

ALJAZIRA CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025
together with the
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025

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KPMG Professional Services Company

Zahrán Business Center
Prince Sultan Street
P. O. Box 55078
Jeddah 21534
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Commercial Registration No 4030290792

Headquarters in Riyadh

مهنية شركة كي بي إم جي للاستشارات المهنية مساهمة

مركز زهران للأعمال
شارع الأمير سلطان
ص. ب. 55078
جده 21534
المملكة العربية السعودية
سجل تجاري رقم 4030290792

المركز الرئيسي في الرياض

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of AlJazira Capital Company

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AlJazira Capital Company ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (SOCPA).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), that is 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 the Code's requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on 20 February 2025 corresponding to 21 Sha'ban 1446H.

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

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of AlJazira Capital 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 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 judgement 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, then 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 of **AlJazira Capital Company** ("the Company").

KPMG Professional Services Company

Ebrahim Oboud Baeshen
License No: 382

Jeddah, 19 February 2026
Corresponding to: 2 Ramadan 1447H



ALJAZIRA CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2025
(Saudi Arabian Riyals in thousands)

	<i>Notes</i>	2025	2024
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,072	7,673
Margin finance receivables	6	2,572,836	2,257,837
Prepayments and other assets	7	330,434	164,520
Investments	8	1,748,614	1,497,690
Property and equipment, net	9	15,736	22,260
Intangible assets, net	10	12,683	11,786
Right-of-use assets, net	11	--	916
Deferred tax asset, net		566	544
TOTAL ASSETS		4,682,941	3,963,226
 <u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY</u>			
Liabilities			
Borrowings	12	2,400,930	2,023,568
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	13	270,627	276,242
Accrued zakat and income tax	14	46,043	31,699
Lease liability relating to right-of-use assets	11	--	2,683
Employees' end of service benefits	15	62,011	53,133
Total liabilities		2,779,611	2,387,325
 Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	16	500,000	500,000
Statutory reserve		150,000	150,000
Retained earnings		1,249,843	907,652
Fair value reserve	8	9,911	22,892
Other reserve		(6,424)	(4,643)
Total shareholder's equity		1,903,330	1,575,901
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		4,682,941	3,963,226

The accompanying notes (1) through (31) form an integral part of these financial statements.

ALJAZIRA CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(Saudi Arabian Riyals in thousands)

	<i>Notes</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<u>INCOME</u>			
Brokerage fees, net	18	61,346	92,976
Asset and wealth management fees, net	19	257,073	168,897
Special commission income		247,874	210,248
Investment banking services fees		21,225	18,499
Custody services fees		10,789	9,556
Gain on financial instruments at fair value through income statement, net	20	78,880	28,960
Dividend income		74,925	39,944
Other operating income		657	2,078
Total income		<u>752,769</u>	<u>571,158</u>
<u>EXPENSES</u>			
Salaries and employee related expenses		173,892	154,210
Depreciation on property and equipment	9	7,479	5,966
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	11	916	2,551
Amortisation on intangible assets	10	2,967	2,068
General and administrative expenses	21	66,097	33,996
Special commission expense	12	113,206	111,238
Total expenses		<u>364,557</u>	<u>310,029</u>
Income for the year before zakat and income tax		388,212	261,129
Zakat and income tax	14	(46,021)	(31,499)
Net income for the year after zakat and income tax		<u>342,191</u>	<u>229,630</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in SAR per share)	22	<u>6.84</u>	<u>4.59</u>

The accompanying notes (1) through (31) form an integral part of these financial statements.

ALJAZIRA CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(Saudi Arabian Riyals in thousands)

	<i>Notes</i>	2025	2024
Net income for the year		342,191	229,630
Other comprehensive (loss) / income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to statement of income</i>			
Net (loss) / gain on investment in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	(12,981)	5,627
Re-measurement of provision for employees' end of service benefits	15	(1,781)	1,546
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		(14,762)	7,173
Total comprehensive income for the year		327,429	236,803

The accompanying notes (1) through (31) form an integral part of these financial statements.

ALJAZIRA CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(Saudi Arabian Riyals in thousands)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Fair value reserve	Other reserve	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	500,000	148,725	679,297	17,265	(6,189)	1,339,098
Net income for the year	--	--	229,630	--	--	229,630
Other comprehensive income	--	--	--	5,627	1,546	7,173
Total comprehensive income	--	--	229,630	5,627	1,546	236,803
Transfer to statutory reserve	--	1,275	(1,275)	--	--	--
Balance at 31 December 2024	500,000	150,000	907,652	22,892	(4,643)	1,575,901
Balance at 1 January 2025	500,000	150,000	907,652	22,892	(4,643)	1,575,901
Net income for the year	--	--	342,191	--	--	342,191
Other comprehensive loss	--	--	--	(12,981)	(1,781)	(14,762)
Total comprehensive income	--	--	342,191	(12,981)	(1,781)	327,429
Balance at 31 December 2025	500,000	150,000	1,249,843	9,911	(6,424)	1,903,330

The accompanying notes (1) through (31) form an integral part of these financial statements.

ALJAZIRA CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(Saudi Arabian Riyals in thousands)

	<i>Notes</i>	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income for the year		342,191	229,630
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net income for the year to net cash generated from operating activities:</i>			
Depreciation on property and equipment	9	7,479	5,966
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	11	916	2,551
Amortisation on intangible assets	10	2,967	2,068
Unrealised (gain) / loss on investments	20	(95,699)	7,582
(Gain) / loss on disposal of property and equipment		(10)	4
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		--	276
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	15	8,132	7,087
Special commission expense related to lease liabilities	11	2	43
Zakat and income tax charge		46,021	31,499
		311,999	286,706
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</i>			
Margin finance receivables		(314,999)	(55,947)
Prepayments and other assets		(165,914)	(44,833)
Investments		(168,206)	(236,664)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		(5,589)	(70,914)
Borrowings		377,362	186,267
		34,653	64,615
Employees' end of service benefits paid	15	(1,061)	(1,190)
Zakat and income tax paid	14	(31,699)	(51,580)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,893	11,845
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property and equipment	9	(956)	(2,518)
Additions to intangible assets	10	(3,864)	(3,671)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		11	--
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,809)	(6,189)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of lease liabilities	11	(2,685)	(28)
Net cash used in financing activities		(2,685)	(28)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(5,601)	5,628
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		7,673	2,045
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5	2,072	7,673
<i>Non - cash items</i>			
Net change in investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	(12,981)	5,627
Re-measurement of provision for employees' end of service benefits	15	(1,781)	1,546

The accompanying notes (1) through (31) form an integral part of these financial statements.

ALJAZIRA CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(Saudi Arabian Riyals in thousands)

1. ORGANISATION AND ITS ACTIVITIES

AlJazira Capital Company (the “Company”) is a Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company incorporated under Ministerial Resolution No. S/57 dated 20 Safar 1429H (corresponding to 27 February 2008) and was operating under commercial registration number 4030177603 dated 17 Rabi Awal 1429H (corresponding to 25 March 2008). During the year 2011, the commercial registration number of the Company was changed due to the relocation of the Head Office from Jeddah to Riyadh and it is now registered under commercial registration number 1010351313 dated 13 Dhul-Qadah 1433H (corresponding to 29 September 2012). The Company has a Branch in Jeddah registered under commercial registration number 4030177603.

The Company is licensed as a financial services company regulated by the Capital Market Authority (the “CMA”). The Company is engaged in dealing, arranging, managing, advising and carrying out custody activities in accordance with the CMA Resolution no. 2-38-2007 dated 8 Rajab 1428H, (corresponding to 22 July 2007) and license number 07076-37.

The Company commenced operations on 5 April 2008, by taking over the brokerage division of AlJazira Bank (the “Bank”).

The registered address of the Company is:

AlJazira Capital Company
King Fahad Road
Al Rahmанийah District
P.O. Box 20438
Riyadh 11455
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 *Statement of compliance*

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS” or “Standards”) and as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements as endorsed by Saudi Organisation for Chartered and Professional Accountants (“SOCPA”) and in compliance with the provisions of the Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the By-laws of the Company.

2.2 *Basis of measurement and presentation*

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for measurement at fair value of investments at fair value through income statement and at fair value through other comprehensive income, using the accrual basis of accounting and the going concern concept. Further, employees’ end of service benefits are measured at present value of future obligations using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

During the current year, the Company has revised the presentation in the statement of financial position considering that it does not have a clearly identifiable operating cycle and therefore does not present current and non-current assets and liabilities separately in the statement of financial position. Instead, assets and liabilities are presented in the order of their liquidity. The relevant comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

ALJAZIRA CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(Saudi Arabian Riyals in thousands)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

2.3 *Functional and presentation currency*

These financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals (“SAR”), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

2.4 *Critical accounting estimates and judgments*

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Significant areas where management has used estimates, assumptions and exercised judgments are as follows:

- Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance – notes 3(a) and 24.2
- Fair value of financial instruments – note 26
- Employees’ end of service benefits – notes 3(g) and 15
- Depreciation and amortisation – notes 3(c), 3(d), 9 and 10

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The material 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.

(a) *Financial instruments*

Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus (minus), for an item not measured at fair value through income statement, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through income statement are expensed in the statement of income.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) or fair value through income statement (“FVTIS”).

Financial Asset at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTIS:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

ALJAZIRA CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(Saudi Arabian Riyals in thousands)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) *Financial instruments (continued)*

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial Asset at FVOCI

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTIS.

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (“OCI”). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial Asset at FVTIS

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTIS.

The Company invests in structured entities with the objective to resell the investment in a short period after the establishment or to generate returns from capital appreciation and periodic distributions. The Company controls the structured entities when the relationship between the Company and the structured entity indicates that the Company has power over the relevant activities of the structured entity, is exposed to variable returns, and can use that power to affect the variable return exposure. In other cases, the Company may sponsor or have exposure to such an entity, however, it does not control the entity.

The Company assesses whether, and to what extent, it controls its investee entities. Where the Company meets the above control criteria, it prepares consolidated financial statements unless it qualifies for, and elects to apply, the consolidation exemption under IFRS. This exemption applies when all of the following conditions are met:

- The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary or is a partially-owned subsidiary of another entity and all its other owners have been informed about, and do not object to, not presenting consolidated financial statements;
- The Company’s debt or equity instruments are not traded in a public market;
- The Company did not file, nor is it in the process of filing, its financial statements with a securities commission or other regulatory organisation for the purpose of issuing any class of instruments in a public market; and
- The Company’s ultimate or any intermediate parent produces financial statements that are available for public use and comply with IFRS, in which subsidiaries are consolidated or are measured at FVTIS in accordance with the IFRS.

The Company meets the above exemption criteria and has opted not to prepare consolidated financial statements as it is a subsidiary of AlJazira Bank, which prepares and publicly discloses consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS. AlJazira Bank’s financial statements are available on AlJazira Bank and Saudi Exchange websites. Accordingly, the Company is exempt from presenting consolidated financial statements. Investments in structured entities are therefore measured at FVTIS in these financial statements.

ALJAZIRA CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
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(Saudi Arabian Riyals in thousands)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) *Financial instruments (continued)*

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence, but no control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. The Company, as the Fund Manager of its associates, qualifies for the application of the exemption of equity accounting because the business objective is similar to that of a venture capital organisation in respect of an investment entity. These investments in the funds are designated on initial recognition as measured at FVTIS in accordance with IFRS 9 as the investments are part of a business model that is managed on a fair value basis.

A hybrid contract is a financial instrument that contains both a non-derivative host contract and an embedded derivative. The Company assess the hybrid contract as a whole and classifies as measured at FVTIS.

Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual commission revenue, maintaining a particular commission rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Company's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held for trading and whose performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis are measured at FVTIS because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Commission / profit' is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodic reset of profit rates.

ALJAZIRA CAPITAL COMPANY
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Saudi Arabian Riyals in thousands)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) *Financial instruments (continued)*

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

Financial assets at FVTIS	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, any special commission or dividend income, are recognised in the statement of income.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective commission rate method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Special commission income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognised in the statement of income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of income.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the statement of income unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to the statement of income.

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (“ECL”) associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The Company recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of resources; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Details of measuring the expected credit loss allowance are provided in note 24.2 to these financial statements.

Write-offs

Receivables and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company makes the assessment at the individual asset level with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognised when cash is received and are included in the statement of income.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities at amortised cost unless it has designated liabilities at FVTIS.

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(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(Saudi Arabian Riyals in thousands)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) *Financial instruments (continued)*

De-recognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of group of similar financial assets) when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

Any cumulative gain / loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as measured at FVOCI is not recognised in statement of income on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The transactions in which the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Company continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position 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 asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(b) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash at bank, cash in investment account, cash in hand and short-term highly liquid deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are available to the Company without any restrictions.

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

(c) *Property and equipment*

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised 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 of the item can be measured reliably. Normal expenditures for repair and maintenance are charged to the statement of income.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of income when the asset is derecognised.

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3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) *Property and equipment (continued)*

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if required.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The cost less estimated residual value of property and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Over the lease period or 33 years, whichever is shorter
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	4 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

Capital work in progress is stated at cost incurred until the asset is ready for its intended use, thereafter, this cost is capitalised on the related assets. Capital work in progress is not depreciated.

(d) *Intangible assets*

The Company's intangible assets include computer software and are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation on intangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 4 to 6 years.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

(e) *Leases*

On initial recognition, at inception of the contract, the Company assesses 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 recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for certain re-measurement of the lease liability.

Lease Liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the special commission rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

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3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) *Leases (continued)*

After the commencement date, Company measures the lease liability by:

- Increasing the carrying amount to reflect special commission expense on the lease liability.
- Reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- Re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any re-assessment or lease modification.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(f) *Accrued expenses and other payables*

Accrued expenses and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective commission rate method.

(g) *Employees' end of service benefits*

The Company has a defined benefit plan for its employees, in compliance with the labour regulations applicable in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The liability for employees' end of service benefits, being a defined benefit plan, is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuation being conducted at end of annual reporting periods. The related liability recognised in the statement of financial position is the present value of the end of service benefits obligation at the end of the reporting period.

The discount rate used is the market yield on high quality corporate bonds or government bonds at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations.

Current service cost and the special commission expense arising on the end of service benefit liability are recorded in the statement of income. Re-measurement of the defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of other comprehensive income.

Actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions, including the determination of discount rate and future salary increases, which may differ from the actual developments in future. Due to the complexity of valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to the change in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(h) *Borrowings*

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the repayment amount is recognised in the statement of income over the period of borrowings using the effective commission rate method.

(i) *Zakat and income tax*

Zakat and income tax

Zakat and income tax is computed in accordance with the regulations of the Zakat, Tax, and Customs Authority ("ZATCA") as applicable in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Zakat and income tax is charged to statement of income and is payable to the Bank who settles the zakat and income tax liability of the Company as part of its consolidated zakat and income tax return.

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3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) *Zakat and income tax (continued)*

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences when it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to utilise these amounts. The recognition of deferred tax assets is assessed at each reporting date and is limited to the extent that it is probable the corresponding tax benefit will be realised.

(j) *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

(k) *Statutory reserve*

In accordance with the Company's by-laws, the Company is required to transfer 10% of its net income for the year to a statutory reserve until such reserve equals 30% of its share capital. At the end of last year, the Company's statutory reserve has reached to 30% of its share capital, and therefore, the Company has ceased further transfers of net income to such reserve.

(l) *Impairment on non-financial assets*

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit, or CGU"). The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of income. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis. Impairment losses in respect of non-financial assets recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

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3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m) *Revenue recognition*

The revenue is recognised when the Company transfers the services to customers at an amount that the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services. The Company applies the following five-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract with the customer
- Step 2: Identify the separate performance obligations under the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied

Identify the contract with the customer

The Company carefully evaluates the terms and conditions of the contracts with its customers because revenue is recognised only when performance obligations in contracts with customers are satisfied. A change in the scope or price (or both) of a contract is considered as a contract modification and the Company determines whether this creates a new contract or whether it will be accounted for as part of the existing contract.

Identify the separate performance obligations under the contract

Once the Company has identified the contract with a customer, it evaluates the contractual terms and its customary business practices to identify all the promised services within the contract and determine which of those promised services (or bundles of promised services) will be treated as separate performance obligations.

The Company assesses the services promised in a contract with a customer and identifies as a performance obligation either a:

- a) service that is distinct; or
- b) series of distinct services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer (i.e. each distinct service is satisfied over the time and the same method is used to measure progress).

A service (or bundle of services) is distinct if the customer can benefit from the service on its own or together with other readily available resources (i.e. the service is capable of being distinct) and the service is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract (i.e. the service is distinct within the context of the contract).

The Company provides management services to its customers which are generally provided continuously over the contract period. Accordingly, the services in these contracts generally represent a single performance obligation.

Determine the transaction price

The Company determines transaction price as the amount which it expects to be entitled. It includes an estimate of any variable consideration, the effect of a significant financing component (i.e. the time value of money), the fair value of any non-cash consideration and the effect of any consideration paid or payable to a customer (if any). Variable considerations are limited to the amount for which it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur when the uncertainties related to the variability are resolved.

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3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m) *Revenue recognition (continued)*

Allocate the transaction price to separate performance obligations

Once the performance obligations have been identified and the transaction price has been determined, transaction price is allocated to the performance obligations, generally in proportion to their stand-alone selling prices (i.e. on a relative stand-alone selling price basis). When determining stand-alone selling prices, the Company is required to use observable information, if available. If stand-alone selling prices are not directly observable, the Company makes estimates based on information that is reasonably available.

Satisfaction of performance obligations

Revenue is recognised only when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a promised service to the customer. Control may be transferred over time or at a point in time. Where a performance obligation is satisfied over time, the Company identifies the progress under the contract based on either of an input or output method which best measures the performance completed to date. The method selected is applied consistently to similar performance obligations and in similar circumstances.

The revenue recognition policy for each revenue stream is as follows:

i) Brokerage income

Brokerage income is recognised at a point in time when the related transactions are executed on behalf of the customers at the price agreed in the contract with the customers, net of discounts and rebates. The performance obligation of the Company is satisfied when the Company carries out the transaction, which triggers immediate recognition of the revenue, as the Company will have no further commitments.

ii) Asset and wealth management fees

Management fees related to the asset and wealth management is recognised over time based on a fixed percentage of net assets or total assets under management (“asset-based”), or a percentage of returns from net assets (“return-based”) subject to applicable terms and conditions and service contracts with customers and funds. The Company attributes the revenue from management fees to the services provided during the period, because the fees relates specifically to the Company’s efforts to transfer the services for that period. As management fees are not subject to clawbacks, the management does not expect any significant reversal of revenue previously recognised.

One-off fees related to the establishment and offering of the asset and wealth management products are recognised when the related performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time basis.

iii) Special commission income

Special commission income from special commission bearing financial instruments is recognised over time in the statement of income using the effective commission rate method.

iv) Investment banking services fees

Investment banking services fees is recognised at a point in time based on services rendered under the applicable service contracts using the five-step approach to revenue recognition above.

v) Custody services fees

Custody services fees are recognised over time based on a fixed percentage of assets under custody.

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3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m) *Revenue recognition (continued)*

vi) *Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised at a point in time when the right to receive dividend is established.

vii) *Gain / (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through income statement*

Results arising from investment activities include all gains and losses from changes in fair values and disposal of financial instruments measured at fair value through income statements.

(n) *Immediate gain or loss*

Where a transaction price differs from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include data from observable markets, the Company immediately recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value (immediate gain or loss) in the statement of income. In cases where unobservable data is used in determination of fair value, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognised in the statement of income when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

(o) *Expenses*

Expenses are measured and recognised as a period cost at the time when they are incurred. Expenses related to more than one financial period are allocated over such periods proportionately.

(p) *Foreign currency*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into SAR at the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into SAR at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in foreign currencies are also translated into SAR at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of income as net foreign exchange gains or losses, except for those arising on financial instruments as measured at FVTIS, which are recognised as a component of net gain / loss from financial instruments at FVTIS.

(q) *Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity*

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity by the Company are not treated as assets of the Company and accordingly are treated as off-balance sheet items in these financial statements.

4. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 *New and amended standards and interpretations*

The following new and amended accounting standards and interpretations became applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Amendments to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21: Lack of exchangeability

Amendments to IAS 21 specify how the Company should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the Company's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments had no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

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4. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

4.2 New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The Company has not applied the following new and amended standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective, which will become effective for annual periods on or after 1 January 2026. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective and is currently assessing their impact.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

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

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

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include using the operating profit sub-total as the starting point for the statement of cashflows when presenting operating cashflows under the indirect method and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and special commission. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

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

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

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

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

The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with early adoption permitted for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only.

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4. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

4.2 New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

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

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

The new and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective that do not apply to the Company are not presented in the notes to these financial statements.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025	2024
Cash at bank – current accounts	2,042	6,474
Cash in investment account	--	1,169
Cash in hand	30	30
	2,072	7,673

6. MARGIN FINANCE RECEIVABLES

The Company extends margin finance facilities on a selective basis to its customers for the purpose of investing in securities. These facilities are extended up to a maximum period of one year and carry profit at agreed special commission rates.

The facilities are collateralised by underlying securities and cash held in the customers' investment accounts.

The Company has assessed the ECL on margin finance receivables and after considering the nature of these receivables, collateral available and history of defaults, the Company has concluded that no material ECL allowance is required against these receivables as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: no material ECL allowance). Detailed information on ECL is in note 24.2 to these financial statements.

7. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

	Note	2025	2024
Asset and wealth management fees receivable		208,986	112,483
Deposit with Muqassa	7.1	23,179	15,290
Prepayments		9,529	7,761
Advance against investment		36,750	1,191
Other assets		51,990	27,795
		330,434	164,520

7.1 This represents collateral in lieu of margin and default fund deposited with Securities Clearing Center Company for brokerage settlement activities.

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8. INVESTMENTS

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Investments measured at FVTIS	8.1	1,721,203	1,457,298
Investment measured at FVOCI	8.2	27,411	40,392
		<u>1,748,614</u>	<u>1,497,690</u>

8.1 Investments measured at FVTIS

The investments measured at FVTIS comprise of the following:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Investment funds	1,672,955	1,428,042
Unquoted equities	26,529	22,589
Convertible debts	21,719	6,618
Quoted equity	--	49
	<u>1,721,203</u>	<u>1,457,298</u>

8.2 Investment measured at FVOCI

Investment measured at FVOCI represents investment in AlJazira Takaful Taawuni Company – the “Investee Company” with a total cost of SAR 17.5 million (31 December 2024: SAR 17.5 million). The fair value of investment is SAR 27.4 million as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: SAR 40.4 million). During the current year, the dividend income recognise from the Investee Company is SAR 0.7 million (2024: SAR 0.7 million).

Movement of fair value reserve during the year is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	22,892	17,265
Net change in fair value of investment	(12,981)	5,627
Balance at end of the year	<u>9,911</u>	<u>22,892</u>

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9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	<u>Leasehold improvement</u>	<u>Furniture, fixture and office equipment</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle</u>	<u>Capital work in progress</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost:					
At 1 January 2024	81,549	117,076	564	4,727	203,916
Additions during the year	--	432	--	2,086	2,518
Transfers during the year	--	6,813	--	(6,813)	--
Disposals during the year	--	(13)	--	--	(13)
At 31 December 2024	81,549	124,308	564	--	206,421
Additions during the year	--	204	--	752	956
Transfers during the year	--	188	--	(188)	--
Disposals during the year	--	(354)	--	--	(354)
At 31 December 2025	81,549	124,346	564	564	207,023
Accumulated depreciation:					
At 1 January 2024	69,407	108,503	294	--	178,204
Charge for the year	2,749	3,076	141	--	5,966
Disposals during the year	--	(9)	--	--	(9)
At 31 December 2024	72,156	111,570	435	--	184,161
Charge for the year	3,145	4,205	129	--	7,479
Disposals during the year	--	(353)	--	--	(353)
At 31 December 2025	75,301	115,422	564	--	191,287
Net book value as at:					
31 December 2025	6,248	8,924	--	564	15,736
31 December 2024	9,393	12,738	129	--	22,260

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cost:		
At the beginning of the year	32,784	29,389
Additions during the year	3,864	3,671
Disposals during the year	--	(276)
At the end of the year	36,648	32,784
Accumulated amortisation:		
At the beginning of the year	20,998	18,930
Charge for the year	2,967	2,068
At the end of the year	23,965	20,998
Net book value	12,683	11,786

As at 31 December 2025 intangible assets include work in progress amounting to SAR 1.1 million (31 December 2024: SAR 6.6 million).

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11. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

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

	Land and buildings	Motor Vehicle	Total
Cost:			
At 1 January 2024 and 2025	14,813	202	15,015
At 31 December 2024 and 2025	14,813	202	15,015
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2024	11,442	106	11,548
Charge for the year	2,490	61	2,551
At 31 December 2024	13,932	167	14,099
Charge for the year	881	35	916
At 31 December 2025	14,813	202	15,015
Net book value as at:			
31 December 2025	--	--	--
31 December 2024	881	35	916

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

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
At the beginning of the year	2,683	2,668
Accretion of special commission expense	2	43
Payments	(2,685)	(28)
At the end of the year	--	2,683

11.1 Short-term lease payments and leases of low value assets are not material to the financial statements and recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

12. BORROWINGS

Borrowings represent an unsecured Murabaha facility of SAR 4.0 billion (31 December 2024: SAR 4.0 billion) from AlJazira Bank. As at 31 December 2025, the amount of this facility utilised by the Company is SAR 2.4 billion (31 December 2024: SAR 2.0 billion). The financing carries commission at agreed rates payable at maturity. Accrued special commission expense on the facility as at 31 December 2025 amounted to SAR 1.9 million (31 December 2024: SAR 1.7 million).

13. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	<i>Notes</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Due to related parties	28	143,807	149,451
Employees related liabilities		77,153	67,104
Accrued expenses		36,271	29,376
Directors and committees' remuneration	28	3,042	3,306
Other liabilities		10,354	27,005
		270,627	276,242

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14. ACCRUED ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX

In accordance with ZATCA Regulations, the Company is subject to zakat in respect of the Saudi shareholders of the Bank and to income taxes in respect of the foreign shareholders of the Bank.

In accordance with Ministerial Resolution 1005, consolidated zakat and income tax returns are filed by the Bank for AlJazira Bank Group. The Company's zakat and income tax liabilities charged in these financial statements are an allocation of zakat and income tax liabilities of AlJazira Bank Group. These liabilities are payable by the Company to the Bank, who ultimately settles them with ZATCA.

14.1 Movement in zakat and income tax accrual

The movement during the year is as follows:

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Zakat</i>	<i>Income tax</i>	<i>Total</i>
<u>31 December 2025</u>				
At beginning of the year		29,925	1,774	31,699
Provision for the year	14.2	43,180	2,863	46,043
Payments made during the year		<u>(29,925)</u>	<u>(1,774)</u>	<u>(31,699)</u>
At the end of the year		<u>43,180</u>	<u>2,863</u>	<u>46,043</u>
<u>31 December 2024</u>				
At beginning of the year		50,338	1,241	51,579
Provision for the year	14.2	29,926	1,774	31,700
Payments made during the year		<u>(50,339)</u>	<u>(1,241)</u>	<u>(51,580)</u>
At the end of the year		<u>29,925</u>	<u>1,774</u>	<u>31,699</u>

14.2 Zakat and income tax charge reported in the statement of income includes an impact of deferred tax income amounting to SAR 22 thousand (2024: deferred tax income of SAR 201 thousand).

14.3 In accordance with Ministerial Resolution 1005, consolidated zakat and income tax return has been filed for AlJazira Bank Group including the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024. The Company's zakat and income liabilities for year ended 31 December 2024 have been paid to the Bank.

15. EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

The movement in provision for employees' end of service benefits are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at beginning of the year	53,133	48,601
Current service cost	5,186	4,939
Special commission expense	2,946	2,256
Past service cost	--	(108)
Amount recognised in statement of income	8,132	7,087
Re-measurement loss / (gain) recognised in other comprehensive income, net	1,781	(1,546)
Transfer from AlJazira Bank	26	181
Benefits paid during the year	(1,061)	(1,190)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>62,011</u>	<u>53,133</u>

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15. EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

15.1 Re-measurement loss / (gain) recognised in other comprehensive income is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Effect of change in financial assumptions	1,688	(2,905)
Effect of change in demographic assumptions	--	569
Effect of experience adjustments	93	790
Re-measurement loss / (gain) recognised in other comprehensive income, net	1,781	(1,546)

15.2 Principal actuarial assumptions

The following are the principal actuarial assumptions:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Discount rate used	5.30%	5.60%
Expected annual salary increment	5.50%	5.50%
Expected employee turnover	12.32%	11.22%
Duration	9.32 years	9.33 years
Mortality rate	0.28%	0.28%
Retirement age	65 years	65 years

15.3 Sensitivity analysis

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

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Discount rate (1% movement)	(5,352)	6,208	(4,587)	5,331
Future salary growth (1% movement)	6,132	(5,390)	5,283	(4,632)
Withdrawal rate (10% movement)	(378)	413	(250)	273

15.4 Maturity profile

Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted employees' end of service benefits is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Year 1	6,095	5,300
Year 2	4,039	3,685
Year 3	4,026	3,527
Year 4	4,025	3,515
Year 5	3,997	3,503
Year 6 to 10	20,305	17,319
Year 11 and above	67,212	61,109

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16. SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital is divided into 50 million shares (31 December 2024: 50 million shares) of SAR 10 each. The Company's share capital is wholly owned by AlJazira Bank as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

17. COMMITMENTS

The un-utilised margin finance loan limits as at 31 December 2025 amounts to SAR 335.9 million (31 December 2024: SAR 240.4 million).

18. BROKERAGE FEES, NET

The brokerage fees is reported net of directly attributable expenses amounting to SAR 56.1 million (2024: SAR 94.3 million).

19. ASSET AND WEALTH MANAGEMENT FEES, NET

The asset and wealth management fees include point in time income amounting to SAR 56.8 million (2024: SAR 43.7 million).

The asset and wealth management fees is reported net of directly attributable expenses amounting to SAR 23.9 million (2024: SAR 25.5 million).

20. GAIN ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH INCOME STATEMENT, NET

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Unrealised gain / (loss) on investments at FVTIS, net	95,699	(7,582)
Realised (loss) / gain on investments at FVTIS, net	(16,819)	36,542
	<u>78,880</u>	<u>28,960</u>

21. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<i>Notes</i>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Technology expenses		15,973	13,466
Professional fees		8,949	11,815
Securities service charges		7,231	7,218
Business promotion		7,218	3,274
Subscriptions		5,838	7,184
Premises related expenses	28	5,481	1,411
Directors and committees' remuneration	28	3,300	3,306
Travelling		1,810	1,979
Support service charges	28	1,150	1,150
Training and conferences		490	1,039
Others	21.1	8,657	(17,846)
		<u>66,097</u>	<u>33,996</u>

21.1 During the current year, a provision recognised in the past was partially reversed amounting to SAR 10.5 million (2024: SAR 29.9 million), as the underlying obligation did not require the estimated outflow of resources.

22. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is calculated by dividing net income for the year by the weighted average outstanding number of shares for the year, totaling 50 million shares (2024: 50 million shares).

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23. ASSETS HELD UNDER FIDUCIARY CAPACITY

Client funds and assets are managed in a fiduciary capacity without risk or recourse to the Company. These assets are considered off balance sheet items and do not constitute part of the Company's assets. The following table summarises the fiduciary assets, as at 31 December:

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Assets under management	28.4 billion	23.7 billion
Clients' cash account	2.0 billion	2.4 billion

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective in managing risk is the creation and protection of shareholder value. Risk management is an ongoing process which requires continuous identification, analysis, mitigation, monitoring of risks and controls.

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors have established a Risk Committee to provide oversight on Company's risk management matters. Risk management policies are developed to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, 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 the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has dedicated Risk and Compliance functions. Day-to-day risk management activities are managed within each respective business unit. The Risk Committee meets periodically and is updated on all risk management matters.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk

24.1 *Market risk*

a) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company's transactions are principally in SAR and US Dollar ("USD"). As the SAR is pegged to the USD, the Company is not exposed to any significant foreign exchange risk on USD transactions. In addition, as at 31 December 2025 the Company has exposure in British Pound amounting to SAR 107.1 million (31 December 2024: SAR 58.3 million).

b) Commission rate risk

Commission rate risk arises from the possibility that the changes in commission rates will affect either the fair values or the future cash flows of financial instruments.

The Company's commission bearing financial instruments are margin finance receivables and borrowings. The commission is fixed for the period for which these commission bearing financial instruments are issued or obtained. Therefore, no significant commission rate risk exists for existing financial instruments.

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

24.1 *Market risk (continued)*

c) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors other than foreign currency and commission rate movements.

The Company's price risk exposure relates to its investments in equities, convertible debts and investment funds units whose value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices.

The Executive Committee ensures that the proprietary investments are diverse and balanced, and seeks investment opportunities consistent with the investment strategy and risk appetite of the Company.

The Company manages this risk through diversification of its investment portfolio and periodic monitoring of changes in equity prices, convertible debt values and net asset value of the investment funds.

The Company's investment in investment funds is disclosed below:

	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Public funds	6	102,468	7	100,331
Private funds	94	1,570,487	93	1,327,711
	<u>100</u>	<u>1,672,955</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1,428,042</u>

The Company's investment in quoted equities by industry is disclosed below:

Industry Sector	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<i>Designated at FVTIS</i>				
Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	--	--	100	49
<i>Designated at FVOCI</i>				
Financial services	<u>100</u>	<u>27,411</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>40,392</u>

These equities are listed on the Saudi Exchange (Tadawul).

The Company's investment in unquoted equity by industry is disclosed below:

Industry Sector	<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<i>Designated at FVTIS</i>				
Financial services	75	19,910	83	18,839
Retail	25	6,619	17	3,750
	<u>100</u>	<u>26,529</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>22,589</u>

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

24.1 Market risk (continued)

c) *Price risk (continued)*

The effect on the statement of income (as a result of the change in the fair value of investments as at 31 December) due to a reasonably possible change in equity prices, convertible debts value and / or the investment funds' net assets value, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

	<i>Potential reasonable change %</i>	Effect on statement of income	
		2025	2024
Public funds	+/- 5%	5,123	5,017
Private funds	+/- 5%	78,524	66,386
Convertible debts	+/- 5%	1,086	331
Quoted equity	+/- 5%	--	2
Unquoted equities	+/- 5%	1,326	1,129

The effect on the statement of other comprehensive income (as a result of the change in the fair value of investment as at 31 December) due to a reasonably possible change in equity prices, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

	<i>Potential reasonable change %</i>	Effect on statement of other comprehensive income	
		2025	2024
Quoted equity	+/- 5%	1,371	2,020

24.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party will fail to discharge an obligation and may cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk mainly arising from cash and cash equivalents, convertible debts, margin finance receivables and other assets.

The Company's risk management policies and processes are designed to identify and analyse risk, to set appropriate limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of timely and reliable management information data.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking effect of collateral amounts is as follows:

	2025	2024
Cash at bank and in investment account	2,042	7,643
Convertible debts	21,719	6,618
Margin finance receivables	2,572,836	2,257,837
Other assets	320,905	156,759
	2,917,502	2,428,857

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

24.2 *Credit risk (continued)*

Cash at bank and other assets

Bank balances are maintained with banks having sound credit ratings. Other assets represent asset management fees receivable mainly from investment funds and portfolios managed by the Company, deposit with Muqassa, advance against investment, and receivables from corporate clients, which are considered as low credit risk by the Company.

Convertible debts

The Company invests in the other entities through convertible debt instruments. These instruments provide the Company with an option to convert the debt into equity in the investee companies upon the occurrence of predetermined events. This approach enables the Company to achieve a balanced risk-return profile by maintaining debt exposure while retaining potential upside through equity conversion.

The Company manages its credit risk by performing due diligence on investee companies, incorporating protective covenants and conditions into the agreement and through regular monitoring to ensure that the overall credit exposure remains within an acceptable range.

Margin finance receivables

Lending for margin finance is made with initial coverage of at least 200%. This coverage is actively monitored and margin calls and force liquidations are performed at specific predefined thresholds to ensure that the margin lending is sufficiently collateralised at all times. Customer portfolios are liquidated to cover the loan amounts if the collateral coverage ratio drops below the liquidation level. Even though there might be a small probability of default, the ECL results in zero impairment provision as the pledged collateral (in the form of cash or liquid securities) adequately covers the exposure. The over-collateralised nature of the exposure, coupled with the Company's monitoring process, results in a loss given default (LGD) of zero.

Given the nature and extent of the collateral pledged against the Company's margin finance receivables, the management considers the credit risk of the exposures to be minimal.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 margin finance receivables portfolio is classified as performing and under stage 1. The fair value of the collateral, securities and cash, held against margin finance receivables amounted to SAR 7.6 billion as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: SAR 7.9 billion).

24.3 *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with its financial liabilities. Liquidity requirements are monitored on a regular basis and management ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet the commitments as they arise. The Company maintains a Murabaha facility from Parent Company, AlJazira Bank to satisfy its liquidity requirements.

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

24.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

The Company's liquidity management approach ensures that it always has sufficient liquidity (or access to sufficient liquidity) to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable costs or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at year end based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. The contractual maturities of financial liabilities have been determined based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date.

<u>31 December 2025</u>	<i>Within 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>More than 1 year</i>	<i>No fixed maturity</i>	<i>Total</i>
Borrowings	2,400,930	--	--	--	2,400,930
Other liabilities	228,241	6,115	--	--	234,356
Total	2,629,171	6,115	--	--	2,635,286
<u>31 December 2024</u>					
Borrowings	2,023,843	--	--	--	2,023,843
Lease liability	2,683	--	--	--	2,683
Other liabilities	224,669	22,197	--	--	246,866
Total	2,251,195	22,197	--	--	2,273,392

24.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a variety of causes associated with the processes, people, technology and infrastructure supporting the Company's activities either internally or externally at the Company's service provider level and from external factors other than credit, liquidity, currency and market risks such as those arising from the legal and regulatory requirements.

Operational risk is a distinct risk category which the Company manages within acceptable levels through sound operational risk management practices that are part of the day-to-day responsibilities of management at all levels. The objective of managing operational risk is to ensure that adequate controls are in place to protect the assets and reputation of the Company and minimising the potential for financial loss.

The Company's risk management approach involves identifying, assessing, managing, mitigating, monitoring and measuring the risks associated with operations. Qualitative and quantitative methodologies and tools are used to identify and assess operational risks and to provide management with information for determining appropriate mitigating factors. These tools include a loss database of operational risks events categorised according to business lines, Basel operational risk event types, implementation of a risk and control self-assessment process to analyse business activities and identify operational risks related to those activities. The management of operational risk has a key objective of minimising the impact of losses could be suffered in the normal course of business (expected losses) and to avoid or reduce the likelihood of suffering a large extreme (unexpected) loss. High impact risks and issues of critical importance are reported to the Risk Committee along with root cause analysis and corrective actions. Additionally, risk management awareness sessions are conducted across all departments within the Company, aiming to foster a profound understanding of risk among all employees.

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25. INVOLVEMENT WITH UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

The Company enters into transactions with unconsolidated structured entities in the normal course of business to facilitate customer transactions and / or for specific investment opportunities. An interest in a structured entity is contractual or non-contractual involvement which creates variability of the returns of the Company arising from the performance of the structured entity.

The table below describes the types of structured entities that the Company does not consolidate but in which it holds an interest.

Type of structured entity	Nature and purpose	Interest held by the Company	Total assets	
			2025	2024
Public funds	<p>To generate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ returns from trading in the units and / or periodic distributions from the funds. ▪ fee from managing assets on behalf of third party investors. <p>These funds are financed through the issue of units to investors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investments in units issued by the funds. ▪ Management and performance fee 	2,084,675	1,491,219
Private funds	<p>To generate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ returns from capital appreciation and / or periodic distributions from the funds. ▪ fee from advisory services / managing assets on behalf of third party investors. <p>These funds are financed through the issue of units / shares to investors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investments in units / shares issued by the funds. ▪ Advisory, management and performance fee 	6,615,984	4,481,246

The table below sets out an analysis of the carrying amounts of interest held by the Company in unconsolidated structured entities. The maximum exposure to loss is the carrying amount of the assets held. These interests are reported as investments at fair value through statement of income in these financial statements.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Public funds	102,468	100,331
Private funds	1,568,812	1,299,528
	<u>1,671,280</u>	<u>1,399,859</u>

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25. INVOLVEMENT WITH UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

The Company considers itself a sponsor of a structured entity when it facilitates the establishment of the structured entity. The Company earned a fee amounting to SAR 153.5 million (2024: SAR 77.5 million) from the structured entities it has sponsored, but in which the Company does not have investment.

26. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the financial reporting date. Instruments for which no sales were reported on the valuation day are valued at the most recent bid price. Exposures in unquoted equities and convertible debts are determined using valuation models. Investment fund exposures are valued at the net asset value ("NAV") per unit as determined by the relevant fund manager or fund administrator.

An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

When measuring the fair value the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised 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 amount and fair values of financial instruments, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include the fair value hierarchy information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

<u>31 December 2025</u>	<i>Carrying Value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
Investments measured at FVTIS	1,721,203	--	102,468	1,618,735
Investment measured at FVOCI	27,411	27,411	--	--
	<u>1,748,614</u>	<u>27,411</u>	<u>102,468</u>	<u>1,618,735</u>
<u>31 December 2024</u>				
Investments measured at FVTIS	1,457,298	49	100,331	1,356,918
Investment measured at FVOCI	40,392	40,392	--	--
	<u>1,497,690</u>	<u>40,441</u>	<u>100,331</u>	<u>1,356,918</u>

Carrying value of other financial assets and financial liabilities are approximate to their fair value and are classified as level 3.

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26. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments classified in level 2 and level 3

The Company uses NAV reports produced by the fund manager or fund administrator for the determination of fair values of investment funds. The fund manager or fund administrator deploys various techniques for the valuation of underlying financial instruments depending upon their nature.

The valuation model is used to determine the fair value of unquoted equity instruments and convertible debts. It employs the market approach, which involves applying relevant market-based multiples to financial metrics that reflect the expected future financial performance of the investee.

The following table shows the movement of Level 3 fair values for the year.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
At beginning of the year	1,356,918	1,135,996
Purchases	965,145	710,293
Redemptions / disposals	(792,209)	(477,583)
Change in fair value, net	88,881	(11,788)
At the end of the year	<u>1,618,735</u>	<u>1,356,918</u>

Sensitivity of level 3 investments

As at 31 December 2025, a 5% change in the fair value of level 3 investments would have increased or decreased the statement of income by SAR 80.9 million (31 December 2024: SAR 67.8 million).

27. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

The classification of financial assets by category is as follows.

	<u>Amortised cost</u>	<u>FVTIS</u>	<u>FVOCI</u>
<u>31 December 2025</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,072	--	--
Margin finance receivables	2,572,836	--	--
Investments	--	1,721,203	27,411
Other assets	320,905	--	--
Total	<u>2,895,813</u>	<u>1,721,203</u>	<u>27,411</u>
 <u>31 December 2024</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7,673	--	--
Margin finance receivables	2,257,837	--	--
Investments	--	1,457,298	40,392
Other assets	156,759	--	--
Total	<u>2,422,269</u>	<u>1,457,298</u>	<u>40,392</u>

As at the statement of financial position date, all financial liabilities were measured at amortised cost.

28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties of the Company comprise of the Board of Directors, key management personnel of the Company, investment funds under management, AlJazira Bank and its subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

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28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

28.1 Related party transactions

The significant transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:

Related party	Notes	2025	2024
<u>AlJazira Bank</u>			
Special commission income		47,521	27,828
Investment banking services fee		2,063	5,362
Custody fees		5,985	6,043
Asset and wealth management fees		636	1,292
Special commission expense		113,204	111,195
Support service charges	(a)	1,150	1,150
Premises related expenses	(b)	5,481	1,411
Lease related expenses		918	2,594
Bank charges		27	282
<u>AlJazira Takaful</u>			
Insurance expense		923	675
Dividend income		736	736
<u>Investment funds</u>			
Asset and wealth management fees		192,575	94,835
Gain on investments		58,423	6,466
Dividend income		41,392	1,439
<u>Directors and committees</u>			
Directors and committees' remuneration		3,300	3,306
<u>Key management personnel</u>			
Salaries and compensation		35,098	27,564

a) Support service charges represent financial, administrative, logistics and IT related services as per the service agreement with the Bank.

b) Premises related expenses are paid to the Bank in relation to the offices of the Company.

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28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

28.2 *Balances with related parties*

Related party	<u><i>Note</i></u>	<u><i>2025</i></u>	<u><i>2024</i></u>
<u>AlJazira Bank</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>2,042</u>	<u>6,474</u>
Due to related party		<u>141,600</u>	<u>147,984</u>
Borrowings	<i>12</i>	<u>2,400,930</u>	<u>2,023,568</u>
<u>AlJazira Takaful</u>			
Investment		<u>27,411</u>	<u>40,392</u>
Due to related party		<u>2,207</u>	<u>1,467</u>
<u>Investment funds</u>			
Investments		<u>1,368,308</u>	<u>269,869</u>
Asset and wealth management fees receivable		<u>199,128</u>	<u>97,740</u>
Advance against investments		<u>36,750</u>	<u>--</u>
Other receivables		<u>36,376</u>	<u>5,253</u>
<u>Directors and committees</u>			
Directors and committees' remuneration		<u>3,042</u>	<u>3,306</u>
<u>Key management personnel</u>			
Employees related liabilities		<u>33,437</u>	<u>23,167</u>

29. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The CMA issued Prudential Rules dated 17 Safar 1434H (corresponding to 30 December 2012). During 2023, CMA notified the Amended Prudential Rules (the "Rules") which became effective from 10 Ramadan 1444H (corresponding to 1 April 2023). According to the Rules, the CMA has prescribed the framework and guidance regarding the minimum regulatory capital requirement and its calculation methodology. In accordance with this methodology, the Company has calculated its minimum capital ratio requirements as follows:

	<u><i>2025</i></u>	<u><i>2024</i></u>
Capital Base	<u>1,890,081</u>	<u>1,563,571</u>
	<u><i>2025</i></u>	<u><i>2024</i></u>
Capital Ratio	<u>17.6%</u>	<u>17.9%</u>
Minimum Capital Ratio Requirement	<u>8%</u>	<u>8%</u>

Capital Base of the Company comprises of paid-up share capital, retained earnings and other disclosed reserves.

The Company's business objectives when managing capital adequacy is to comply with the capital requirements set forth by the CMA, to maintain a strong capital base and to support future growth.

30. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF REPORTING PERIOD

No significant event has occurred subsequent to the reporting date and before the issuance of these financial statements which requires adjustment to, or disclosure, in these financial statements.

ALJAZIRA CAPITAL COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2025
(Saudi Arabian Riyals in thousands)

31. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements and its accompanying notes were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 Sha'ban 1447H (corresponding to 8 February 2026).