**2,101,180**	2,101,180
At the end of the year	**2,101,180**	2,101,180
Accumulated amortization		
At the beginning of the year	**2,039,792**	1,018,501
Charge for the year	**61,388**	1,021,291
At the end of the year	**2,101,180**	2,039,792
Net book value	**-**	61,388

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

	2021	**2020**
At the beginning of the year	**2,131**	1,051,767
Accretion of interest	**-**	17,433
Payments during the year	**(2,131)**	(1,067,069)
At the end of the year	**-**	2,131

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

9 Investment at amortised cost

Investments at amortised cost consists of the following debt instruments:

	Note	As at December 31, 2021	2020
Foreign government notes-fixed rate		-	54,854,966
Provision for expected credit losses		-	(47,460,760)
Total investments at amortised cost	9.1	-	7,394,206

Movement in expected credit losses is as follows:

	As at December 31, 2021	2020
At the beginning of the year	**47,460,760**	14,709,271
Charge during the year	-	32,751,489
Reversal of expected credit loss	**(47,460,760)**	-
At the end of the year	-	47,460,760

The expected credit loss allowance related to Stage 3 exposure.

9 .1 During the year 2021, the Company has disposed the above-mentioned investment to an affiliate and received cash proceeds. The proceeds have been deposited in the Company's international bank account maintained with an independent affiliate bank registered in Switzerland.

10 Margin lending

	As of December 31, 2021	2020
Margin lending	**1,220,755**	2,057,563

Margin lending represents securities lending transactions as allowed by the CMA. These are short term financing to customers bearing average annual interest at 2.16% (2020: 3.55%). The repayment period is 6 months and the loans are secured by local equities and units in open-ended funds provided by the customers. The ECL related to margin lending is insignificant as the Company is collateralises its margin lending facilities by 167%, and therefore management has not recorded such ECL in these financial statements.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

11 Accounts receivables, prepayments and other assets

	Note	As at December 31, 2021	2020
Management and advisory fees receivable	14.2	**6,489,413**	3,408,802
Advance income tax receivable	19	**6,328,989**	6,328,938
Prepaid charges		**629,872**	500,884
Advance to supplier		**370,264**	932,328
Advances to staff		**169,268**	345,502
Accrued brokerage income		**78,338**	-
Accrued special commission income		**4,996**	1,853,166
Other		**412,441**	223,886
		14,483,581	13,593,506

12 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

During the previous year, the Company acquired 123,333 units of Audi Income Fund, which represents 20% of the fund's ownership.

	As at December 31, 2021	2020
Cost	**4,629,686**	5,001,744
Unrealised loss	**(247,318)**	(98,284)
Market value	**4,382,368**	4,903,460

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at December 31, 2021	2020
Cash in hand	**18,396**	28,375
Bank balances	**50,754,200**	8,406,146
Short term deposits	**-**	1,887,217
	50,772,596	10,321,738
Provision for expected credit losses	**(182,894)**	-
	50,589,702	10,321,738

As at December 31, 2020, short term deposits carry an average interest rate of 4% per annum. No short-term deposits are outstanding as of December 31, 2021.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company has no bank balances (December 31, 2020: SR 1,030,231) that are subject to ongoing capital control restrictions in Lebanon. Previously, these bank balances cannot be transferred from the Company's bank accounts in Lebanon to bank accounts held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, however, there is no such restrictions now.

The Company held its bank balances in local and international banks. As at December 31, 2021, the allowance for expected credit loss related to cash at bank is SR 182,894 (December 31, 2020: SR Nil).

13.1 Term Deposit

	As at December 31, 2021	2020
Medium term deposit	**-**	42,188,172
Provision for expected credit losses	**-**	(11,124,345)
	-	31,063,827

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

Term deposits carry an average interest rate of 10% (December 31, 2020: 10%) per annum. During the prior year, certain interest received upfront which has been amortised over the term of the deposit. The expected credit loss allowance relates to Stage 2 exposures.

During the year 2021, the Company has liquidated the above-mentioned time deposit maintained with Banque Audi – Lebanon and received cash proceeds which were used to purchase certain debt securities. These debt securities were immediately sold and the total proceeds have been deposited in the Company's international bank account maintained with an independent affiliate bank registered in Switzerland.

14 Related party transactions and balances

The related parties of the Company comprise the shareholders and affiliated companies. The Company enters into transactions with related parties in the normal course of its business.

14.1 The following are details of related parties transactions during the year:

			For the year ended December 31,	
Name	***Relationship***	***Nature***	**2021**	**2020**
BAPB Holding Ltd.	Shareholder	Dealing loss	**(64,818)**	-
Bank Audi SAL	Ultimate shareholder	Fee expense	**(52,148)**	(11,918)
Bank Audi Suisse	Shareholder	Dealing income	**1,806,162**	3,170,855
		Custody income	**924,730**	822,913
		Managing income	**354,131**	286,028
		Fee expense	**(355,551)**	(364,754)
		Special commissions	**2,062,500**	3,680,239
Audi Private Bank	Affiliate	Dealing income	-	2,354
		Custody income	-	7,003
		Fee expense	-	(8,116)
		General and administration expenses	-	(855,557)
Audi Cairo	Affiliate	Fee expense	-	(5,454)
Arabian opportunity fund	Fund managed by the Company	Dealing income	**12,472**	114,131
		Managing income	**93,125**	519,239
Saudi opportunity fund	Fund managed by the Company	Dealing income	**196,471**	285,099
		Managing income	**1,224,193**	881,250
Audi income fund	Fund managed by the Company and an investee	Dealing income	**215,570**	4,052
		Managing income	**188,661**	226,205

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

The remuneration to the Board of Directors, Audit committee and key management personnel is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2021	2020
Board of Directors meeting attendance fees	**200,000**	200,000
Audit Committee meeting attendance fees	**200,000**	200,000
Key management personnel	**4,212,046**	3,752,607

14.2 The following are details of related parties' balances as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Name	*Relationship*	*Nature*	As of December 31, 2021	2020
Bank Audi SAL	Ultimate shareholder	Cash and cash equivalents	**(4,559)**	1,030,233
		Accounts receivables, prepayments and other assets	**14,732**	-
		Accrued expenses and other payables	**102,187**	-
Bank Audi Suisse	Shareholder	Cash and cash equivalents	**42,965,930**	32,962,855
		Accounts receivables, prepayments and other assets	**1,510,520**	3,046,594
		Accrued expenses and other payables	**112,261**	308,619
Audi Cairo	Affiliate	Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	167,254
Odea Bank A.S.	Affiliate	Cash and cash equivalents	**32,195**	52,816
Saudi opportunity fund	Fund managed by the Company	Accounts receivables, prepayments and other assets	**157,975**	85,725
		Accrued expenses and other payables	**-**	30,433
Audi income fund	Fund managed by the Company and an investee	Accounts receivables, prepayments and other assets	**16,416**	20,062
		Accrued expenses and other payables	**-**	6,087

15 Share Capital

	As at December 31, 2021	2020
Ordinary shares	**100,000,000**	100,000,000

The Company's authorised share capital of SR 100 million (31 December 2020: SR 100 million) is divided into 10 million shares (31 December 2020: 10 million shares) of SR 10 each, which is fully paid.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

16 Statutory Reserve

As required by the Saudi Arabian Companies' Law, the Company is required to set aside a statutory reserve, after absorption of accumulated losses, if any, by the appropriation of 10% of net income until the reserve equals at least 30% of the share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution. Since the Company has accumulated losses, therefore no transfer has been made in the current year.

17 Employees' end of service benefits

The movement in provision for end-of-service benefits for the year ended as follows:

	As at December 31,	
	2021	**2020**
Balance at beginning of the year	**4,830,533**	4,552,200
Charge for the year	**549,300**	763,433
Remeasurement of employees' end of service benefits	**(524,000)**	(229,100)
Payments during the year	**(2,013,600)**	(256,000)
Balance at the end of the year	**2,842,233**	4,830,533

The charge for the year in statement of income comprises:

	As at December 31,	
	2021	**2020**
Current service cost	**405,400**	608,600
Interest cost	**143,900**	154,833
	549,300	763,433

Management carried out and exercises to assess the present value of its obligations, using the projected unit credit method.

Significant actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation:

	As at December 31,	
	2021	**2020**
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	**2,75%**	3.00%
Salary growth rate	**3.75%**	3.75%
Demographic assumptions		
Retirement age	**60 years**	60 years

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions on the employees' end of service benefits are shown below:

	As at December 31,	
Discount rate	**2021**	**2020**
0.5 % increase	**(55,500)**	(106,000)
0.5% decrease	**57,500**	110,000
Future salary increases		
0.25% increase	**56,800**	111,800
0.25% decrease	**(55,100)**	(108,400)

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of reporting period.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

18 Accrued expenses and other payables

	Note	As at December 31, 2021	2020
Accrued expenses		**3,045,791**	2,844,282
Accrued staff bonus		**1,046,634**	-
Accounts payables and other	14.2	**1,169,693**	1,663,274
		5,262,118	4,507,556

19 Zakat and income tax

19.1 Charge/(reversal) for the year:

	Note	As at December 31, 2021	2020
Zakat	19.3.1	**121**	330
Deferred tax	19.3.3	**(10,826,263)**	(511,628)
Zakat and tax reversal for the year		**(10,826,142)**	(511,298)

19.2 The total provision for zakat and income tax as at December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	Note	As at December 31, 2021	2020
Zakat	19.3.1	**483**	362
Income tax	19.3.2	**42,730**	42,730
		43,213	43,092

19.3.1 Zakat

The zakat charge amounting to SR 121 (2020: SR 330) represents provision for the current year.

	As at December 31, 2021	2020
Share capital	**100,000,000**	100,000,000
Accumulated losses	**(48,440,416)**	(12,785,292)
Statutory reserve	**10,398,896**	10,398,896
Provisions	**60,878,227**	30,127,791
Other reserve	**1,174,060**	998,885
Other	**43,092**	2,062,500
	124,053,859	130,802,780
Book value of non-current assets	**(1,230,371)**	(1,149,463)
	122,823,488	129,653,317
Adjusted loss for the year	**(53,459,111)**	(1,794,851)
Zakat base	**69,364,377**	127,858,466
Saudi shareholders' share of the zakat base at 0.0066% (2020: 0.0066%)	**8,358**	12,786
Zakat charge at 2.5%	**121**	330

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

Movements in provision during the year

The movement in the zakat provision for the year was as follows:

	2021	**2020**
At the beginning of the year	**362**	361
Charge for the year	**121**	330
Paid during the year	**-**	(329)
At the end of the year	**483**	362

19.3.2 Income tax

Charge for the year

During the current year, the Company provided for income tax of SR Nil (2020: SR Nil), relating to the non-Saudi shareholders' holding of 99.99% (2020: 99.99%) of the share capital.

Movements in provision during the year

The movement in the income tax provision for the year was as follows:

	2021	**2020**
At the beginning of the year	**42,730**	1,347,718
Charge for the year	-	-
Paid during the year	-	(1,304,988)
At the end of the year	**42,730**	42,730

19.3.3 Deferred tax

Deferred tax asset- profit or loss

	As of December 31,	
	2021	**2020**
Employee defined benefit liabilities	**966,781**	1,259,591
Carried forward taxable losses	**12,595,340**	1,435,183
Property and equipment	**1,590,820**	1,631,904
	15,152,941	4,326,678

Deferred tax charged for the year amounting to SR 10,826,263 (2020: SR 511,628).

Deferred tax liability- other comprehensive income		
Employees' end of service benefits	**398,308**	293,478

19.3.4 Status of assessment

i. For the years from 2007 to 2008

On 26 July 2017, Higher Appeal Committee ("HAC") issued its resolution in response to Company's appeals relating to assessments for the years 2007 and 2008 in favor of the Company for almost all of the disputed items which resulted in a revised assessment issued by the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (the "ZATCA") resulting in a refund of SR 5,272,130. Previously, the Company, based on its internal assessment, had only accounted for an advance tax amounting to SR 3,513,974 and therefore the Company recorded an additional tax credit during 2017.

Accordingly, the tax position for the year 2007 and 2008 was concluded as per the revised assessment issued by ZATCA based on its letter no. 11973/16/1439 dated 1/4/1439 corresponding to 19 December 2017. In addition, the Company has an advance tax payment of SR 1,056,808 paid during 2015. Therefore, the total advance tax asset as of 31 December 2021 amounts to SR 6,328,938 (31 December 2020: SR 6,328,938).

ii. For the years from 2009 to 2012

During 2018, the Company received assessments from the ZATCA for the years 2009 to 2012 resulting in additional zakat, income tax and withholding tax liabilities amounting to a total of SR 4,235,607, in addition to delay penalties. The Company has filed an appeal providing its detailed arguments against such assessments. The ZATCA issued revised zakat and income tax assessments for the said years with additional zakat and tax liabilities amounting to a total of SR 288,953 in addition to delay penalties. The Company did not agree with the ZATCA's revised assessments and escalated its case with the Committee for Resolution of Tax Violations and Disputes (CRTVD) through the General Secretariat of Tax Committees (GSTC) portal. The CRTVD issued its decision which was mostly in favor of the Company. ZATCA has appealed the decision with the Advanced Committee for Tax Violations and Dispute Resolution (ACTVDR) and the case is under technical study by ACTVDR. The Company's management believes that there will be no additional tax and Zakat liabilities on top of the provision provided. Accordingly, no additional provision is made in these financial statements.

iii. For the years from 2013 to 2015

During 2019, the Company received assessments from the ZATCA for the years 2013 to 2015 resulting in additional zakat, income tax and withholding tax liabilities amounting to a total of SR 4,649,585, in addition to delay penalties. The Company filed an appeal providing its detailed arguments against such assessments. The ZATCA issued the revised assessments for the said years with additional zakat and income tax liabilities amounting to a total of SR 1,090,716 in addition to delay penalties. The Company did not agree with the ZATCA's revised assessment and escalated its case with the CRTVD through the GSTC portal. The CRTVD issued its decision which was in favor of the Company. ZATCA has appealed the decision with the ACTVDR and the case is under technical study. The Company's management believes that there will be no additional tax and Zakat liabilities. Accordingly, no additional provision is made in these financial statements.

iv. For the years from 2016 to 2017

Additionally, on 8 July 2019, the Company received assessments from the ZATCA for the years 2016 and 2017. The assessment for 2016 resulted in additional zakat and tax liabilities amounting to a total of SR 377,737, in addition to delay penalties. The Company has filed an appeal providing its detailed arguments against such assessment. The ZATCA issued the revised assessment for the said year with no additional tax or zakat liability without making any further changes. However, the Company did not agree with the ZATCA's revised assessment and escalated its case with the CRTVD through the GSTC portal. The CRTVD issued its decision which was in favor of ZATCA. The Company has appealed the decision with the ACTVDR and the case is under technical study. The Company's management believes that there will be no additional tax and Zakat liabilities. Accordingly, no additional provision is made in these financial statements.

Finally, the Company received a withholding tax assessment for December 2017 amounting to SR 58,088. The Company has filed an appeal providing its detailed arguments against such assessments. The ZATCA issued a revised assessment and reduced the withholding liability to SR 40,934, in addition to delay penalties. The Company did not agree with the ZATCA's revised assessment and escalated its case to the CRTVD through the GSTC. The case is still under review by the GSTC, and no hearing session was set up until to date. The Company's management believes that there will be no additional withholding tax liabilities.

v. For the years from 2018 to 2020

The Company has submitted its zakat and tax declarations with ZATCA and paid the zakat and tax due for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020. The Company has received the final assessment from ZATCA only for the year 2018 and not received yet for the years 2019 and 2020.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

20 Dealing and brokerage income

20.1 Dealing income

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	2020
Special commission income	**2,151,532**	3,680,239
Dividend income	**232,187**	252,017
Unrealized (loss)/gain of investment at FVPL	**(148,599)**	228,285
Gain on disposal of investment at FVPL	**126,522**	806
Loss on disposal of investment at amortised cost	**(64,818)**	-
	2,296,824	4,161,347

20.2 Brokerage income

Brokerage income	**4,511,812**	5,094,552
Total dealing and brokerage income	**6,808,636**	9,255,899

21 General and administration expenses

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	2020
Employee costs	**10,586,190**	11,946,490
Communication expenses	**1,408,882**	1,413,127
IT related expenses	**1,342,165**	1,537,079
Depreciation and amortization expense (notes 6 and 7)	**1,147,224**	1,525,462
Rent and utility expenses	**970,069**	511,798
Legal and professional fees	**679,509**	1,684,343
Board of Directors' and Audit Committee remuneration	**400,000**	400,000
Regulatory fees	**312,467**	266,588
Travel and related expenses	**83,380**	132,435
Right of use asset amortization (note 8)	**61,388**	1,021,291
Others	**642,184**	965,581
	17,633,458	21,404,194

22 Other income, net

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	2020
Foreign exchange (loss)/gains, net	**(12,160)**	18,207
Miscellaneous income/(loss)	**3,592**	(3,536)
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property and equipment	**14,000**	(289,274)
	5,432	(274,603)

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

23 Financial assets and financial liabilities

Set out below is an overview of financial assets held by the Company as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020.

	As at December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	**50,589,702**	10,321,738
Investments at amortised cost	**-**	7,394,206
Term deposit	**-**	31,063,827
Margin lending	**1,220,755**	2,057,563
Accounts receivable and other assets	**7,143,631**	6,034,576
	58,954,088	56,871,910
Financial assets at FVPL	**4,382,368**	4,903,460
	63,336,456	61,775,370
Total current	**63,336,456**	23,317,336
Total non-current	**-**	38,458,034

Set out below is an overview of financial liabilities held by the Company as at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

	As at December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Accrued expenses and other payables	**5,262,118**	4,507,556
Lease liability - current	**-**	2,131
	5,262,118	4,509,687
Total current	**5,262,118**	4,509,687
Total non-current	**-**	-

24 Assets under management

These represent funds invested by the Company on behalf of its customers under a fiduciary arrangement. The investments are made in different financial instruments such as time placements, equity instruments, mutual funds and bonds. These amounts are summarized below.

December 31, 2021	**Time deposits**	**Funds**	**Bonds**	**Equities**	**Total**
Advisory Clients	**218,500,493**	**118,743,398**	**310,275,818**	**1,972,606,446**	**2,620,126,155**
Managed Mutual Funds	**1,006,538**	**-**	**21,161,340**	**91,959,885**	**114,127,763**
Discretionary Clients	**196,915**	**4,308,898**	**860,427**	**275,212,721**	**280,578,961**
	219,703,946	**123,052,296**	**332,297,585**	**2,339,779,052**	**3,014,832,879**

December 31, 2020	**Time deposits**	**Funds**	**Bonds**	**Equities**	**Total**
Advisory Clients	207,816,765	95,809,573	405,223,341	1,814,811,100	2,523,660,779
Managed Mutual Funds	1,162,547	-	23,103,208	63,777,539	88,043,294
Discretionary Clients	18,259,603	-	9,206,133	290,429,787	317,895,523
	227,238,915	95,809,573	437,532,682	2,169,018,426	2,929,599,596

Pledge to third parties

As at December 31, 2021, certain customers have pledged their investments, amounting to SR 29,640,747 (2020: SR 219,938,211), against their borrowings from the Company and from a third parties.

25 Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern and there is no intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange dealer, broker, industry Company, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

When measuring the fair value, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can be accessed at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in 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).

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
- Quoted market prices / Net Asset Value or dealer quotes for similar instruments; and
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

As at 31 December 2021 the Company has SR 4,382,368 (2020: SR 4,903,460) financial assets measured at fair values, and no financial liabilities that are measured at fair values, which can be classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Other than the above and the investments carried at amortized cost, the fair values of all other financial assets and liabilities carried are not significantly different from their carrying amounts. The fair values of investments at amortized cost amounts to SR Nil (31 December 2020: SR 7,394,206) and these were classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

December 31, 2021	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**			
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	**50,589,702**	**-**	**-**	**50,589,702**	**50,589,702**
Margin lending	**1,220,755**	**-**	**-**	**1,220,755**	**1,220,755**
Accounts receivables and other assets	**7,143,631**	**-**	**-**	**7,143,631**	**7,143,631**
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investments at FVPL	**4,382,368**	**-**	**4,382,368**	**-**	**4,382,368**
Total	**63,336,456**	**-**	**4,382,368**	**58,954,088**	**63,336,456**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Accrued and other current liabilities	**5,262,118**	**-**	**-**	**5,262,118**	**5,262,118**
Total	**5,262,118**	**-**	**-**	**5,262,118**	**5,262,118**

December 31, 2020	**Carrying value**	**Fair value**			
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	10,321,738	-	-	10,321,738	10,321,738
Margin lending	2,057,563	-	-	2,057,563	2,057,563
Investments at amortised cost	7,394,206	-	7,394,206	-	7,394,206
Term deposit	31,063,827	-	-	31,063,827	31,063,827
Accounts receivables and other assets	6,034,576	-	-	6,034,576	6,034,576
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investments at FVPL	4,903,460	-	4,903,460	-	4,903,460
Total	61,775,370	-	12,297,666	49,477,704	61,775,370
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Accrued and other current liabilities	4,507,556	-	-	4,507,556	4,507,556
Lease liabilities – current	2,131	-	-	2,131	2,131
Total	4,509,687	-	-	4,509,687	4,509,687

26 Financial risk and management objectives and policies

Introduction

The Company's objective in managing risk is the creation and protection of shareholder value. Risk is inherent in the Company's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing profitability. The Company is exposed to market risk (which includes interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk), liquidity risk, operational risk and credit risk arising from the financial instruments it holds.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

Risk management structure
The Company's Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management of the Company.

Risk measurement and reporting system
The Company's risks are measured using a method that reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses that are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on scenario analysis. The models make use of various stress testing and scenario analysis in order to report assumptions and results.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily set up to be performed based on limits established by the Board of Directors. These limits reflect the business strategy, including the risk that the Company is willing to accept and the market environment of the Company. In addition, the Board monitors and measures the overall risk in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk type and activities.

Risk mitigation
The Company has investment guidelines that set out its overall business strategies, its tolerance for risk and its general risk management philosophy.

Excessive risk concentration
Concentration indicates the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. Concentrations of risk arise when a number of financial instruments or contracts are entered into with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of liquidity risk may arise from the repayment terms of financial liabilities, sources of borrowing facilities or reliance on a particular market in which to realise liquid assets. Concentrations of foreign exchange risk may arise if the Company has a significant net open position in a single foreign currency, or aggregate net open positions in several currencies that tend to move together.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio.

Credit risk
Credit risk refers to the risk that a party to a financial instrument will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of performing a risk assessment before entering in any relationship with the counterparty. The assessments are reviewed at least yearly. The Company attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific non-related counterparties, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of such non-related counterparties. The Company maintains bank accounts with high credit rated financial institutions.

The table below shows the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for components of the statement of financial position.

	As at December 31,	
	2021	**2020**
Cash and cash equivalents	**50,589,702**	10,321,738
Margin lending	**1,220,755**	2,057,563
Accounts receivable and other assets	**7,143,631**	6,034,576
Investments at amortised cost	**-**	7,394,226
Investments at FVPL	**4,382,368**	4,903,460
Term deposits	**-**	31,063,827
	63,336,456	61,775,390

Cash equivalents
Credit risk on cash equivalents is limited as these balances are held with banks with sound credit ratings.

Credit concentration
Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter-parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions.

No significant concentrations of credit risk were identified by the management as at the reporting date other than bank balances held with Bank Audi Suisse, which is an independent affiliate bank registered in Switzerland.

Expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets
The measurement of ECL under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information. The Company groups its financial assets into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Company recognises an allowance based on 12 months ECLs. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.

Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the Lifetime ECL. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.

Stage 3: Loans considered credit-impaired. The Company records an allowance for the Lifetime ECL.

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in PDs and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency. The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Bank's quantitative modeling, the remaining lifetime PD is determined to have increased significantly.

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

a. Probability of default (PD)
b. Loss given default (LGD)
c. Exposure at default (EAD)

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models, regulatory inputs (e.g. in case of LGD) and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on analytical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These analytical models are based on internally and externally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. Where it is available, market data may also be used to derive the PD for large corporate counterparties. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between ratings classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PD's are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures.

(All amounts in Saudi Riyals unless otherwise stated)

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Company estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset.

Expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets
EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Company derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased, the Company measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for risk management purposes, the Company considers a longer period. ECL on margin lending is Nil due to the factors mentioned in Note 10.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company 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. Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that sufficient funds are available from shareholders and related parties at all times to meet any future commitments, and financing facilities are available. Financial liabilities comprise of other payables and these are due within one year. The undiscounted values of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company at the reporting date are not materially different than their carrying values.

December 31, 2021	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**50,589,702**	-	**50,589,702**
Accounts receivables and other assets	**7,143,631**	-	**7,143,631**
Margin lending	**1,220,755**	-	**1,220,755**
Investments at FVPL	**4,382,368**	-	**4,382,368**
	63,336,456	-	**63,336,456**
Financial liabilities			
Accrued and other current liabilities	**5,262,118**	-	**5,262,118**
	5,262,118	-	**5,262,118**
December 31, 2020			
Cash and cash equivalents	10,321,738	-	10,321,738
Margin lending	2,057,563	-	2,057,563
Investments at amortised cost	-	7,394,206	7,394,206
Term deposit	31,063,827	-	31,063,827
Accounts receivables and other assets	6,034,576	-	6,034,576
Investments at FVPL	4,903,460	-	4,903,460
	54,381,164	7,394,206	61,775,370
Financial liabilities			
Accrued and other current liabilities	4,507,556	-	4,507,556
Lease liabilities	2,131	-	2,131
	4,509,687	-	4,509,687

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Board of Directors has established limits on the interest gaps for stipulated periods. The Company's margin lending carry fixed and variable interest rates and are carried at amortized costs and accordingly management believes that the Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

Equity price risk
The value of equity investments is susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. As at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, The Company is exposed to market risk with respect to its investments in mutual funds. The Company limits market risks by diversification of its investments.

Management's best estimate of the effect on statements of income and comprehensive income for a year due to a reasonably possible change in NAV and prices of listed equity securities, with all other variables held constant is indicated in the table below. An equivalent decrease shown below would have resulted in an equivalent, but opposite, impact.

		Effect on the statement of income for the years ended	
Variable	**Change in NAV%**	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
Net Asset Value (NAV)	+5	**219,118**	245,173
	+10	**438,237**	490,346

Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have any significant exposure to currency risk, as all its significant monetary assets and monetary liabilities are denominated in Saudi Riyals and US Dollars. The Company did not undertake significant transactions in currencies other than Saudi Riyals and US Dollars during the year and Saudi Riyals is pegged to the US Dollars.

27 Capital Adequacy

The capital base, minimum capital requirement and capital adequacy ratio of the Company as per the CMA's Prudential Rules are as follows:

	Amounts in SAR '000'	
	2021	**2020**
Capital Base		
Tier I	**63,134**	58,045
Total Capital Base	**63,134**	58,045
Minimum Capital Requirement:		
Market risk	**1,842**	1,930
Credit risk	**14,524**	13,953
Operational risk	**4,408**	5,351
Total Minimum Capital Required	**20,774**	21,234
Capital Adequacy Ratio		
Tier 1 capital Ratio (times)	**3.04**	2.73
Total Capital Ratio (time)	**3.04**	2.73
Surplus	**42,360**	36,811

a) The above information has been extracted from the Company's annual Capital Adequacy Model for the year ended December 31, 2021 to be submitted to CMA.
b) The Capital Base consists of Tier l Capital and Tier 2 Capital calculated as per Article 4 and 5 of the Rules respectively. The Minimum Capital Requirements for Market, Credit & Operational Risk are calculated as per the requirements specified in Part 3 of the Rules.
c) The Company is required to maintain adequate capital as specified in the Rules. The capital adequacy ratio shall not be less than 1.
d) Certain information as required by Pillar III of the Prudential Rules will be made available to the public on the Company's website, however, this information is not subject to review or audit by the external auditors of the Company.

28 Impacts of COVID-19 on the Company

The Coronavirus (“COVID-19”) pandemic continues to disrupt global markets as many geographies are experiencing a “multiple wave” of infections despite having previously controlled the outbreak through aggressive precautionary measures such as imposing restrictions on travel, lockdowns and strict social distancing rules. The Government of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (“the Government”) however has managed to successfully control the outbreak to date, owing primarily to the effective measures taken by the Government, following which the Government has now ended the lockdowns and has begun taking phased measures to normalize international travel and resume Umrah pilgrimages.

Management believes that there is minimal impact on the Company from COVID-19 pandemic. The Company will continue to follow the Government’s policies and advice and, in parallel, the Company will do utmost to continue operations in the best and safest way possible without jeopardising the health and safety of its employees. The Company’s management continues to monitor the situation closely and will modify its strategy based on the prevalent situation as may be required.

29 Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors on March 28, 2022 (corresponding to 25 Sha'ban 1443H).