FISHER INVESTMENTS ARABIA
(SINGLE SHAREHOLDER CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 25, 2022 (DATE OF COMMERCIAL REGISTRATION) TO DECEMBER 31, 2023

Deloitte.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants
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Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder
Fisher Investments Arabia
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fisher Investments Arabia ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from December 25, 2022 (date of commercial registration) to December 31, 2023, and notes to the financial statements, which includes material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the for the period from December 25, 2022 (date of commercial registration) to December 31, 2023 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") 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") (collectively referred to as "IFRSs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' 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 ("the Code"), that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with that Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 IFRSs 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, the Company's Bylaws and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Fisher Investments Arabia (*Continued*)

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 ISAs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

ديلويت آند توش وشركاهم
محاسبون ومراجعون قانونيون
المركز الرئيسي - الرياض
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HO-Riyadh
Chartered Accountants
Deloitte and Touche & Co.
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Mazen A. Al-Omari
License No. 480
Ramadan 18, 1445H
March 28, 2024

FISHER INVESTMENTS ARABIA
(SINGLE SHAREHOLDER CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	2023 SR
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Deferred tax asset	10	389,122
Total non-current assets		389,122
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5	7,308,125
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6	216,031
Total current assets		7,524,156
TOTAL ASSETS		7,913,278
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Share capital	1	8,000,000
Loss for the period		(1,559,336)
Total equity		6,440,664
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Employees' defined benefit obligations	9	12,411
Total non-current liabilities		12,411
Current liabilities		
Due to a related party, net	7	1,153,055
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	8	307,148
Total current liabilities		1,460,203
Total liabilities		1,472,614
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		7,913,278

Justin Arbuckle
Chairman of Board of Directors

Omar Sultani
Chief Executive Officer

Abdul Aziz Dakhil
Chief Financial Officer

The attached notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FISHER INVESTMENTS ARABIA
(SINGLE SHAREHOLDER CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 25, 2022 (DATE OF COMMERCIAL REGISTRATION) TO DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	For the period from December 25, 2022 (date of commercial registration) to December 31, 2023 SR
Operating expenses		
Employees' salaries and related benefits		(638,919)
Rent and premises related expenses		(446,305)
Professional fees		(374,425)
Relocation expenses		(182,123)
Communication expenses		(50,433)
Travel expenses		(39,113)
Others		(217,140)
Total operating expenses		(1,948,458)
Loss before tax		(1,948,458)
Deferred tax	10	389,122
Loss for the period		(1,559,336)
Other comprehensive income		-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		(1,559,336)

Justin Arbuckle	Omar Sultani	Abdul Aziz Dakhil
Chairman of Board of Directors	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes from 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FISHER INVESTMENTS ARABIA
(SINGLE SHAREHOLDER CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 25, 2022 (DATE OF COMMERCIAL REGISTRATION) TO DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Capital SR	Loss for the period SR	Total SR
Issue of share capital	**8,000,000**	**-**	**8,000,000**
Loss for the period	-	**(1,559,336)**	**(1,559,336)**
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	**(1,559,336)**	**(1,559,336)**
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**8,000,000**	**(1,559,336)**	**6,440,664**

Justin Arbuckle
Chairman of Board of Directors

Omar Sultani
Chief Executive Officer

Abdul Aziz Dakhil
Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes from 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FISHER INVESTMENTS ARABIA
(SINGLE SHAREHOLDER CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 25, 2022 (DATE OF COMMERCIAL REGISTRATION) TO DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Notes	For the period from December 25, 2022 (date of commercial registration) to December 31, 2023 SR
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax		**(1,948,458)**
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:		
Provision for employee defined benefit liabilities	9	**12,411**
Operating cash used before movement in working capital		**(1,936,047)**
Changes in operating activities		
Prepaid expenses and other assets		**(216,031)**
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		**307,148**
Due to a related party, net	7	**1,153,055**
Net cash used in operating activities		**(691,875)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Issue of share capital	1	**8,000,000**
Net cash generated from financing activity		**8,000,000**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	5	**7,308,125**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period		**7,308,125**

Justin Arbuckle	Omar Sultani	Abdul Aziz Dakhil
Chairman of Board of Directors	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

The accompanying notes from 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1- GENERAL INFORMATION

Fisher Investments Arabia ("the Company") is a single shareholder closed joint stock company registered in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on Jumada Al-Thani 1, 1444H (corresponding to December 25, 2022) under commercial registration number 1010849940.

The objectives of the Company are managing investments and providing advising in securities' services in accordance with the license issued by the Ministry of Investment number 102114402169409 dated Safar 28, 1444H (corresponding to September 25, 2022). On July 26, 2023, the Company has received the letter from Capital Market Authority ("CMA") with license number 23266-22 approving the licensure of the Company to perform managing investments and providing advising in securities' services. The said letter requires the Company to comply with certain conditions and requirements to receive a written notice to commence its operations. As at December 31, 2023, the Company was in the process of completing the CMA requirements.

During the period, the legal structure of the Company has been converted from a single shareholder limited liability company to a single shareholder closed joint stock company in accordance with Ministerial Resolution number 284 dated Jumada Al-Thani 23, 1444H (corresponding to January 16, 2023). The regulatory procedures to update the Company's commercial registration and by-laws were completed during the period.

As at December 31, 2023, the authorized, issued and paid-up capital of the Company, amounting to SR 8,000,000 is divided into 800,000 shares of SR 10 each. The shareholding of the single shareholder of the Company is as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation	Number of shares	Paid-up share capital SR	Shareholding %
Fisher Asset Management, LLC	United States of America	**800,000**	**8,000,000**	**100**
		800,000	**8,000,000**	**100**

The registered office of the Company is as follows:
Fisher Investments Arabia
Al Faisaliah Tower, 18th floor
King Fahad Road
P.O. Box 54995,
Riyadh 11524
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

2- FIRST FISCAL YEAR

As per the Company's by-laws, the first fiscal period of the Company commenced from December 25, 2022 (date of commercial registration) to December 31, 2023. Each fiscal year following the first fiscal period will be from January 1 to December 31 for each year.

3- MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared:

- in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA"); and
- in compliance with the Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the by-laws of the Company.

3- MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

These financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals ("SR"), which is the Company's functional currency.

c) Change in accounting policies

The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective

- *Amendment to IFRS 16, Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback:* These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted. Effective date is deferred until accounting periods starting not earlier than January 1, 2024.

- *Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 on Supplier finance arrangements:* These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on a company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier finance arrangements are not sufficiently visible, hindering investors' analysis. Effective date is January 1, 2024.

- *Amendments to IAS 1, Non-current Liabilities with Covenants:* These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions. Effective date is January 1, 2024.

- *IFRS S1, 'General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information':* This standard includes the core framework for the disclosure of material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities across an entity's value chain. Effective date is January 1, 2024 subject to the endorsement by SOCPA.

- *IFRS S2, 'Climate-related disclosures':* This is the first thematic standard issued that sets out requirements for entities to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities. Effective date is January 1, 2024 subject to the endorsement by SOCPA.

d) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Financial assets
The Company initially recognizes financial assets on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR") (if the impact of discounting or any transaction costs is significant). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income. Any gains or losses arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other income / expense.

3- MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

d) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets
The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on its financial assets. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Measurement and recognition of ECL
The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default this is represented by the asset's gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the ECL is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following bases:

- Nature of financial instruments
- Past-due status; and
- Nature, size and industry of debtors

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Significant increase in credit risk
In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

3- MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

d) Financial instruments (continued)

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the debtor to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default
The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due for financial assets unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Write-off policy
The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

3- MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

d) Financial instruments (continued)

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

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company’s obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks, all of which are available for use by the Company, unless otherwise stated, and have maturities of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in values.

f) Provisions

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

g) Leases

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

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

3- MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

g) Leases (continued)

i) Right-of-use assets
The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

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

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Low-value assets are items that do not meet the Company's capitalisation threshold and are considered to be insignificant for the statement of financial position of the Company as a whole. 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.

h) Employee benefits

Employee defined benefit liabilities
The employee defined benefit liability is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, are reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service costs. Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

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

Short-term employee benefits
A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries and annual leaves that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. The liability is recorded at the discounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Retirement benefits
Retirement benefits made to defined contribution plans are expensed when incurred.

i) Income tax

The Company is subject to the Regulations of the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA") in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Income tax is provided on an accrual basis and is charged to profit or loss. Income tax is computed on adjusted net income. Differences, if any, resulting from final assessment are adjusted in the year of their finalization.

3- MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

j) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

k) Expenses

Expenses are measured and recognized 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.

l) Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the profit or loss.

m) Value added tax

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognized net of the amount of value added tax, except:

- when the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the value added tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the operating expense, as applicable.
- when receivables and payables are stated with the amount of value added tax included. The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

n) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents its assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:
- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash and cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

4- CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management is required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies
The following is a critical judgement, apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements.

Going concern
The Company's management has assessed its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, these financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

Calculation of loss allowance
When measuring ECL the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Any difference between the amounts actually collected in future periods and the amounts expected will be recognized in profit or loss.

Employee defined benefit liabilities
Employee defined benefit liabilities are determined using an actuarial valuation which requires estimates to be made of the various inputs.

5- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023 SR
Cash at bank	**7,308,125**
	7,308,125

Bank balances are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the Saudi Central Bank of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Accordingly, management of the Company estimates the loss allowance on the bank balance at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. None of the balances with banks at the end of the reporting period are past due and taking into account the expected defaults and the current credit ratings of the bank. Any loss given default is considered to be negligible.

6- PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS

	2023 SR
Prepaid expenses	**131,740**
Security deposit	**47,700**
Value added tax	**36,591**
	216,031

7- RELATED PARTY INFORMATION

Related parties represent the shareholder, key management personnel and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Terms of these transactions are approved by the Company's management.

During the period, the Company transacted with the following related party:

Related party	**Nature of relationship**
Fisher Asset Management, LLC	Single shareholder

The following are the details of the major transactions with a related party during the period:

Related party	**Nature of transactions**	**For the period from December 25, 2022 (date of commercial registration) to December 31, 2023 SR**
Fisher Asset Management, LLC	Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	**1,179,904**
	Expenses recharged by the Company	**26,849**

The following is the balance due to a related party as of the period end:

	2023 SR
Due to a related party:	
Fisher Asset Management, LLC	**1,153,055**

The amounts due to a related party bear no interest. No guarantees have been given or received.

Compensation of key management personnel
Key management personnel are those individuals having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, which includes senior management.

Compensation paid to key management personnel as short-term benefits during the period amounted to SR 471,671.

8- ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2023 SR
Accrued expenses	**168,970**
Other liabilities	**138,178**
	307,148

9- EMPLOYEES' DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The Company operates with a defined benefit plan for its employees based on the prevailing Saudi Labor Laws. Accruals are made in accordance with the actuarial valuation under the projected unit credit method, while the benefit payments obligation is discharged as and when it falls due.

The amounts recognized in the statement of financial position as of the period end on its present value are as follows:

	2023 SR
Current service cost	12,411
Charge to profit or loss	12,411
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the period	12,411

Principal actuarial assumptions (in respect of the employee benefit scheme):

	2023 %
Discount rate	5.35%
Expected rate of salary increase	5.35%

Sensitivity analyses
The sensitivity analyses presented below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. A positive amount represents an increase in the liability whilst a negative amount represents a decrease in the liability.

Base scenario	**2023**
Increase in discount rate of 0.5%	(904)
Decrease in discount rate of 0.5%	992
Increase in rate of salary increase of 0.5%	982
Decrease in rate of salary increase of 0.5%	(904)
Increase in withdrawal rate of 10%	(444)
Decrease in withdrawal rate of 10%	464

10- INCOME TAX

Charge for the period
No current income tax charge has been provided as the Company has incurred taxable losses for the period from December 25, 2022 (date of commercial registration) to December 31, 2023.

Status of tax assessment
The Company is in the process of filing its tax return with ZATCA for the period from December 25, 2022 (date of commercial registration) to December 31, 2023.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 20%.

The deferred tax asset arises on the following temporary differences:

	2023 SR
Adjusted taxable loss	1,916,257
Provision for employee defined benefit liabilities	29,354
	1,945,611
Deferred tax @ 20%	389,122

10- INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

The movement in deferred tax asset for the period from December 25, 2022 (date of commercial registration) to December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	2023 SR
At the beginning of the period	-
Additions during the period	389,122
At the end of the period	389,122

11- RISK MANAGEMENT

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholder through the optimization of the equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity comprising of the share capital.

Categories of financial instruments

	2023 SR
Financial assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	7,308,125
Security deposit	47,700
Total financial assets	7,355,825
Financial liabilities	
Due to a related party	1,153,055
Other liabilities	138,178
Total financial liabilities	1,291,233

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Saudi Riyals. The Company is not exposed to any significant currency risk as most of its transactions are denominated in either Saudi Riyals or US Dollars, and both these currencies are currently on a fixed parity to each other.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from bank balances.

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

With respect to credit risk arising from the financial assets of the Company, including bank balances, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets as disclosed in the table below.

	2023 SR
Cash and cash equivalents	7,308,125
Security deposit	47,700
	7,355,825

11- RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the management, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company is not exposed to significant liquidity risk. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

12- RETIREMENT BENEFIT INFORMATION

The Company makes contributions for a defined contribution retirement benefit plan to the General Organization for Social Insurance in respect of its Saudi employees. The total amount expensed during the period in respect of this plan amounting to SR 29,354.

13- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS TO THE REPORTING DATE

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

14- APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors dated Ramadan 12, 1445H (corresponding to March 22, 2024).