TAAJEER FINANCE LEASE COMPANY
(A SAUDI CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT

FOR THE THREE-MONTH AND NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

To the shareholders

Taajeer Finance Lease Company

(a Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed statement of financial position of Taajeer Finance Lease Company (a Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company) ("the Company") as at 30 September 2019, the related interim condensed statement of comprehensive income for the three-month and nine-month periods then ended, and the interim condensed statements of changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the nine-month period then ended and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim condensed financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim condensed financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 '*Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*' as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A review of interim condensed financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of the persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Baker Tilly MKM & Co.
Certified Public Accountants

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TAAJEER FINANCE LEASE COMPANY
(A SAUDI CLOSED JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE THREE-MONTH AND NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

		For the three-month period ended		***For the nine-month period ended***	
	Note	***30 September 2019***	*30 September 2018*	***30 September 2019***	*30 September 2018*
		SR	*SR*	***SR***	*SR*
Finance income	**4**	**9,668,672**	13,088,584	**27,719,491**	27,704,373
Finance costs	**7**	**(2,671,422)**	(1,464,564)	**(7,046,667)**	(4,059,112)
Net finance income		**6,997,250**	11,624,020	**20,672,824**	23,645,261
Fee income		**1,308,737**	683,788	**3,906,014**	2,846,947
Insurance reimbursed/(paid), net		**223,585**	3,700,904	**5,374,567**	7,371,055
Rebate on purchase of vehicles		**28,843**	2,320,581	**1,222,750**	3,590,170
Net gain on securitization of receivables	**4**	**14,006,304**	-	**35,328,073**	-
Other operating income		**462,050**	1,065,821	**1,275,794**	1,463,718
Total operating income		**23,026,769**	19,395,114	**67,780,022**	38,917,151
Selling and distribution expenses		**(2,852,914)**	(2,708,248)	**(8,425,882)**	(8,333,887)
General and administrative expenses		**(5,993,273)**	(3,357,708)	**(17,423,427)**	(11,534,642)
Reversal / (impairment) of net investment in finance lease	**4**	**(3,119,933)**	(6,988,618)	**(5,570,589)**	(18,365,590)
Other operating expenses		**(256,700)**	(376,099)	**(734,601)**	(563,754)
Total operating expenses		**(12,222,820)**	(13,430,673)	**(32,154,499)**	(38,797,873)
Net operating profit / (loss)		**10,803,949**	5,964,441	**35,625,523**	119,278
Government grant income	**7**	**438,620**	-	**695,924**	-
Net change in deferred consideration receivables	**4**	**271,699**	-	**652,017**	-
Net change in net servicing liability	**4**	**1,412,038**	-	**3,199,637**	-
Profit for the period before zakat		**12,926,306**	5,964,441	**40,173,101**	119,278
Zakat	**8**	**(1,292,630)**	-	**(4,509,684)**	-
Profit for the period		**11,633,676**	5,964,441	**35,663,417**	119,278
Other comprehensive income for the period		**-**	-	**-**	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period		**11,633,676**	5,964,441	**35,663,417**	119,278

The attached notes form an integral part of these unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

		As at	
	Note	***30 September 2019***	*31 December 2018*
		SR	*SR*
ASSETS			
Cash and bank balances	**3**	**143,658,211**	16,200,846
Prepayments and other receivables		**19,367,585**	7,902,674
Due from a related party	**6**	**6,474,064**	5,818,095
Vehicles available for lease		**2,085,075**	1,595,024
Net investment in finance lease	**4**	**382,383,992**	421,877,947
Net deferred consideration receivable	**4**	**18,693,229**	-
Investment classified at FVTOCI		**892,850**	892,850
Property and equipment		**3,780,294**	2,057,628
Intangibles		**4,105,883**	3,624,418
TOTAL ASSETS		**581,441,183**	459,969,482
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Trade payables	**5**	**63,350,650**	38,784,630
Due to related parties	**6**	**82,497,887**	127,861,500
Zakat payable	**8**	**4,368,692**	-
Net servicing liability	**4**	**12,821,576**	-
Long-term loans	**7**	**203,562,939**	114,888,258
Unearned government grant	**7**	**542,610**	-
Employee termination benefits		**1,119,270**	920,952
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**368,263,624**	282,455,340
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital		**200,000,000**	200,000,000
Statutory reserve		**140,991**	140,991
Retained earnings / (losses)		**13,036,568**	(22,626,849)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**213,177,559**	177,514,142
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**581,441,183**	459,969,482

The attached notes form an integral part of these unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

	Share capital	**Statutory reserve**	***Retained earnings / (losses)***	***Total***
	SR	***SR***	***SR***	***SR***
For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2019:				
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**200,000,000**	**140,991**	**(22,626,849)**	**177,514,142**
Profit for the period	**-**	**-**	**35,663,417**	**35,663,417**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**		**35,663,417**	**35,663,417**
Balance as at 30 September 2019	**200,000,000**	**140,991**	**13,036,568**	**213,177,559**
For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2018:				
Balance as at 31 December 2017	100,000,000	-	(20,501,428)	79,498,572
Impact of initial adoption of IFRS 9	-	-	(3,394,346)	(3,394,346)
Restated balance as at 1 January 2018	100,000,000	-	(23,895,774)	76,104,226
Profit for the period	-	-	119,278	119,278
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	119,278	119,278
Issue of share capital	100,000,000	-	-	100,000,000
Balance as at 30 September 2018	200,000,000	-	(23,776,496)	176,223,504

The attached notes form an integral part of these unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

	Note	*For the nine-month period ended*	
		30 September 2019	*30 September 2018*
		SR	*SR*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit for the period		**35,663,417**	119,278
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Zakat expense		**4,509,684**	-
Impairment of net investment in finance lease	4	**5,570,589**	16,365,590
Finance costs		**7,046,667**	4,059,112
Depreciation and amortization		**1,312,146**	780,422
Employee termination benefits incurred		**326,583**	377,387
Government grant income		**(695,924)**	-
Net gain on securitization of receivables	4	**(35,328,073)**	-
Net change in deferred consideration receivables		**(652,017)**	-
Net change in net servicing liability		**(3,199,637)**	-
		14,553,435	23,701,789
Changes in working capital:			
Prepayments and other receivables		**(11,464,911)**	(3,414,086)
Net investment in finance lease	4	**67,231,440**	(153,489,771)
Due from related party		**(655,969)**	(6,606,137)
Vehicles available for lease		**(490,051)**	63,023
Long term loan, net	7	**89,587,013**	94,201,410
Trade payables		**23,741,426**	(42,309,428)
Due to related parties		**(45,363,613)**	(6,398,670)
Cash from operations		**137,138,770**	(94,251,870)
Zakat paid		**(140,992)**	-
Finance cost paid		**(5,895,871)**	(3,850,369)
Employee termination benefits paid		**(128,265)**	(14,175)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		**130,973,642**	(98,116,414)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment		**(2,438,224)**	(1,232,883)
Purchase of intangibles		**(1,078,053)**	(1,298,394)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(3,516,277)**	(2,531,277)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issue of share capital		**-**	100,000,000
Net cash from financing activities		**-**	100,000,000
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES		**127,457,365**	(647,691)
Cash and bank balances at the beginning of the period	3	**16,200,846**	7,509,461
CASH AND BANK BALANCES AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	3	**143,658,211**	6,861,770

The attached notes form an integral part of these unaudited interim condensed financial statements.

1 ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Taajeer Finance Lease Company (the "Company") is a Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company, registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under Commercial Registration number 4030289565 issued on 17 Sha'ban 1437H (corresponding to 24 May 2016).

The Company's head office is in Jeddah. The principal activity of the Company is to engage in the following business activities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

a) Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Financing
b) Finance leasing

On 29 Safar 1438H (corresponding to 29 November 2016), the Company received a license from Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA) to undertake both finance leasing and small and medium enterprises (SME) financing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under license number 46/AU/201611.

The Company is a subsidiary of Al Ahdaf Al Mumaizah Company Limited (the "Parent Company"). The ultimate parent of the Company is Taajeer Group ("Ultimate Parent"). Saudi shareholders own the Company, the Parent and the Ultimate Parent of the Company.

As at 30 September 2019, the Company operates through 6 branches (31 December 2018: 7 branches). The accompanying interim condensed financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of the Company and these branches.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

2.1 Basis of preparation

a) Basis of measurement
These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention using the accrual basis of accounting, except as indicated otherwise.

b) Functional and presentation currency
These financial statements have been presented in Saudi Riyal, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The interim condensed financial statements of the Company as at and for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 have been prepared using International Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” (IAS 34) as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

These interim condensed financial statements do not include all the information required for the annual financial statements.

The interim condensed financial statements may not be considered indicative of the expected results for the full year.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE (continued)

2.3 Significant accounting Judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's interim condensed financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that will 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 assets or liabilities 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 period, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the interim condensed financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Derecognition of securitized receivables
As explained in note 4, management exercises professional judgment in determining whether the purchase and agency agreement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of securitized lease receivables to the bank and whether such receivables should be derecognized accordingly.

Determination of net deferred consideration receivable
As also explained in note 4, in order to calculate the net deferred consideration receivable under the purchase and agency agreement, the Company uses assumptions to calculate the allowance for delinquent receivables and discounts for premature terminations of contracts based on historical trends which are updated periodically (at least once in a year or more frequently when needed) based on a change in circumstances which indicate that the historical rates may not be appropriate.

Impairment of financial assets
The measurement of impairment losses requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Company's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculation is an output of a complex model with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies.

Elements of the ECL model that are considered accounting estimates include:

- The Company's internal credit grading model, which assigns Probabilities of Default (PDs) to the individual pool of receivables;
- The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a Lifetime Expected Credit Loss (LTECL) basis and the qualitative assessment;
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs;
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels, and the effect on PDs; and
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL model.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE (continued)

2.4 Impact of changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these interim condensed financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018, except for the change in Zakat accounting policy and the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2019.

Change in Zakat accounting policy
The Company used to account for zakat charge directly in equity pursuant to the circular of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA) number 381000074519 dated 11 April 2017. The Company received an updated instruction from SAMA on 18 July 2019 which required all financial institutions to recognize zakat and income tax as per accounting standards endorsed by the Saudi Organization of Certified Public Accountants (SOCPA). SOCPA standard on zakat requires Companies to recognize zakat charge in profit or loss. Consequently, the Company changed its accounting policy for zakat in the second quarter of 2019 to comply with SOCPA zakat standard and retrospectively applied the new accounting policy.

The adoption of the new accounting policy for zakat did not result in any impact on the Company's profit for the year ended 31 December 2018 or shareholders' equity as at that date as no zakat was incurred before that date.

Adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2019
The Company applies, for the first time, IFRS 16 'Leases' that requires retrospective application. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. As required by IAS 34, the nature and effect of these changes are disclosed below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the interim condensed financial statements of the Company.

IFRS 16 - Leases
IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and it replaces IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transaction Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under IAS 17.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in IAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

The Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 January 2019. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient allowing the standard to be applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application. The Company also elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option ('short term leases'), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value ('low-value assets').

Although there is change in accounting policy, however, management assessed and concluded that there is no material impact on the amounts reported at transition to IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE (continued)

2.5 New accounting policies

Set out below are the new accounting policies of the Company as a result of changing the accounting policy for zakat and adoption of IFRS 16:

Zakat
The Company provide for zakat in accordance with the regulations of the General Authority of Zakat and Tax (GAZT). The provision is charged to the statement of profit or loss.

Uncertain Zakat positions
Differences that may arise at the finalization of an assessment are accounted for when the assessment is finalized with GAZT.

Right-of-use assets
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company 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 Company 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 Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company 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.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company 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 remeasured 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.

3 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	30 September 2019	*31 December 2018*
	SR	*SR*
Cash in hand	**330,686**	-
Bank balances	**143,327,525**	16,200,846
	143,658,211	16,200,846

4 NET INVESTMENT IN FINANCE LEASE

	30 September 2019	*31 December 2018*
	SR	*SR*
Gross investment in finance lease	**589,408,208**	665,206,077
Less: unearned finance income	**(182,422,156)**	(220,496,506)
	406,986,052	444,709,571
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(24,602,060)**	(22,831,624)
Net investment in finance lease	**382,383,992**	421,877,947

	30 September 2019			
	Gross investment	***Unearned finance income***	***Allowance for expected credit losses***	***Net investment***
	SR	***SR***	***SR***	***SR***
Current portion	**191,308,196**	**(69,886,600)**	**(16,247,743)**	**105,173,853**
Non-current portion	**398,100,012**	**(112,535,556)**	**(8,354,317)**	**277,210,139**
	589,408,208	**(182,422,156)**	**(24,602,060)**	**382,383,992**

	31 December 2018			
	Gross investment	*Unearned finance income*	*Allowance for expected credit losses*	*Net investment*
	SR	*SR*	*SR*	*SR*
Current portion	161,932,273	(69,956,341)	(22,383,097)	69,592,835
Non-current portion	503,273,804	(150,540,165)	(448,527)	352,285,112
	665,206,077	(220,496,506)	(22,831,624)	421,877,947

4.1 Movement in allowance for expected credit losses

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2019	*For the year ended 31 December 2018*
	SR	*SR*
At the beginning of the period / year	**22,831,624**	3,048,549
Impact of initial adoption of IFRS 9	**-**	3,394,346
Allowance related to derecognized receivables	**(3,800,153)**	-
Provided during the period / year	**5,570,589**	16,388,729
	24,602,060	22,831,624

4 NET INVESTMENT IN FINANCE LEASE (continued)

4.2 Ageing of gross finance lease receivables

	30 September 2019	*31 December 2018*
	SR	*SR*
Not due	**573,101,084**	654,609,488
1 – 3 months over due	**5,027,579**	4,529,019
4 – 6 months over due	**2,660,642**	2,989,746
7 – 12 months over due	**4,368,386**	2,438,559
Over 12 months over due	**4,250,517**	639,265
	589,408,208	665,206,077

4.3 Securitized receivables

The Company has entered into purchase and agency agreement (the 'Agreement') with local bank in respect of securitization of certain finance leases (the 'receivables').

Under the terms of the purchase and agency agreement, the Company first sells the eligible receivables to the bank and then manages them on behalf of the bank as an agent for a monthly fee as per the terms of the Agreement.

During the nine-month period ended 30 September 2019, the Company sold SR 173.78 million of its net receivables and the total amount received from the bank in respect of such sale was SR 202.41 million. Upon sale, the Company derecognises the receivables from its books and recognises the difference as either gain or loss on derecognition of receivables.

The following are the significant terms of the Agreement:

a) The Company continues to manage the sold receivables on behalf of the bank for a fee (agency fee). The total settlement of net receivables to be made to the bank (as per the agreed cash flows), as an agent under purchase and agency arrangements amount to SR 243.94 million as at 30 September 2019.

b) The agreement is supported by a "cash flow statement" which stipulates the principal amount and the monthly receivables falling due. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company, in the capacity of an agent, settles to the bank a monthly amount based on the cash flow statement. The amount of the next month's repayment is recognized as a liability and included in 'payable under purchase and agency agreement' (see note 5).

c) A reserve is to be maintained out of the monthly receipts, which is to be distributed at the end of the term of the agreement after deducting the actual defaults and discounts due to premature terminations. The balance in the reserve account after deducting the actual defaults and discounts shall be retained by the Company as deferred consideration on sale of receivables. Any shortfall in the reserve account is to be borne by the bank.

During the nine-month period ended 30 September 2019, the Company recognized a net gain amounting to SR 35.3 million on derecognition of receivables sold to the bank under the Agreement.

4 NET INVESTMENT IN FINANCE LEASE (continued)

4.3 Securitized receivables (continued)

The present value of deferred consideration receivable is calculated by deducting the present value of expected defaults and discounts to be incurred over the life of the agreement from the present value of reserve amount to be received per the cash flow statement. This represents the net deferred consideration receivable by the Company under the Agreement calculated as follows:

	30 September 2019	*31 December 2018*
	SR	*SR*
Present value of deferred consideration receivable	**22,585,313**	-
Less: allowance for expected defaults and early termination	**(3,892,084)**	-
Net deferred consideration receivable	**18,693,229**	-

The Company's net servicing assets and related liabilities are calculated separately for each agreement by calculating the present value of servicing assets, as per the terms of the agreement and by estimating the present value of servicing liability and related provisions. The net amount is classified as a net servicing asset or a net servicing liability on the interim condensed statement of financial position. This has been presented as follows:

	30 September 2019	*31 December 2018*
	SR	*SR*
Present value of servicing asset	**6,536,827**	-
Less: Present value of servicing liability	**(19,358,403)**	-
Net servicing liability	**(12,821,576)**	-

The present value of net deferred consideration receivable and the present value of net servicing liability is calculated by using a discount rate ranging from 6.34% to 7.58%.

5 TRADE PAYABLES

	30 September 2019	*31 December 2018*
	SR	*SR*
Payables to suppliers of vehicles	**36,995,277**	26,923,536
Accrued expenses	**4,141,969**	4,506,303
Payable under purchase and agency agreement	**10,548,382**	-
Advance from customers	**3,946,479**	3,328,048
Other payables	**7,718,543**	4,026,743
	63,350,650	38,784,630

6 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

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

a) Following are the details of related party transactions entered during the period:

Related Party	Nature of transaction	*For the three-month period ended*		*For the nine-month period ended*	
		30 September 2019	*30 September 2018*	***30 September 2019***	*30 September 2018*
		SR	*SR*	***SR***	*SR*
Ultimate Parent	Collections from the Company's customer	**-**	21,258,670	**54,317,598**	50,012,311
Others	Purchase of vehicles	**40,810,333**	47,475,788	**78,618,679**	75,346,733
	Purchase of Insurance services	**-**	2,729,300	**-**	5,998,394
	Vehicle maintenance	**248,698**	40,558	**1,147,338**	589,993

b) Due from related parties comprise the following:

	30 September 2019	*31 December 2018*
	SR	*SR*
Taajeer Group	**6,474,064**	4,778,575
Salama Cooperative Insurance Company	**-**	1,039,520
	6,474,064	5,818,095

c) Due to related parties comprise the following:

	30 September 2019	*31 December 2018*
	SR	*SR*
Taajeer International Company Limited	**81,026,053**	127,208,266
Taajeer National Company for Maintenance and Integrated Services	**1,471,834**	647,234
Awaed Company	**-**	6,000
	82,497,887	127,861,500

7 LONG-TERM LOANS

The long-term loans comprise the following:

	30 September 2019	*31 December 2018*
	SR	*SR*
Commercial loans (see note (a) below)	**185,612,263**	114,888,258
Governmental loan (see note (b) below)	**17,950,676**	-
	203,562,939	114,888,258

7 LONG-TERM LOANS (CONTINUED)

a- Commercial loans
Commercial loans were obtained from local financial institutions to finance working capital requirements. The loans are secured by personal guarantees of the shareholders and carry commercial profit rate.

b- Governmental loan
During the nine-month period ended 30 September 2019, the Company obtained a loan of SR 20 million at below-market rate of interest from a governmental body under a scheme launched by Monsha'at to support small and medium sized entities. The Company recognised the loan initially at its fair value using a discount factor of 5.14% and recognized an unearned government grant of SR 1.2 million being the difference between the amount received and the fair value of the loan. The Company earns the government grant as it uses funds obtained from the governmental body to finance small and medium sized entities on a pro-rata basis.

8 ZAKAT

The Company is subject to the Regulations of the General Authority of Zakat and Tax (GAZT) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Up to 31 December 2018 following previous regulations, no provision for zakat was made in the financial statements of the Company and any Zakat of the Company was being considered in the books of Taajeer Group.

On 7 Rajab 1440H, corresponding to 14 March 2019, new Zakat regulations were issued. The new regulations specified new basis for calculating Zakat for financing institutions and required them to file their Zakat separately from non-financing institutions. Accordingly, the Company started recognizing zakat charges from 1 January 2019.

Zakat charge comprises of the following:

	For the three-month period ended		***For the nine-month period ended***	
	30 September 2019	*30 September 2018*	***30 September 2019***	*30 September 2018*
	SR	*SR*	***SR***	*SR*
Zakat settlement for previous periods	**-**	-	**492,374**	-
Zakat for current period	**1,292,630**	-	**4,017,310**	-
	1,292,630	-	**4,509,684**	-

9 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial assets consist of cash and bank balances, net investment in finance lease, investment classified as FVTOCI, net deferred consideration receivable, due from related parties and other receivables. Its financial liabilities consist of due to related parties, trade payables, long term loans and payables under purchase and agency agreement.

The fair values of the financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying amounts except for the net investment in finance leases.

10 BOARD OF DIRECTORS' APPROVAL

These interim condensed financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 Safar 1441H (corresponding to 27 October 2019).