



General Assembly Agenda

| General Assembly Meeting Agenda | | جدول أعمال الجمعية | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-------|
| No. | Item | البند | الرقم |
| 1 | Review and discuss the Board of Directors' report for the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2025. | الاطلاع على تقرير مجلس الإدارة للسنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2025م ومناقشته. | 1 |
| 2 | Review and discuss the financial statements for the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2025. | الاطلاع على القوائم المالية الموحدة عن السنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2025م ومناقشتها. | 2 |
| 3 | Vote on the external Auditors report for the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2025 after discussing it. | التصويت على تقرير مراجعي حسابات البنك عن السنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2025م بعد مناقشته | 3 |
| 4 | Voting on the Board of Director's recommendation to distribute cash dividends for the second half of the fiscal year 2025G by 0.30 SR per share, i.e. a total of SR 374,502,575.10 representing 3% of share's nominal value, provided that the entitlement to dividends is for shareholders holding the shares by the end of the trading day of the Assembly date, and those registered in the bank's shareholders registry held with the Securities Depository Center Company (Edaa) at the end of the second trading day following the General Assembly meeting. Therefore, the total dividends distributed to shareholders for the fiscal year ending on 31/12/2025G is SR 873,432,717.90 by 0.70 SR per share, representing 7% of share's nominal value. noting that dividends distribution commences on 16/06/2026 G (attached). | التصويت على توصية مجلس الإدارة بتوزيع أرباح نقدية عن النصف الثاني من العام 2025م بواقع 0.30 ريال للسهم الواحد بإجمالي قدره 374,502,575.10 ريال بما يمثل 3% من القيمة الإسمية للسهم، على أن تكون الأحقية للمساهمين المالكين للأسهم بنهاية تداول يوم انعقاد الجمعية العامة والمقيدين في سجل مساهمي البنك لدى شركة مركز إيداع الأوراق المالية من تاريخ الاستحقاق (مركز الإيداع) في نهاية ثاني يوم تداول يلي تاريخ انعقاد الجمعية العامة. وبذلك يصبح مجموع الأرباح الموزعة للمساهمين للسنة المالية المنتهية في 31/12/2025م مبلغ 873,432,717.90 ريال، بواقع 0.70 ريال للسهم الواحد، وبما يعادل 7% من القيمة الإسمية للسهم. على أن يبدأ توزيع الأرباح بتاريخ 16/06/2026م (مرفق) | 4 |
| 5 | Vote on releasing the members of the Board of Directors from their liabilities for the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2025. | التصويت على إبراء ذمة أعضاء مجلس الإدارة عن السنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2025م. | 5 |
| 6 | Vote on the appointment of the Bank's external Auditors, among the candidates, based on Audit Committee recommendation, to examine, review and audit the second quarter, third quarter and annual financial statements of the fiscal year 2026, in addition to the first quarter of 2027, along with determining their fees. | التصويت على تعيين مراجعي حسابات البنك من بين المرشحين بناءً على توصية لجنة المراجعة، وذلك لفحص ومراجعة وتدقيق القوائم المالية للربع الثاني والثالث والقوائم السنوية للعام المالي 2026م، بالإضافة إلى الربع الأول من العام المالي 2027م، وتحديد أتعابهم. | 6 |
| 7 | Vote on paying an amount of SAR (14,140,000) as remuneration to the Board members for the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2025. | التصويت على صرف مبلغ قدره (14,140,000) ريال سعودي كمكافأة لأعضاء مجلس الإدارة عن السنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2025م. | 7 |
| 8 | Vote on Delegating the Ordinary General Assembly authorization powers stipulated in Paragraph (1) of Article (27) of the Companies Law to the Board of Directors, for one year from the General Assembly approval date, or until the end of the session of the delegated Board of Directors, whichever is earlier, in accordance with the implementation rules of Companies Law for listed Joint Stock Companies. | التصويت على تفويض مجلس الإدارة بصلاحيات الجمعية العامة العادية بالترخيص الوارد في الفقرة (1) من المادة السابعة والعشرون من نظام الشركات، وذلك لمدة عام من تاريخ موافقة الجمعية العامة وحتى نهاية دورة مجلس الإدارة المفوض أيهما أسبق، وذلك وفقاً لللائحة التنفيذية لنظام الشركات الخاصة بشركات المساهمة المدرجة. | 8 |
| 9 | Vote on Delegating the Ordinary General Assembly authorization powers stipulated in Paragraph (2) of Article (27) of the Companies Law to the Board of Directors, for one year from the General Assembly approval date, or until the end of the session of the delegated Board of Directors, whichever is earlier, in accordance with the implementation rules of Companies Law for listed Joint Stock Companies and based on Standards of Competing Businesses with the Saudi Investment Bank that approved on April 27 th , 2025 (Attached). | التصويت على تفويض مجلس الإدارة بصلاحيات الجمعية العامة العادية بالترخيص الوارد في الفقرة (2) من المادة السابعة والعشرون من نظام الشركات، وذلك لمدة عام من تاريخ موافقة الجمعية العامة وحتى نهاية دورة مجلس الإدارة المفوض أيهما أسبق، وذلك وفقاً لللائحة التنفيذية لنظام الشركات الخاصة بشركات المساهمة المدرجة وبناءً على لائحة الأعمال المنافسة في البنك السعودي للاستثمار والتي تم اعتمادها بتاريخ 27 ابريل 2025م (مرفق). | 9 |
| 10 | Vote on Delegating the Board of Directors to distribute interim dividends on a semi-annual or quarterly basis for the fiscal year 2026. | التصويت على تفويض مجلس الإدارة بتوزيع أرباح مرحلية على مساهمي البنك بشكل نصف سنوي أو ربع سنوي عن العام المالي 2026م. | 10 |



Item (1)

Audit Committee report



البنك السعودي للاستثمار
The Saudi Investment Bank

Audit Committee Report to the General Assembly
For the Fiscal Year Ending on December 31, 2025

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Audit Committee Annual Report for the Year Ending December 31, 2025

Audit Committee Formation in a Glance:

The Saudi Investment Bank audit committee is composed of five members, including one Independent Member of the Board of Directors and four Non-Board Members.

Audit Committee Members:

- Khalid bin Salem AlRowais, Chairman of the Committee / Independent Board Member
- Muhammad bin Khamis Bamaga, Non-Board Member
- Fayez bin Sayed Belal, Non-Board Member
- Bader bin Abdullah AlMazroa, Non-Board Member
- Mohammed bin Saleh AlGhamdi, Non-Board Member

Main Audit Committee Duties and Responsibilities:

- Ensuring the effectiveness and accuracy of accounting systems and financial data.
- Recommending auditors' appointment to the shareholders' general assembly, approve their fees, and supervise their tasks.
- Settling any disagreements between management and auditors regarding financial reports.
- Pre-approval of audit services with the auditors.
- Assigning independent lawyer, appointing accountants, or others, to advise the committee, assist in the audit, and in investigation.
- Reviewing accounting policies and providing advice and recommendations to the board of directors.
- Ensuring effective communications and coordination with the Risk Committee to facilitate information exchange, effective coverage of all potential risks, emerging risks, and to make any necessary adjustments to develop risk governance in the Bank.
- Providing communications channels between internal auditors, external auditors, and the board of directors.
- Recommending the appointment of the Head of Internal Audit, the Board of Directors, the Committee Nomination, and determining the financial remuneration for the Head of Internal Audit.



- Supervising the monitoring process and initiating specific investigations when necessary.

Financial Statement Preparation Responsibilities:

- Reviewing important accounting issues and reports, reviewing discretionary processes, organisational and accounting developments, highlighting and evaluating its impact on the financial statements.
- Reviewing the quarterly and annual financial statements, in line with the information available to the members of the committee. Evaluating its compatibility with the accepted accounting principles, as well as assessing the results of the external audit with management and external auditors before presenting them to the Board of Directors and expressing opinions and proposing recommendations accordingly.
- Communicating with the management and the external auditors to find out any difficulties they may encounter during the audit process. In addition, reviewing all written correspondence that took place between the external auditors and management, such as the management letter with the remarks or the statement of unreconciled differences.

Internal Audit Responsibilities:

- Maintain an independent internal audit functions equipped with appropriate and sufficient resources.
- Review and approve the annual internal audit risk assessment, internal audit plan and audit strategy.
- Review audit performance against the approved plan and strategy.
- Review reports of planned and ad-hoc audit activities and ensure timely remediation of control weaknesses from the executive management.
- Ensure that internal audit operates in accordance with the regulatory and global standards of auditing.

Compliance Responsibilities:

- Responsible for overseeing the annual compliance program in the bank.
- Approving the annual compliance report, issued by the bank to the Saudi Central Bank.



- Review the findings included in the Compliance Assessment Report as presented by the Management Compliance Committee and make recommendations.
- Ensure code of ethics is communicated to the bank's employees and monitor compliance with those rules.
- Reviewing the policy for reporting violations and the cases that have been dealt with.
- Regularly evaluate the bank's compliance programs and its compliance with legal requirements and its effectiveness. To notify the Board of Directors of any shortcomings, and corrective measures to be implemented.

IT Systems Monitoring Responsibilities:

- Reviewing the appropriateness of controls to obtain reliable financial data from the bank's automated system, considering the following points that will be reviewed with management and internal and external auditors. Nature and effectiveness of the security controls that the Bank exercises on the information technology systems, and the detection of any weakness. The main recommendations submitted by internal and external auditors regarding information technology systems. The response mechanism of senior management, including setting a timetable for working on implementing recommendations aimed at identifying weaknesses and high risks in control systems, and supervising major activities.
- Ensuring the bank's effectiveness in applying security and control, and addressing weaknesses related to information technology systems.
- Reviewing the main findings received from the internal and external auditors regarding information technology

Internal Control Systems Effectiveness:

The management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control across the Bank. The internal control system includes the policies, procedures and processes designed under the supervision of the Board of Directors to achieve the Bank's strategic objectives.



The scope of checking the validity of the bank's internal control system includes, assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of all components of the facility. All important and material results related to internal controls are reported to the bank's audit committee, where it monitors the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal control system to ensure that the identified risks are minimised to protect the Bank's interests.

Efforts are also being made in an integrated manner across all units and departments of the bank to improve the control environment by consistently reviewing and facilitating the procedures to prevent and correct any shortcomings. The controls system has been entrusted to each unit of the bank under the supervision of the senior executive management, the responsibility of correcting any deficiencies to be identified by the internal and external auditors, and other control units across the bank.

In addition, the Bank's management has adopted the integrated framework of internal controls issued in 2013 by the Central Bank of Saudi Arabia. The Bank's internal control system has been designed to ensure that the Board of Directors are informed on managing risks and achieving the Bank's strategic objectives. However, no matter how professionally the internal control systems are designed, it may not prevent or reveal all control deficiencies. Also, the current assessments of the effectiveness of the systems for future are subject to restrictions, it may become obsolete, because of changing requirements for compliance with policies and procedures.

Based on the results of continuous tests and evaluations of the internal control system that were carried out during the year. The management considers the current system of internal control to be appropriate, and effectively implemented and monitored. To enhance oversight, management undertakes a continuous evaluation of the Bank's internal control system.



Audit Committee Opinion:

The Bank's Executive Management is responsible for ensuring that internal control measures are in place, which entails compliance with all policies, procedures and processes set by the Executive Management – under the supervision of the Bank's Board of Directors – to ensure the realization of its strategic objectives and protection of its assets. Based on the periodic reports presented by the Internal Audit department, Compliance department, External auditors, Executive Management reports and Operations Risk Management to the Audit Committee during the fiscal year to 31 December 2025, the Audit Committee did not find any significant gaps in the control system of the Bank that may significantly affect the soundness and correctness of the financial statements, or the soundness and efficiency of the financial and operational systems, controls, and procedures, taking into account that any internal control system, regardless of its effective and sound design, cannot give absolute confirmations.

Khalid bin Salem AlRowais
Board Audit Committee Chairman



Item (3)

External Auditor's Report for the fiscal year ending on 31

December 2025



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**ERNST & YOUNG PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
(PROFESSIONAL LLC)**
Paid-Up Capital: ٥,500,000 (Five Million Five
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Independent Auditors’ Report To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of The Saudi Investment Bank (the “Bank”) and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, 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 December 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) 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 (“SOCPA”).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (“ISAs”) that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 (the “Code”), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with that Code’s requirements. 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 the 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 our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

**Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
(continued)**

| Key audit matter | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Expected credit losses over loans and advances</i></p> <p>As of December 31, 2025, the gross loans and advances of the Group were Saudi Riyals (SAR) 114.1 billion (2024: SAR 101.1 billion) against which an allowance for expected credit losses (“ECL”) of SAR 2.0 billion (2024: SAR 1.7 billion) was maintained.</p> <p>The determination of the allowance for ECL requires management to make significant estimates and apply significant judgements. This has a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The key areas of judgment include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Categorisation of loans and advances in Stage 1, 2 and 3 based on the identification of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) exposures with a significant increase in credit risk (“SICR”) since their origination; and (b) credit impaired exposures. <p>In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (‘IFRS 9’), the Group measures ECL based on the credit losses expected to arise over the next twelve months (‘12 month ECL’), unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination or default, in which case, the allowance is based on the ECL expected to arise over the life of the loans and advances (‘Lifetime ECL’).</p> | <p>We obtained and updated our understanding of management’s process for the assessment of allowance for ECL against loans and advances as required by IFRS 9, the Group’s allowance for ECL policy and the ECL modelling methodology including any key changes made during the year and identified the key controls in this process.</p> <p>We assessed the design and implementation, and tested the operating effectiveness of the key controls.</p> <p>We assessed the Group’s allowance for ECL policy and ECL methodology against the requirements of IFRS 9.</p> <p>We assessed the ECL modelling process, including governance over the models, its validation during the year, including approval of key assumptions and post model adjustments;</p> <p>For a sample of customers, we assessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the classification of loans and advances into Stages 1, 2 and 3, in accordance with IFRS 9, namely identification of SICR and determination credit impaired exposures; • the internal ratings determined by management based on the Group’s internal rating model and also assessed that these were consistent with the ratings used as inputs in the ECL model; • the arithmetical accuracy of management’s computation of ECL; and • management’s assessment of recoverable cash flows, including the impact of collateral, and other sources of repayment, if any. |



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**Independent Auditors’ Report
To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
(continued)**

| Key audit matter | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Expected credit losses over loans and advances (continued)</i></p> <p>2. Assumptions used in the ECL model for determining probability of default (“PD”), loss given default (“LGD”) and exposure at default (“EAD”), including but not limited to, assessment of the financial condition of the borrowers, expected future cash flows, developing and incorporating forward looking assumptions, macroeconomic factors and the associated scenarios and expected probability weightages.</p> <p>3. The need to apply post model overlays using expert credit judgement to reflect all relevant risk factors, that might not have been captured by the ECL model.</p> <p>We considered this as a key audit matter as the application of these judgments and estimates, results in greater estimation uncertainty and associated audit risk around the determination of the allowance for ECL as of December 31, 2025.</p> <p><i>Refer to the summary of material accounting policies note 3(c)(vi) relating to impairment of financial assets, note 2(d)(i) which contains the disclosure of critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions relating to impairment losses on financial assets and the impairment assessment methodology used by the Group, note 7 and note 30 which contains the disclosure of impairment against loans and advances, details of credit quality analysis and key assumptions and factors considered in the determination of ECL.</i></p> | <p>We assessed the governance process implemented and the qualitative factors considered by the Group when applying any overlays or making any adjustment to the output from the ECL model, due to data or model limitations or otherwise.</p> <p>We assessed the underlying assumptions used by the Group in the ECL model, including forward looking assumptions, keeping in view the uncertainty and volatility in economic scenarios.</p> <p>We tested the completeness and accuracy of data supporting the ECL calculation as at December 31, 2025.</p> <p>We read the minutes of the ECL Committee meetings, where the inputs, assumptions and ECL adequacy were discussed and approved</p> <p>Where required, we involved our specialists to assist us in testing model calculations, evaluating interrelated inputs and assessing reasonableness of assumptions used in the ECL model, particularly around macroeconomic variables, forecasted macroeconomic scenarios and probability weights and assumptions used in any post model overlays.</p> <p>We assessed the adequacy of related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements against the requirements of IFRSs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.</p> |

Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
(continued)

| Key audit matter | How our audit addressed the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting</i></p> <p>As of December 31, 2025, the positive and negative fair value of derivatives held by the Group, amounted to SAR 622 million and SAR 48 million respectively (2024: SAR 526 million and SAR 59 million, respectively). These derivatives are valued at fair value with any fair value adjustments being presented in profit or loss</p> <p>The Group has entered into various derivative transactions, including, forward foreign exchange contracts, special commission rates instruments and Special commssion rates swaps options derivative contracts are over the counter (OTC) derivatives that are not traded in active markets and hence the valuation of these contracts is subjective as it takes into account a number of assumptions which often involves the exercise of judgement by management and model calibrations, including adjustments to the counterparty's own credit risk.</p> <p>The majority of these derivatives are held for trading. However, the Group utilises certain derivatives for hedge accounting purposes in the consolidated financial statements for hedging fair value risks</p> <p>An inappropriate valuation of derivatives could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements and in case of hedge ineffectiveness, impact the hedge accounting as well..</p> <p>We considered this as a key audit matter due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in determining the valuation and where appropriate, hedge effectiveness.</p> <p><i>Refer to note 3 (f) of the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policy relating to the valuation of derivatives and note 11 which explains the derivative positions and valuation methodology used by the Group.</i></p> | <p>We assessed the design and implementation, and on a sample basis tested the operating effectiveness, of the key controls over management's process for valuation of derivatives and hedge accounting, including the testing of relevant automated and manual controls covering the fair valuation process for derivatives.</p> <p>We selected a sample of derivatives and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tested the accuracy of the initial recording of the derivatives in the accounting records by comparing the terms and conditions with relevant agreements and deal confirmations; • assessed the key inputs to the derivative valuation models; • involved our internal experts to assist us in re-performing valuations of the derivatives and compare the result with management's valuation; and • considered the hedge effectiveness testing performed by the Group and assessed the related hedge accounting. <p>We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to this matter against the reuirements of IFRSs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.</p> |

**Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
(continued)**

Other Information included in the Group's 2025 annual report

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2025 annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information in its annual report. The Group's 2025 annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' 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 2025 annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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 IFRSs 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, the applicable provision of the Regulations for Companies, the Banking Control Law in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Bank'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 management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs, that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

**Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
(continued)**

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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 ISAs 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 the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 auditors' 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 auditors' 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.
- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

**Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
(continued)**

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (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 the most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Bank was not in compliance, in all material respects, with the applicable provision of the Regulations for Companies, the Banking Control Law in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Bank's By-laws in so far as they affect the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Ernst & Young Professional Services



Waleed G. Tawfiq
Certified Public Accountant
License No. 437



**Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants**



Tariq Bin Mohammed Al-Fattani
Certified Public Accountant
License No. 446



Sha'ban 20, 1447 H
February 8, 2026



Item (4)

Details of the proposed dividends distribution for second half

2025

Details of the dividends distributed to shareholders for the first half of the financial year ending on December 31, 2025

| The Total amount distributed | Number of Shares Eligible for Dividends | Dividend per share | Percentage of Dividend to the Share Par Value | Eligibility date | Distribution Date |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------|
| SAR 498,930,142.80 | 1,247,325,357 shares | SAR 0.40 after deduction of Zakat%4 | 4% | 2025/08/04 G | 2025/08/12 G |

Statement of Proposed Dividends to be distributed for the Second half of the financial year ending on December 31, 2025

| The Total amount distributed | Number of Shares Eligible for Dividends | Dividend per share | Percentage of Dividend to the Share Par Value | Eligibility date | Distribution Date |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| SAR 374,502,575.10 | 1,248,341,917 shares | SAR 0.30 after deduction of Zakat | 3% | The eligibility of the dividends shall be at the end of trading day of Bank's General Assembly meeting date for the shareholders registered at Securities Depository Center Company (Edaa) by the end of the second trading day following the General Assembly Meeting date. | In the beginning of 2026/06/16 |



Item (9)

Standards of Competing with Saudi Investment Bank



Standards of Competing with Saudi Investment Bank

معايير الأعمال المنافسة في البنك السعودي
للإستثمار

Standards of Competing with Saudi Investment Bank

معايير الأعمال المنافسة في البنك السعودي للإستثمار

| Version Control | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Version | Date |
| 1 | 1 February 2022 |
| 2 | 27 April 2025 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Document Owner: | Corporate Governance Department | إدارة حوكمة الشركات | مالك المستند : |
| Custodian: | Business Processes and Procedures Department | أدارة عمليات الأعمال والإجراءات | المسؤول عن الحفاظ على السياسة : |

Standards of Competing with Saudi Investment Bank

معايير الأعمال المنافسة في البنك السعودي للإستثمار

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. The Saudi Investment Bank determined that the businesses and activities competing with the Bank as follows:</p> <p>1.1 Banks operating under a banking license issued by Saudi Central Bank.</p> <p>2.1 Capital Market Institutions licensed by the Capital Market Authority to carry out securities businesses and whose size competes with the size of the bank or its group.</p> <p>3.1 Any activity and / or business the Board or its delegate deems competitive business and / or activities to the bank's business or activities or products and size.</p> | <p>1. حدد البنك السعودي للاستثمار الأعمال والأنشطة المنافسة كالتالي:</p> <p>1.1 البنوك المرخص لها من البنك المركزي السعودي لممارسة الأعمال المصرفية.</p> <p>2.1 المؤسسات المالية المرخص لها من هيئة السوق المالية لممارسة أعمال الأوراق المالية والتي تنافس في حجمها حجم البنك أو مجموعته.</p> <p>3.1 أي أنشطة و/أو أعمال يقرر مجلس الإدارة أو المفوضين من قبلهم اعتبارها من الأعمال و/أو الأنشطة المنافسة لأعمال أو أنشطة أو منتجات البنك السعودي للاستثمار أو حجمه.</p> |
| <p>2. Hence, the practices that are considered to be competitive with the activities of the Saudi Investment Bank or its Group, which the members of the Board and its Committees (member), the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishes a company or a sole proprietorship or holds an ownership of a controlling percentage of shares or stakes in a Company or any other entity competing with the Bank or its group.• Accepting membership in the Board of Director in entity that is competing with the Bank or its group, or managing the affairs of a competing sole proprietorship or any competing company of any form, except the Banks affiliates.• Acting as an overt or covert commercial agent for another company or entity competing with the Bank or its group. | <p>2. وعليه، فإن الممارسات التي تعتبر أعمالاً منافسة لأنشطة البنك أو مجموعته، والتي يجب على أعضاء مجلس إدارة البنك السعودي للاستثمار واللجان التابعة له (العضو) هي:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• تأسيس العضو شركة أو مؤسسة فردية أو تملك نسبة مؤثرة لأسهم أو حصص في منشأة منافسة للبنك أو مجموعته.• قبول العضو عضوية في مجلس إدارة لشركة منافسة للبنك أو مجموعته، أو تولي العضو إدارة مؤسسة فردية منافسة أو شركة منافسة أياً كان شكلها، فيما عدا الشركات التابعة للبنك.• الحصول على وكالة تجارية أو ما في حكمها، ظاهرة كانت أو مستترة، لشركة أو منشأة أخرى منافسة للبنك أو مجموعته. |