



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Independent Auditor's Report

to the Shareholders of Dr. Sulaiman Al Habib Medical Services Group Company
(Saudi Joint Stock Company)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Dr. Sulaiman Al Habib Medical Services Group Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

to the Shareholders of Dr. Sulaiman Al Habib Medical Services Group Company
(Saudi Joint Stock Company) (Continued)

Key audit matter

Revenue recognition

During the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group recognized revenue of SR 9.5 billion (2022: SR 8.3 billion).

The Group recognizes revenue upon satisfaction of performance obligations attached to medical and related services at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, net of variable consideration.

Certain contracts with customers include variable considerations in the form of prompt payment discount or any expected discounts for some of the services provided. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions are made by the management to determine the variable consideration.

Revenue recognition is considered as a key audit matter due to the existence of risks associated with the amount of revenues related to the controls and judgments that mainly depend on management's estimates when the amount of revenue is recognised.

Refer to note 4.4 for the accounting policy related to revenue recognition and note 5.1 for estimates and assumption used in revenue recognition.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Our audit procedures included, among others, the following:

- Assessed the appropriateness of the Group's revenue recognition.
- Assessed the appropriateness of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions made by the management to determine the variable consideration.
- Assessed the design and tested (on a sample basis) the operating effectiveness of relevant controls in relation to revenue recognition.
- Involved our IT experts in testing the applied IT controls and the internal control around them.
- Performed analytical procedures by comparing the expectations with actual revenue and analysing the variances.
- Performed tests (on a sample basis) of settlements, claims and collections made with major clients of the group.
- Assessed the adequacy of relevant disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information Included in The Group's 2023 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2023 annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information in its annual report. The Group's 2023 annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the Group's 2023 annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Independent Auditor's Report

to the Shareholders of Dr. Sulaiman Al Habib Medical Services Group Company
(Saudi Joint Stock Company) (Continued)

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

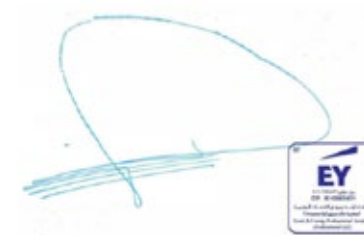
to the Shareholders of Dr. Sulaiman Al Habib Medical Services Group Company
(Saudi Joint Stock Company) (Continued)

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

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

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

for Ernst & Young Professional Services



Waleed G. Tawfiq
Certified Public Accountant
License No. (437)

Riyadh: 8 Shaban 1445
(18 February 2024)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2023

	Notes	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	2,620,380,482	2,746,989,005
Accounts receivable	8	703,123,099	741,713,503
Prepayments and other assets	9	271,273,583	181,380,520
Inventories	10	543,059,382	490,392,915
Total current assets		4,137,836,546	4,160,475,943
Non-current assets			
Investments in associates	11	197,589,504	186,999,110
Investments in equity instruments – Sukuk		300,000,000	300,000,000
Property and equipment	12	11,162,615,517	7,936,642,673
Total non-current assets		11,660,205,021	8,423,641,783
Total assets		15,798,041,567	12,584,117,726
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Current portion of long-term loans	28.1	96,039,119	167,651,299
Accounts payable	13	1,280,445,284	961,319,436
Accruals and other liabilities	15	1,703,369,813	1,247,476,180
Zakat payable	16	177,462,010	169,722,113
Current portion of lease liabilities	28.2	41,844,787	44,142,088
Total current liabilities		3,299,161,013	2,590,311,116
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans	28.1	4,810,264,140	3,032,584,836
Government grant	17	54,601,524	60,337,851
Lease liabilities	28.2	235,270,089	277,078,057
Employees' end-of-service benefits	18	632,502,982	518,141,099
Total non-current liabilities		5,732,638,735	3,888,141,843
Total liabilities		9,031,799,748	6,478,452,959
Equity			
Issued and paid-up share capital	19	3,500,000,000	3,500,000,000
Statutory reserve	20	1,050,000,000	876,157,331
Retained earnings		1,935,484,939	1,502,535,470
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		6,485,484,939	5,878,692,801
Non-controlling interests		280,756,880	226,971,966
Total equity		6,766,241,819	6,105,664,767
Total liabilities and equity		15,798,041,567	12,584,117,726

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Income

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 SR	2022 SR
Revenue		9,508,438,768	8,310,738,514
Cost of revenue		(6,238,390,700)	(5,562,603,296)
Gross profit		3,270,048,068	2,748,135,218
Selling and marketing expenses	22	(402,700,290)	(324,779,475)
General and administrative expenses	23	(771,698,862)	(722,868,413)
Operating income		2,095,648,916	1,700,487,330
Share of income of associates	11	22,177,099	19,605,347
Finance costs	24	(70,106,623)	(49,356,745)
Other income	25	122,267,519	125,921,171
Income before zakat		2,169,986,911	1,796,657,103
Zakat	16	(68,516,333)	(107,707,925)
Income for the year		2,101,470,578	1,688,949,178
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		2,046,013,922	1,650,750,047
Non-controlling interests		55,456,656	38,199,131
		2,101,470,578	1,688,949,178
Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share from income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	26	5.85	4.72

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 SR	2022 SR
Income for the year		2,101,470,578	1,688,949,178
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Remeasurement (loss) income on employees' end-of-service benefits	18	(5,893,526)	27,139,586
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		(5,893,526)	27,139,586
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,095,577,052	1,716,088,764
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent company		2,041,792,138	1,677,021,363
Non-controlling interests		53,784,914	39,067,401
		2,095,577,052	1,716,088,764

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent				Non-controlling interests SR	Total equity SR
	Issued and paid-up share capital SR	Statutory reserve SR	Retained earnings SR	Total SR		
As at 1 January 2022	3,500,000,000	711,082,326	1,128,089,112	5,339,171,438	187,904,565	5,527,076,003
Income for the year	-	-	1,650,750,047	1,650,750,047	38,199,131	1,688,949,178
Other comprehensive income	-	-	26,271,316	26,271,316	868,270	27,139,586
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1,677,021,363	1,677,021,363	39,067,401	1,716,088,764
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	165,075,005	(165,075,005)	-	-	-
Dividends (note 21)	-	-	(1,137,500,000)	(1,137,500,000)	-	(1,137,500,000)
As at 31 December 2022	3,500,000,000	876,157,331	1,502,535,470	5,878,692,801	226,971,966	6,105,664,767
Income for the year	-	-	2,046,013,922	2,046,013,922	55,456,656	2,101,470,578
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(4,221,784)	(4,221,784)	(1,671,742)	(5,893,526)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	2,041,792,138	2,041,792,138	53,784,914	2,095,577,052
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	173,842,669	(173,842,669)	-	-	-
Dividends (note 21)	-	-	(1,435,000,000)	(1,435,000,000)	-	(1,435,000,000)
As at 31 December 2023	3,500,000,000	1,050,000,000	1,935,484,939	6,485,484,939	280,756,880	6,766,241,819

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 SR	2022 SR
Operating activities			
Income before zakat		2,169,986,911	1,796,657,103
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile income before zakat to net cash flows:			
Depreciation	12	312,678,500	309,222,808
Share of income of associates	11	(22,177,099)	(19,605,347)
Provisions		246,539,534	206,909,725
Finance costs	24	70,106,623	49,356,745
Employees' end-of-service benefits	18	145,716,580	126,598,525
		2,922,851,049	2,469,139,559
<i>Working capital changes:</i>			
Accounts receivable		(202,433,447)	(40,290,156)
Inventories		(58,182,150)	(92,566,741)
Prepayments and other assets		(86,518,459)	4,209,176
Accounts payable		326,076,696	156,188,070
Accruals and other liabilities		445,681,362	486,823,535
Cash generated from operations		3,347,475,051	2,983,503,443
Zakat paid	16	(60,886,595)	(69,368,923)
Employees' end-of-service benefits paid	18	(42,435,827)	(70,453,285)
Net cash from operating activities		3,244,152,629	2,843,681,235
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		(3,496,893,243)	(1,513,364,980)
Investment in associates		(2,550,000)	(126,035,354)
Dividends from associates	11	12,815,094	-
Investments in equity instruments – Sukuk		-	(300,000,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,486,628,149)	(1,939,400,334)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from long-term loans, net		1,700,512,995	432,333,493
Finance costs paid		(63,988,656)	(43,274,148)
Lease liabilities paid		(85,657,342)	(52,680,905)
Dividends paid	21	(1,435,000,000)	(1,137,500,000)
Net cash from (used) in financing activities		115,866,997	(801,121,560)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(126,608,523)	103,159,341
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7	2,746,989,005	2,643,829,664
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	2,620,380,482	2,746,989,005
Non-cash transactions:			
Recognition of right-of-use assets	12	46,645,200	100,761,318
Recognition of lease liabilities	28.2	46,645,200	100,761,318

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2023

1. Corporate Information and Activities

Dr. Sulaiman Al Habib Medical Services Group Company (the "Company") (a Saudi Joint Stock Company) is registered in Riyadh, under commercial registration number 1010118330 dated 11 Jumada al-thani 1414H (corresponding to 25 November 1993). The registered office is located at Olaya District, P.O. Box 301578, Riyadh 11372, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the "Kingdom"), and the Company was listed on the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) on 22 Rajab 1441H (corresponding to 17 March 2020).

The activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") are to provide private health services and ancillary services for its operations in the Kingdom and the region through the establishment, management, and operation of hospitals, general and specialized medical complexes, day surgery centers, pharmaceutical facilities, and other ancillary areas which include providing services of Home health care, specialized medical laboratories, technology services & information systems, providing facility maintenance services, Tele-medicine services, revenue cycle management services, medical equipment maintenance services, and real estate activity.

The Company has two branches, the first branch is located in Riyadh, Kingdom, "Branch of Dr. Sulaiman Al Habib Medical Services Group Company" ("the Branch") under commercial registration number 1010357146 dated 24 Muharram 1434H (corresponding to 8 December 2012). The Branch is engaged in wholesale and retail trade in cosmetics and maintenance of medical devices and equipment. The second branch is located in the Kingdom of Bahrain, "Dr. Sulaiman Al-Habib Medical Services Group Holding Company - Foreign Branch" ("the Foreign Branch") under commercial registration number 81609-1 dated 22 Rajab 1433H (corresponding to 12 June 2012). The Foreign Branch is engaged in activities of head offices and management offices.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial information of the branches mentioned above and subsidiaries mentioned in note 3.

2. Basis of Preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (collectively referred to as "IFRS" as endorsed in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia").

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies below. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals, which is the functional, and presentation currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest one Riyal, except when otherwise indicated.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

3. Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its following subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group"), mainly domiciled in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ("KSA") and United Arab Emirates ("UAE") as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022:

	Country of incorporation and business	Activities	Ownership %	
			31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Sehat Al Olaya Medical Complex Company	KSA	Hospital	100%	100%
Asharq Alawsat Pharmacies Company	KSA	Pharmacy	100%	100%
Dr. Sulaiman Al Habib Hospital FZ – LLC	UAE	Hospital	100%	100%
Buraidah Al Takhassusi Hospital for Healthcare Company	KSA	Hospital	100%	100%
Al Rayan Hospital for Healthcare Company	KSA	Hospital	100%	100%
Home Healthcare Company	KSA	Home Healthcare services	100%	100%
Al Gharb Al Takhassusi Hospital for Healthcare Company	KSA	Hospital	100%	100%
Al Mokhtabar Diagnostic Medical Company	KSA	Laboratory Services	100%	100%
Sehat Al Suwaidi Medical Company	KSA	Hospital	100%	100%
Hulool Al Sahaba for IT & Communication Company	KSA	IT Support Services	100%	100%
Rawabet Medical Company*	KSA	Medical Services, and Telemedicine services	100%	100%
Sehat Al Sharq Medical Limited Company	KSA	Hospital	50%	50%
Al Wosta Medical Limited Company	KSA	Hospital	50%	50%
Gharb Jeddah Hospital Company	KSA	Hospital	50%	50%
Shamal Al Riyadh for Healthcare Company	KSA	Hospital	100%	100%
Al Muhammadiyah Hospital for Healthcare Company	KSA	Hospital	100%	100%
Taswyat Administrative Company	KSA	Revenue cycle management	100%	100%
Al Marakez Al Awwalyah for Healthcare Company	KSA	Medical Primary Healthcare centers	100%	100%
Wrass Real Estate Company**	KSA	Real Estate	100%	100%
Flow Medical Company	KSA	Medical equipments maintenance	100%	100%
Sehat Al Kharj for Healthcare Company	KSA	Hospital	100%	100%
Bawabat Al Gharb for Healthcare Company	KSA	Hospital	100%	100%
Bawabat Al Shamal for Healthcare Company	KSA	Hospital	100%	100%
Sehat Al Hamra for Healthcare Company***	KSA	Hospital	100%	-
Wrass for Operation and Maintenance Company****	KSA	Ancillary services	100%	40%
Dr. Sulaiman Al Habib for Education Company***	KSA	Higher Education	100%	-

* During the year, the name of this subsidiary has been changed from "Intensive Care Company for Healthcare" to "Rawabet Medical Company".

** During the year, the name of this subsidiary has been changed from "Rawabet Medical Company" to "Wrass Real Estate Company", and its activity changed.

*** During the year, the Group established new subsidiaries "Sehat Al Hamra for Health Care Company" and "Dr. Sulaiman Al Habib for Education Company".

**** On 17 May 2023, the Group acquired the remaining 60% of "Wrass for Operation and Maintenance Company", previously "Serco Saudi Services Company", to become 100% owned. The acquisition was done at fair value. The acquisition consideration and the financial information of the acquiree are immaterial to the Group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and non-controlling interest, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss;
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the Group in preparing its consolidated financial statements:

4.1 Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at the acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in general and administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. All contingent consideration (except that which is classified as equity) is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value in consolidated statement of income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

4.2 Investments

4.2.1 Investments in Associates

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

The Group's investments in its associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share of income of the associates. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associates are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The aggregate of the Group's share of income of an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of income outside operating profit and represents income after zakat and tax wherever applicable.

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

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the loss as 'Share of income of associates' in the consolidated statement of income.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

4.2.2 Investments in Equity Instruments – Sukuk

It represents investments in equity instruments - Sukuk Tier 1 type with Mudaraba structure, perpetual maturity, and non-listed Sukuk. Each unit of the Sukuk constitutes an unsecured, conditional, and subordinated obligation for the issuer Bank classified under equity. First, the call date is 5 years after the issue date. It is initially recognized at cost, and subsequently, income is recognized when the profit/dividends payment is received on a quarterly basis.

4.3 Fair Value Measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or the liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits from the asset's highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would utilize the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.3 Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

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

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

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

4.4 Revenue Recognition

The Group recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS 15:

Step 1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3. Determine the transaction price: the transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Group satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- a. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs.
- b. The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.
- c. The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternate use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Group satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised services it creates a contract based asset on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized this gives rise to a contract liability.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

Patient Services

The patient services revenue is recognized when the services are rendered to the patient net off for any discount or rebates expected at the time of providing services to the patients.

Sale of Goods

The sales from medicine, cosmetics, medical supplies and medical equipment are recognized when goods are delivered to patients and all the control have been transferred to them. The sales are recorded net off any discount or rebates expected at the time of delivery of goods to the patients.

Rental Income

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in other income in the consolidated statement of income.

Others

All other revenues are recognized on an accrual basis.

For advance from customer or accounts receivable, the Group used the practical expedient. As such, the Group will not adjust the promised amount of the consideration for the effects of a financing component in contracts, where the Group expects, at contract inception, that the period between the time the customer pays for the good or service and when the Group transfers that promised good or service to the customer will be one year or less.

4.5 Foreign Currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Saudi Riyals at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into Saudi Riyals at the exchange rate prevailing at that date. Gains and losses from settlement and translation of foreign currency transactions are included in the consolidated statement of income, if material.

The results and financial position of the Group's entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Items of equity (except retained earnings and non-controlling interest) are translated at the rate prevailing on the acquisition date.
- Assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.
- Statement of income items are translated using the weighted average rate for the year. Material gains and losses are translated at the rate prevailing on the date of their occurrence.
- All resulting exchange differences, if material, are recognized as a separate component of equity.

When those entities are partially sold or disposed of, exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognized in the consolidated statement of income as part of the gains or losses on sale.

4.6 Government Grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.6 Government Grants (Continued)

When the Group receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to consolidated statement of income over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as a government grant.

4.7 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Such costs include the cost of replacing parts of the property and equipment, borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met and decommissioning and site restoration costs, if applicable.

Depreciation is calculated on all property and equipment, other than land and capital work-in-progress, at the following useful lives calculated to write off the cost of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life:

	Years
Buildings	10 – 33
Leasehold improvements	The estimated useful life or lease period whichever is lower
Medical and general equipment	5 – 10
Motor vehicles and ambulances	4 – 10
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	4 – 6.67
Right of use Assets	The estimated useful life or lease period whichever is lower

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. When commissioned, capital work in progress is transferred to the appropriate property and equipment asset category and depreciated in accordance with the Group's policies.

The carrying value of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property and equipment. All other expenditure is recognized in the consolidated statement of income as the expense is incurred.

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

The expected useful lives and residual values of property and equipment are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively as appropriate. The review of the asset lives and residual values of properties and equipment takes into consideration the plans of the business and levels of expenditure incurred on an ongoing basis to maintain the property and equipment in a fit and proper state for their ongoing use at hospitals and the forecast timing of disposal.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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4.8 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-zakat discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

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

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized as income immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

4.9 Leases

The Group assess whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of the contract. For all such lease arrangements the Group recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities except for the short term leases and leases of low value assets as follows:

Right-of-use Assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease Liabilities

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.9 Leases (Continued)

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-value Assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of commercial buildings, accommodations and offices (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of commercial buildings, accommodations and offices that are considered of low value (i.e., below SR 20,000). 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.

4.10 Borrowing Costs

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

4.11 Financial Instruments

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

Recognition

A financial asset or financial liability is recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, which is generally on trade date.

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at amortized cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Fair value through profit or loss.

The classification depends on the Group's contractual terms of the financial assets cash flows. Financial liabilities are classified as those to be measured at amortized cost unless they are designated as those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). For assets and liabilities measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

Measurement

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition, plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss and other comprehensive income, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through the profit or loss are expensed in the consolidated statement of income or other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of the subsequent accounting periods. All other financial assets are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods, with any changes taken through the profit or loss or other comprehensive income (irrevocable election at the time of recognition).

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of income or other comprehensive income.

Offsetting

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

Impairment

For accounts receivables, the Group recognizes expected credit losses based on the simplified approach under IFRS 9. The simplified approach to the recognition of expected losses does not require the Group to track the changes in credit risk; rather, the Group recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired may include indications that a debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in profit or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and where observable data indicates that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

4.12 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term murabaha Islamic deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.13 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value with due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items, near to expiry items and damages. Cost is determined using the weighted average method.

Cost includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realizable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred on disposal.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.14 Provisions

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

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

4.15 Employees' End-of-Service Benefits

The Group operates a defined benefit plan for employees in accordance with Saudi Labor Law as defined by the conditions stated in the laws of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The plan is unfunded. The cost of providing the benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in consolidated statement of income on the defined benefit liability are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognized in consolidated statement of income on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognizes related restructuring costs

Interest expense is calculated by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit liability. The Group recognizes the following changes in the defined benefit obligation in the consolidated statement of income:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Interest expense.

4.16 Zakat and Value Added Tax (VAT)

Zakat is provided for in accordance with Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA") regulations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Zakat provision is estimated and charged to the consolidated statement of income. Any differences in the estimations is recorded when the final assessment is approved at which time the provision is adjusted.

Zakat is calculated on a consolidated basis for the Company and its 100% legally owned subsidiaries since 31 December 2009. Accordingly, the Company and its 100% legally owned subsidiaries are considered as a single entity for the purposes of Zakat calculation. As for the subsidiaries which are less than 100% owned by the Company, Zakat is calculated on a standalone basis.

The subsidiary registered in free zone - Dubai, United Arab Emirates and the branch in the Kingdom of Bahrain, are not subject to any Zakat or taxation.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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Expenses, and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT, except:

- When the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable; and/or
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included.

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

4.17 New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

The Group applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (unless otherwise stated). The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

The new standard had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments to IAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgments to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments had no impact on the Group's disclosures of accounting policies, nor the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Group's financial statements.

Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

4.18 Standards Issued but not yet Effective

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

Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 to specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. Earlier application is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

4.18 Standards Issued but not yet Effective (Continued)

Amendments to IAS 1:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020 and October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument, would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed.

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

5. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates, Assumptions

5.1 Estimates and Assumptions

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

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared.

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

Revenue Recognition

The application of IFRS 15 has required management to make the following judgments::

- Satisfaction of performance obligations

The Group is required to assess each of its contracts with patients to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognizing revenue.

- Determination of transaction prices

The Group is required to determine the transaction price in respect of each of its agreements with customers (mainly insurance companies). In making such judgment the Group assess the impact of any variable consideration in the contract, due to insurance claims discount or any other variable items, the existence of any significant financing component in the contract and any non-cash consideration in the contract.

- Transfer of control in contracts with customers

In case where the Group determines that performance obligation are satisfied at a point in time, revenue is recognized when services or control over the assets that is subject of contract is transferred to the patients.

Allowance for Expected Credit Losses

For accounts receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach. To measure the expected credit losses, receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. Expected loss rates were derived from published default rates and historical information of the Group and are adjusted to reflect the expected future outcome which also incorporates forward looking information for macroeconomic factors such as inflation and gross domestic product growth rate.

Employees' End-of-Service Benefits

The cost of employees' defined benefit obligation and other post-employment benefits are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, and mortality rates. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flows ("DCF") model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Useful lives of Property and Equipment

The useful life of each of the Group's items of property and equipment is estimated based on the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use. Such estimation is based on a collective assessment of practices of similar businesses, internal technical evaluation, experience with similar assets and application of judgment as to when the assets become available for use and the commencement of the depreciation charge.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

5. Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates, Assumptions (Continued)

5.1 Estimates and Assumptions (Continued)

The estimated useful life of each asset is reviewed periodically and updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the asset. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the amounts and timing of recorded expenses brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above. A reduction in the estimated useful life of any item of property and equipment would increase the recorded operating expenses and decrease non-current assets.

Provision for Inventories

Inventories are held at the lower of cost or net realizable value. When inventories become slow moving or obsolete or near to expiry or damages, an estimate is made for their fair value. For individually significant amounts this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are slow moving or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on anticipated selling prices.

Fair value Measurement of Financial Instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

5.2 Critical Judgments in Applying Accounting Standards

The following critical Judgments have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Component Parts of Property and Equipment

The Group's assets, classified within property and equipment, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their economic useful lives. When determining the economic useful life of an asset, it is broken down into significant component parts such that each significant component part is depreciated separately.

Judgments is required in ascertaining the significant components of a larger asset, and while defining the significance of a component, management considers quantitative materiality of the component part as well as qualitative factors such as difference in useful life as compared to related asset, its pattern of consumption and its replacement cycle/maintenance schedule.

Determination of Control and Significant Influence

Management's Judgments In Assessing Control Over Consolidated Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all investees over which the Group has control. The Group's management considers that the Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the investees.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has equal or less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all other relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including any contractual and other such arrangements which may affect the activities which impact investees' return.

The determination about whether the Group has power thus depends on such relevant activities, the way decisions about the relevant activities are made and the rights the Group has, in relation to the investees.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

In certain cases where the Group owns less than 50% of voting rights, it may still be the single largest partner with presence on the governing body giving it power to direct relevant activities of the investees, whereby the other shareholders individually do not hold sufficient voting rights and power to overrule the Group's directions. There is no prior instance of other shareholders collaborating to exercise their votes collectively or to out-Vote the Group.

The management has considered the integration of all such investees (where the Group has equal or less than a majority of the voting rights) within the Group structure and located in cities in KSA, the ability of the Group to impact variable returns of the investees through the provision of various key services to such investees, the relationship of the Group with other entities which may impact returns of investees, appointment of certain key management personnel and various other such factors.

Significant Judgments in Determining the Lease term of Contracts with Renewal Options

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Group has the option, under some of its leases to lease the assets for additional terms of 5 to 15 years. The Group applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy).

6. Segment Information

Operating segments is determined based on the Group's internal reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM uses underlying income as reviewed at monthly Executive Committee and Performance meetings as the key measure of the segments' results as it reflects the segments' performance for the period under evaluation. Revenue and segment profit is a consistent measure within the Group.

The identified key segments are Hospitals / Healthcare Facilities, Pharmacies and HMG Solutions / Others (which includes IT support services, laboratory services, home healthcare services, medical equipments maintenance, revenue cycle management and real estate). The segment results (gross profit) for the year ended 31 December 2023 and the reconciliation of the segment measures to the respective statutory items included in the consolidated financial information are as follows:

SR' million	Hospitals / Healthcare Facilities	Pharmacies	HMG Solutions / Others	Total
For the year ended 31 December 2023				
Revenue	7,318	1,991	199	9,508
Gross profit	2,561	626	83	3,270
As at 31 December 2023				
Total assets	12,042	488	3,268	15,798
Total liabilities	7,457	632	943	9,032

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

6. Segment Information (Continued)

SR' million	Hospitals / Healthcare Facilities	Pharmacies	HMG Solutions / Others	Total
For the year ended 31 December 2022				
Revenue	6,298	1,724	289	8,311
Gross profit	2,097	544	107	2,748
As at 31 December 2022				
Total assets	9,003	420	3,161	12,584
Total liabilities	5,194	558	726	6,478

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Short-term murabaha Islamic deposits with banks	2,082,731,721	2,226,866,752
Cash at banks	522,317,236	513,556,296
Cash on hand	15,331,525	6,565,957
	2,620,380,482	2,746,989,005

8. Accounts Receivable

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Accounts receivable	1,103,233,034	1,025,130,931
Less: allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL")	(400,109,935)	(283,417,428)
	703,123,099	741,713,503

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses is as follows:

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
At the beginning of the year	283,417,428	180,668,016
Charge for the year (note 22)	241,023,851	197,847,275
Write-off during the year	(124,331,344)	(95,097,863)
At the end of the year	400,109,935	283,417,428

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

As of 31 December, the ageing analysis of unimpaired trade receivables is as follows:

	Total SR	Less than one year SR	Greater than one year SR
31 December 2023	703,123,099	625,019,999	78,103,100
31 December 2022	741,713,503	709,714,734	31,998,769

Unimpaired receivables are expected, on the basis of past experience, to be fully recoverable. As at 31 December 2023 the allowance for expected credit losses reached SR 400,109,935 (as at 31 December 2022: SR 283,417,428).

As at 31 December 2023, approximately 90% of the Group's accounts receivable's balance was due from various governmental and insurance entities (31 December 2022: SR 94%).

The Group's credit terms require receivables to be repaid within 30-90 days of the claim date depending on the type of customer, which is in line with healthcare industry. Due to short credit period offered to customers, a significant amount of accounts receivable are neither past due nor impaired.

9. Prepayments and Other Assets

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Prepaid expenses	162,007,556	109,268,429
Advances to employees	29,210,789	25,564,968
Advances to suppliers and contractors	26,501,800	5,095,196
Value Added Tax	16,369,830	-
Others	37,183,608	41,451,927
	271,273,583	181,380,520

10. Inventories

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Inventories	566,641,747	507,538,436
Less: provision for inventories	(23,582,365)	(17,145,521)
	543,059,382	490,392,915

Cost of inventories recognized in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2023 amounted to SR 2,165,580,121 (2022: SR 1,931,769,783).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

11. Investments in Associates

The Group investment in associates comprise of:

- 50% interest in Dr. Abdulaziz Ibrahim Al Ajaji Dental Clinic Group Company ("Ajaji Dental"), a Saudi limited liability company registered in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under commercial registration no. 1010218565 dated 6 Ramadan 1434H (corresponding to 14 July 2013). Ajaji Dental objectives include specialized medical complexes, medical operation of medical complexes and day surgery centers.
- 40% interest in Wrass for Operation and Maintenance Company ("Wrass O&M"), previously "Serco Saudi Services Company", a Saudi limited liability company registered in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under commercial registration no. 1010242254 dated 17 Ramadan 1434H (corresponding to 25 July 2013). Wrass objectives include maintenance services within facilities, general cleaning of buildings, exterior cleaning of buildings, specialized cleaning activities for buildings. On 17 May 2023, the Group acquired the remaining 60% of Wrass for Operation and Maintenance Company to become 100% owned. The acquisition of Wrass was done at fair value (Note 3).
- 25% interest in Tamkeen Human Resources Company ("Tamkeen"), a Saudi Closed Joint Stock company registered in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under commercial registration no. 1010451749 dated 23 Ramadan 1439H (corresponding to 7 June 2018). Tamkeen objectives include recruit workers and providing labor services in relation to domestic workers and employment for public and private sectors and local contracting.
- 40% interest in Eraf Medical company ("Eraf"), a Saudi limited liability company registered in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under commercial registration no. 1010866144 dated 14 Shaban 1444H (corresponding to 6 March 2023). Eraf objectives include home healthcare services centers.

The Group's interest in its associates is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. The financial information of the associates are not material at the Group level therefore, summarized financial information of the associates have not been presented.

During the year, the movement of investments in associates is as follows:

	Opening balance SR	Addition / adjustment SR	Share of income SR	Dividends SR	Ending balance SR
2023					
Ajaji Dental	39,057,570	-	7,021,387	(4,800,000)	41,278,957
Wrass O&M	8,385,147	(371,611)	1,558	(8,015,094)	-
Tamkeen	139,556,393	-	15,373,686	-	154,930,079
Eraf	-	1,600,000	(219,532)	-	1,380,468
Total	186,999,110	1,228,389	22,177,099	(12,815,094)	197,589,504
2022					
Ajaji Dental	33,205,558	-	5,852,012	-	39,057,570
Wrass O&M	8,152,851	-	232,296	-	8,385,147
Tamkeen	-	126,035,354	13,521,039	-	139,556,393
Total	41,358,409	126,035,354	19,605,347	-	186,999,110

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

12. Property and Equipment

Amounts in Saudi Riyals	Land, Buildings and leasehold improvements	Medical and general equipment	Motor vehicles and ambulances	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Right of use Assets	Capital work-in-progress*	Total
Cost							
At 1 January 2022	5,309,653,992	1,339,879,097	13,144,692	606,711,928	426,985,179	970,106,311	8,666,481,199
Additions	290,142,014	79,634,333	1,574,800	35,588,860	100,761,318	1,109,692,070	1,617,393,395
Disposals/transfers	2,434,021	(5,024,531)	484,000	38,077,004	(43,346,683)	(47,528,627)	(54,904,816)
At 31 December 2022	5,602,230,027	1,414,488,899	15,203,492	680,377,792	484,399,814	2,032,269,754	10,228,969,778
Acquisition of subsidiary	563,633	63,389	-	36,790	1,730,954	-	2,394,766
Additions	385,515,593	120,189,494	358,344	43,561,179	46,645,200	2,997,070,657	3,593,340,467
Disposals/transfers	202,841,814	71,642,733	-	(21,469,932)	(47,661,985)	(278,440,027)	(73,087,397)
At 31 December 2023	6,191,151,067	1,606,384,515	15,561,836	702,505,829	485,113,983	4,750,900,384	13,751,617,614

Depreciation

At 1 January 2022	597,351,524	849,053,940	8,859,305	427,099,329	131,538,208	-	2,013,902,306
Charge for the year	93,189,554	108,334,632	789,728	57,456,023	49,452,871	-	309,222,808
Disposals/transfers	(83,544)	(6,398,337)	(19,877)	(1,789,278)	(22,506,973)	-	(30,798,009)
At 31 December 2022	690,457,534	950,990,235	9,629,156	482,766,074	158,484,106	-	2,292,327,105
Acquisition of subsidiary	563,633	52,668	-	36,790	1,630,808	-	2,283,899
Charge for the year	95,951,114	105,579,605	862,106	60,173,235	50,112,440	-	312,678,500
Disposals/transfers	36,218,932	13,913,859	-	(31,528,881)	(42,664,019)	5,772,702	(18,287,407)
At 31 December 2023	823,191,213	1,070,536,367	10,491,262	511,447,218	167,563,335	5,772,702	2,589,002,097

Net book value

At 31 December 2023	5,367,959,854	535,848,148	5,070,574	191,058,611	317,550,648	4,745,127,682	11,162,615,517
At 31 December 2022	4,911,772,493	463,498,664	5,574,336	197,611,718	325,915,708	2,032,269,754	7,936,642,673

*Capital work-in-progress represents cost incurred to date on different hospital projects of the Group.

** Property and equipment include land, building and medical equipment amounting to the extent of SR 627,254,500 (2022: SR 627,254,500) pledged against the loans obtained from the Ministry of Finance (note 28).

The depreciation charge has been allocated in the consolidated statement of income as follows:

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Cost of revenue	259,335,979	260,102,107
General and administrative expenses (note 23)	50,481,265	45,886,140
Selling and marketing expenses (note 22)	2,861,256	3,234,561
	312,678,500	309,222,808

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

13. Accounts Payable

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Accounts payable*	1,015,644,542	872,968,199
Contractors' payables and retentions	264,800,742	88,351,237
	1,280,445,284	961,319,436

*Included in the accounts payable are balances payable to related parties amounting to SR 76,803,964 (2022: SR 57,318,348).

14. Related Party Disclosures

Related parties represent shareholders, Directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management.

Related Party Transactions

Significant transactions and balances with related parties in the ordinary course of business which are included in the consolidated financial statements are summarized as follows:

Nature of transaction	Related party	Relationship	2023 SR	2022 SR
Capital work-in-progress	Masah Contracting Company	Affiliate	503,168,994	414,682,581
Capital work-in-progress	Namara Specialist Establishment for Trading	Affiliate	1,320,458	-
Purchases and services	Rawafed Al Seha International Company	Affiliate	56,477,527	33,809,710
Revenue	Dr. Abdulaziz Ibrahim Ajaji Dental Clinics Company	Associate	62,575,773	55,041,582
Purchases and services	Members of the Board of Directors	Affiliates	88,995,091	33,886,323

Compensation of Key Management Personnel of The Group

Key management personnel of the Group comprise of the Board of Directors and key members of management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Short-term employee benefits	13,680,000	11,480,000
Post-employment and medical benefits	1,140,000	956,667
Board of Directors and its committees remuneration	2,671,500	2,969,500
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	17,491,500	15,406,167

The board of directors has also approved during 2023 remuneration to senior executives for the year ended on 31 of December 2022 by SR 26.6 million.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

15. Accruals and Other Liabilities

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Accrued employees' salaries and benefits*	1,256,909,208	915,342,079
Accrued expenses	188,034,498	136,115,139
Deferred revenues and Advances	79,791,529	50,749,564
Nphies Fee	77,837,935	52,400,437
Due to government parties	71,700,501	63,865,225
Interest payable	18,698,618	12,580,651
Current portion of government grant (note 17)	5,736,326	5,554,128
Others	4,661,198	10,868,957
	1,703,369,813	1,247,476,180

The Employees' salaries, wages and other related benefits has been allocated in the consolidated statement of income as follows:

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Cost of revenue	3,336,778,489	2,905,583,279
General and administrative expenses (note 23)	389,919,517	380,699,506
Selling and marketing expenses (note 22)	96,709,409	74,704,178
	3,823,407,415	3,360,986,963

16. Zakat Payable

The Group's Zakat provision for the year ended 31 December 2023 amounted to SR 126,093,406 (2022: SR 107,707,925) which is charged to the consolidated statement of income in accordance with the ZATCA regulations.

a. Zakat Base

The principal elements of the Zakat base are as follows:

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Shareholders' equity	4,931,623,832	4,610,383,500
Non-current assets and others	(10,094,837,018)	(7,719,546,116)
Non-current liabilities and others	7,427,174,607	5,248,852,264
Adjusted net income	2,716,383,899	2,096,610,693
Zakat base	4,980,345,320	4,236,300,341

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

16. Zakat Payable (Continued)

b. Zakat Provision

The movement in Zakat provision is as follows:

	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Balance at the beginning of the year	169,722,113	131,383,111
Charge for the year	126,093,406	107,707,925
Prior years final assessment	(57,577,073)	-
Paid during the year	(60,886,595)	(69,368,923)
Acquisition of subsidiary	110,159	-
Balance at the end of the year	177,462,010	169,722,113

c. Zakat Status

The following table summarizes the zakat status for the Group and its subsidiaries on reporting date:

Zakat Status	Company ownership %	Zakat return filed up to	Zakat Certificate received up to	Final Zakat assessment received up to
Consolidated zakat returns for the Company and its subsidiaries	100	2022	2022	2022
Sehat Al Sharq Medical Limited Company	50	2022	2022	2020
Gharb Jeddah Hospital Company	50	2022	2022	2022
Al Wosta Medical Limited Company	50	2022	2022	2022
Wrass for Operation and Maintenance Company*	100	2022	2022	2018

*On 17 May 2023, the Group acquired the remaining 60% of "Wrass for Operation and Maintenance Company", previously "Serco Saudi Services Company", to become 100% owned and it has been added to the consolidated zakat return during the year ended 31 December 2023.

17. Government Grant

The movement of the government grant during the year ended December 31 is shown as follows:

	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
As at 1 January	65,891,979	71,220,392
Amortised during the year	(5,554,129)	(5,328,413)
	60,337,850	65,891,979
Current	5,736,326	5,554,128
Non-current	54,601,524	60,337,851
	60,337,850	65,891,979

The grant represents the difference between the fair value and carrying value of the interest free loans obtained from Ministry of Finance to fund the construction of the new hospital and the purchase of medical and non-medical equipment. The conditions and contingencies included in the grant have been met.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

18. Employees' End-of-Service Benefits

a. Net Defined Benefit Expense Recognized in Profit or Loss

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Current service cost	120,586,737	110,163,574
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	25,129,843	16,434,951
Net defined benefit expense	145,716,580	126,598,525

b. Changes in the Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation:

	SR
Employees' end-of-service benefits as at 1 January 2022	489,135,445
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	16,434,951
Current service cost	110,163,574
Actuarial gain on the defined benefit obligation recognized in OCI	(27,139,586)
Benefits paid	(70,453,285)
Employees' end-of-service benefits as at 31 December 2022	518,141,099
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	25,129,843
Current service cost	120,586,737
Actuarial loss on the defined benefit obligation recognized in OCI	5,893,526
Benefits paid	(42,435,827)
Acquisition of subsidiary	5,187,604
Employees' end-of-service benefits as at 31 December 2023	632,502,982

c. Significant Assumptions

	31 December 2023 %	31 December 2022 %
Discount rate	4.85	4.85
Future salary increases	4.00	3.00

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

18. Employees' End-of-Service Benefits (Continued)

Sensitive Analysis:

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for salary change assumption on the defined benefit obligation as at 31 December 2023:

31 December 2023	Sensitivity level	Change in assumption	Base value SR	Impact on employees' end-of-service benefits	
				Increase in assumption SR	Decrease in assumption SR
	Discount rate	1%	632,502,982	604,841,406	661,928,287
	Future salary increases	1%	632,502,982	656,175,679	609,621,542

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation because of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

19. Issued and Paid-up Share Capital

The Company's authorised, issued and paid-up share capital comprise of 350,000,000 shares of SR 10 each amounting to SR 3,500,000,000.

20. Statutory Reserve

In accordance with Saudi Regulations for Companies and the Group's bylaws, the Company is establishing the statutory reserve by appropriation of 10% of the annual net profit until the reserve is equal to 30% of share capital. This statutory reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders currently.

21. Dividend Distribution

During the year 2023, the Board of Directors announced the recommendation to distribute interim dividends of SR 1,435,000,000 at SR 4.10 per share (representing 41.00% of the nominal value of the share), based on the authorization to distribute interim dividends to the shareholders, quarterly or semi-annually, for the fiscal year 2022, which was granted to the Board of Directors by the Ordinary General Assembly which was held on Monday 17 Ramadan 1443H (corresponding to 18 April 2022), and based on the authorization to distribute interim dividends to the shareholders, quarterly or semi-annually, for the fiscal year 2023 which was granted to the Board of Directors by the Ordinary General Assembly which was held on Monday 19 Ramadan 1444H (corresponding to 10 April 2023), as follows:

- On 18 February 2023, the Board of Directors announced the recommendation to distribute interim dividends of SR 325,500,000 at SR (0.93) only ninety-three halala per share (representing 9.3% of the nominal value of the share) for the 4th quarter of 2022. (This was approved by the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on 19 Ramadan 1444H (corresponding to 10 April 2023).
- On 6 May 2023, the Board of Directors announced the recommendation to distribute interim dividends of SR 350,000,000 at SR (1) only one riyal per share (representing 10% of the nominal value of the share) for the 1st quarter of 2023.
- On 5 August 2023, the Board of Directors announced the recommendation to distribute interim dividends of SR 350,000,000 at SR (1) only one riyal per share (representing 10% of the nominal value of the share) for the 2nd quarter of 2023.
- On 28 October 2023, the Board of Directors announced the recommendation to distribute interim dividends of SR 409,500,000 at SR (1.17) only one riyal and seventeen halala per share (representing 11.7% of the nominal value of the share) for the 3rd quarter of 2023.

Total interim distributed dividends for the periods of first quarter, second quarter, and third quarter of the year 2023 is SAR 1,109,500,000, at SAR 3.17 per share (representing 31.70% of the nominal value of the share) and will be endorsed in the Company's upcoming general assembly meeting.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

The interim dividends that were distributed during the year ending on 31 December 2022 were approved at the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on 19 Ramadan 1444AH (corresponding to 10 April 2023).

22. Selling and Marketing Expenses

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Allowance for expected credit losses (note 8)	241,023,851	197,847,275
Employees' salaries, wages and other related benefits	96,709,409	74,704,178
Promotion and advertisement	35,724,347	32,818,276
Depreciation (note 12)	2,861,256	3,234,561
Others	26,381,427	16,175,185
	402,700,290	324,779,475

23. General and Administrative Expenses

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Employees' salaries, wages and other related benefits	389,919,517	380,699,506
Remuneration and incentive	132,671,501	125,969,503
Depreciation (note 12)	50,481,265	45,886,140
Fees and subscriptions	26,329,466	23,634,779
Licenses and government fees	20,399,432	18,556,953
Repair and maintenance	16,230,091	15,463,611
Consultation and professional fees	16,010,954	11,534,952
Housekeeping	15,518,931	15,027,215
Utilities and communication	14,614,048	14,908,362
Bank charges and commissions	13,790,499	11,538,027
Rent	12,458,183	10,126,439
Travel expenses	7,854,218	5,399,536
Others	55,420,757	44,123,390
	771,698,862	722,868,413

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

24. Finance Costs

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Related to long-term loan	52,234,212	39,598,584
Related to lease liability	17,872,411	9,758,161
	70,106,623	49,356,745

25. Other Income

	For the year ended	
	31 December 2023 SR	31 December 2022 SR
Islamic Murabaha (Time deposit and Sukuk)	82,130,655	40,718,511
HRDF receipts	35,258,046	27,364,747
Rental income	16,779,824	21,528,074
Others	(11,901,006)	36,309,839
	122,267,519	125,921,171

26. Earnings per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing the income for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is the same as the regular or basic earnings per share as the Group does not have any convertible securities or diluted instruments to exercise.

The following table reflects the income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	2023 SR	2022 SR
Income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	2,046,013,922	1,650,750,047
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	350,000,000	350,000,000
<i>Basic and diluted earnings per share from income for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent</i>	5.85	4.72

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

27. Commitments and Contingencies

Capital Commitments

The Group has capital commitment mainly for both expansions and projects under construction, as follows:

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Capital commitments	2,345,900,732	1,657,031,773

Letter of Credits and Guarantees

The Group has guarantees related to, as follows:

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Letters of credit	368,306,534	234,820,228
Letters of guarantee	61,306,129	78,496,871
	429,612,663	313,317,099

28. Financial Assets and Liabilities

28.1 Long-term Borrowings

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Current-portion of loans and borrowings:		
Loans from local banks (i)	61,835,713	123,671,425
Loans from Ministry of Finance (ii)	34,203,406	43,979,874
	96,039,119	167,651,299
Non-current portion of loans and borrowings:		
Loans from local banks (i)	4,495,028,553	2,688,699,978
Loans from Ministry of Finance (ii)	315,235,587	343,884,858
	4,810,264,140	3,032,584,836

i) Loans from Local Banks

The Group is financed through Islamic facilities in the form of long-term and short-term loans (Murabaha / Tawarruq) from local banks. These facilities are subject to commission rates based on Saudi Arabia Interbank Offered Rate "SAIBOR" plus an agreed margin. The facilities are secured by corporate promissory notes.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

28. Financial Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

28.1 Long-term Borrowings (Continued)

Aggregate maturities of loans from local banks are as follows:

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Within one year	61,835,713	123,671,425
After one year but not more than five years	1,985,793,198	1,249,569,385
More than five years	2,509,235,355	1,439,130,593
	4,556,864,266	2,812,371,403

ii) Loans from Ministry of Finance (MoF)

The Group's long-term financing includes MoF non-interest bearing loans to finance the capital expenditures related to the Company and its subsidiaries. The loan repayment instalments are settled on equal yearly installments. Certain assets are pledged against the loans obtained from the MoF (note 12).

Aggregate maturities of loans from MoF are as follows:

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Within one year	34,203,406	43,979,874
After one year but not more than five years	114,308,835	122,679,857
More than five years	200,926,752	221,205,001
	349,438,993	387,864,732

28.2 Lease Liabilities

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Balance at the beginning of the year	321,220,145	291,830,793
Additions during the year	46,645,200	100,761,318
Disposal, net	(5,093,127)	(18,691,060)
Payments	(85,657,342)	(52,680,906)
Balance at the end of the year	277,114,876	321,220,145

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

Following is the aggregate maturities of lease liabilities:

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Within one year	51,325,964	53,848,894
After one year but not more than five years	121,207,803	159,106,491
More than five years	177,022,247	186,578,050
	349,556,014	399,533,435

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Future minimum lease payment	349,556,014	399,533,435
Less: un-amortised finance costs	(72,441,138)	(78,313,290)
Present value of minimum lease payment	277,114,876	321,220,145
Less: current-portion of lease payment	(41,844,787)	(44,142,088)
	235,270,089	277,078,057

Majority of the lease contracts relate to leased buildings for the Group's employee accommodation, in addition to administrative offices lease contracts.

28.3 Risk Management

The Group's principal financial liabilities mainly comprise long-term loans, accounts payable, amounts due to related parties, accruals and other liabilities and zakat payable. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's senior management review the policies and procedures to ensure that all the financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. The Group does not engage into hedging activities.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below:

Market Risk

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

Commission Rate Risk

Commission rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the market commission rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market commission rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term borrowings and short-term murabaha Islamic deposits with floating commission rates. The Group manages its exposure to commission rate risk by continuously monitoring movements in commission rates.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

28. Financial Assets and Liabilities (Continued)

28.3 Risk Management (Continued)

The Group analysis its commission rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Various scenarios are simulated taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing. Based on these scenarios, the Group calculates the impact on profit and loss of defined markup shift. For each simulation, the same markup rate shift is used for all currencies. The scenarios are run only for liabilities that represent the major markup-bearing positions. The Group is not exposed to any significant commission rate risk.

Currency Risk

It is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's transactions are principally in Saudi Riyals and US Dollars. As the Saudi Riyal is pegged to US Dollar, the Group does not have significant exposure to currency risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents, short-term murabaha Islamic deposits and accounts receivables as follows:

	As at 31 December 2023 SR	As at 31 December 2022 SR
Accounts receivable	703,123,099	741,713,503
Short-term murabaha Islamic deposits with banks	2,082,731,721	2,226,866,752
Cash at banks	522,317,236	513,556,296
	3,308,172,056	3,482,136,551

Accounts Receivable

Receivables credit risk is managed subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control defined to mitigate the credit risk. Receivables of the Group comprise primarily of Insurance Companies, Government and its related ministries and others. The Group seeks to manage its credit risk by setting credit limits, credit period by monitoring outstanding receivables and ensuring close follow-ups. The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment terms and conditions are offered. The credit terms are extended to customers where the Group does not expect any inability to pay.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on actual historical data. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to receivables as low, as its customers are located mainly in Saudi Arabia, and minor portion of customers in GCC.

Short-term Murabaha Islamic Deposits with Banks and Cash at Banks

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institution is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. The Group seeks to manage its credit risk with respect to banks by only dealing with reputable banks. At the reporting date, no significant concentration of credit risk were identified by the management.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to realize financial assets quickly at an amount close to its fair value. The Group manages its liquidity risk by monitoring working capital and cash flow requirements on regular basis.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

The management has developed policies and practices to manage liquidity risk in accordance with the risk tolerance and to ensure that the Group maintains sufficient liquidity. Senior management continuously reviews information on the Group's liquidity developments.

The Group has established a robust mechanism for its cash management ensuring the best use of available cash resources. This requires organising the collection and disbursement systems in such a way as to maximise the investment of idle funds through short-term murabaha Islamic deposits while limiting the borrowings of funds and ensuring availability of the facilities to run its operations.

The Group's terms of sales and services require amounts to be paid within 30 to 60 days of the date of submitting the invoice. Trade payables are normally settled within 60 to 120 days of the date of purchase.

The table below summarizes the maturities of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December, based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates:

As at 31 December 2023	On demand SR	Within one year SR	One to five years SR	More than five years SR	Total SR
Long-term loans	-	96,039,119	2,100,102,033	2,710,162,107	4,906,303,259
Accounts payable	1,280,445,284	-	-	-	1,280,445,284
Accruals and other liabilities	1,703,369,813	-	-	-	1,703,369,813
Lease liability	-	51,325,964	121,207,803	177,022,247	349,556,014
	2,983,815,097	147,365,083	2,221,309,836	2,887,184,354	8,239,674,370

As at 31 December 2022	On demand SR	Within one year SR	One to five years SR	More than five years SR	Total SR
Long-term loans	-	167,651,299	1,372,249,242	1,660,335,594	3,200,236,135
Accounts payable	961,319,436	-	-	-	961,319,436
Accruals and other liabilities	1,247,476,180	-	-	-	1,247,476,180
Lease liability	-	53,848,894	159,106,491	186,578,050	399,533,435
	2,208,795,616	221,500,193	1,531,355,733	1,846,913,644	5,808,565,186

29. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2023

30. Fair Values

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities consist of long-term loans, accounts payable, accruals and other liabilities and zakat payable.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair values of financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values at reporting date largely.

31. Subsequent Events

In the opinion of management, no significant subsequent events have occurred subsequent since 31 December 2023 that would have a material impact on the financial position or financial performance of the Group.

32. Approval of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023 were approved for issuance by the Board of Directors on 7 Shaban 1445 H (corresponding to 17 February 2024).