

الاتصالات السعودية
SAUDI TELECOM 

a Saudi Joint Stock Company

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the Fourth Quarter 2007

**Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the
Three Months and the Year Ended December 31, 2007
(Unaudited)**

Saudi Telecom Company
(a Saudi Joint Stock Company)
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Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS 'REVIEW REPORT

To the shareholders
Saudi Telecom Company
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

We have reviewed the accompanying interim consolidated balance sheet of Saudi Telecom Company (a Saudi Joint Stock Company) as of December 31, 2007 and the related interim consolidated statement of income for the three-month period and for the year ended December 31, 2007 and the interim consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended. These interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management and were presented to us with all the information and explanations which we requested.

Our review was a limited review in accordance with the standard for interim financial statements review issued by the Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants. A limited review consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. Such limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

As discussed in Note 7, segmental information was not disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as required by generally accepted accounting standards in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Based on our review, except for non-disclosure of the segmental information referred to in the preceding paragraph, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting standards in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

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January 20, 2008
11 Muharram, 1429H



Saudi Telecom Company
(a Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)
(Saudi Riyals in thousands)

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2007</u> (Consolidated)	<u>2006</u> (Not Consolidated)
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		7,617,128	2,909,321
Short-term investments		-	5,599,000
Accounts receivable, net		4,973,090	3,938,639
Inventories, net		367,675	149,700
Prepayments and other current assets		<u>1,021,381</u>	<u>765,622</u>
Total current assets		<u>13,979,274</u>	<u>13,362,282</u>
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment, net		34,357,251	30,128,383
Intangible assets, net	3	13,756,909	731,766
Investments		2,755,207	1,140,159
Other non-current assets		<u>4,200,854</u>	<u>759,183</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>55,070,221</u>	<u>32,759,491</u>
Total assets		<u>69,049,495</u>	<u>46,121,773</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</u>			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable		3,211,119	1,959,937
Dividends payable		56,860	65,006
Other payables		6,225,022	2,355,215
Accrued expenses		5,282,030	3,749,277
Deferred revenues - current		1,773,107	1,394,028
Current portion of Murabaha facilities and Sukuk	4	<u>560,448</u>	-
Total current liabilities		<u>17,108,586</u>	<u>9,523,463</u>
Non-current liabilities:			
Other payables		313,895	-
Deferred revenues		437,241	623,569
Murabaha facilities and Sukuk	4	13,019,303	-
Employees' end of service benefits		<u>1,932,309</u>	<u>1,820,402</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>15,702,748</u>	<u>2,443,971</u>
Total liabilities		<u>32,811,334</u>	<u>11,967,434</u>
Equity:			
Authorized, issued and outstanding shares:			
2,000,000,000 shares, par value SR 10 per share		20,000,000	20,000,000
Statutory reserve		7,020,710	5,818,458
Retained earnings		8,656,527	8,339,223
Financial statements' translation differences		549,192	-
Minority interests		11,732	-
Unrealized loss on other investments		<u>-</u>	<u>(3,342)</u>
Total equity		<u>36,238,161</u>	<u>34,154,339</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>69,049,495</u>	<u>46,121,773</u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 9 form an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

Saudi Telecom Company
(a Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Interim Consolidated Statement of Income for the Three Months and the Year Ended
December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)
(Saudi Riyals in thousands)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Three Months ended</u>		<u>Year ended</u>	
		<u>December 31,</u>		<u>December 31,</u>	
		<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
		(Consolidated)	(Not Consolidated)	(Consolidated)	(Not Consolidated)
Operating Revenues					
Wireless		7,162,106	5,416,775	25,180,680	22,630,797
Wireline		<u>2,473,053</u>	<u>2,404,643</u>	<u>9,277,116</u>	<u>9,762,774</u>
Total operating revenues		<u>9,635,159</u>	<u>7,821,418</u>	<u>34,457,796</u>	<u>32,393,571</u>
Operating Expenses					
Government charges	5	(1,326,437)	(1,103,266)	(4,825,002)	(4,446,169)
Access charges		(1,386,124)	(1,058,547)	(4,426,666)	(3,809,662)
Employee costs		(1,191,790)	(1,066,502)	(4,274,413)	(4,283,758)
Depreciation and amortization		(1,244,695)	(1,045,977)	(4,098,051)	(3,835,792)
Administrative and marketing expenses		(902,089)	(603,790)	(2,423,288)	(1,932,412)
Repairs and maintenance		<u>(592,878)</u>	<u>(369,891)</u>	<u>(1,772,899)</u>	<u>(1,437,633)</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>(6,644,013)</u>	<u>(5,247,973)</u>	<u>(21,820,319)</u>	<u>(19,745,426)</u>
Operating Income		<u>2,991,146</u>	<u>2,573,445</u>	<u>12,637,477</u>	<u>12,648,145</u>
Other Income and Expenses					
Cost of early retirement program		(1,932)	(125,000)	(547,580)	(500,000)
Commissions		57,641	100,823	332,781	416,613
Earnings from investments accounted for under the equity method		857	14,221	29,416	101,631
Other, net		<u>76,157</u>	<u>298,832</u>	<u>(10,229)</u>	<u>475,089</u>
Other income and expenses, net		<u>132,723</u>	<u>288,876</u>	<u>(195,612)</u>	<u>493,333</u>
Net Income before Zakat and Tax		3,123,869	2,862,321	12,441,865	13,141,478
Provision for Zakat		(28,592)	(75,934)	(384,630)	(342,576)
Provision for Tax		<u>(42,020)</u>	-	<u>(42,020)</u>	-
Net Income		<u>3,053,257</u>	<u>2,786,387</u>	<u>12,015,215</u>	<u>12,798,902</u>
Basic earnings per share in Saudi Riyals		<u>1.53</u>	<u>1.39</u>	<u>6.01</u>	<u>6.40</u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 9 form an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

Saudi Telecom Company
(a Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended December 31, 2007
(Unaudited)
(Saudi Riyals in thousands)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	(Consolidated)	(Not Consolidated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	12,015,215	12,798,902
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,098,051	3,835,792
Doubtful debts expense	550,721	435,602
Earnings from investments accounted for under the equity method	(29,416)	(101,631)
Losses (Gains) on sale/ disposal of property, plant and equipment	36,457	(12,600)
Losses on disposal / sale of other investments	3,375	2,450
Provision for capital work in progress	-	(24,057)
Changes in:		
Accounts receivable	(1,585,172)	(750,607)
Inventories	(217,975)	3,588
Prepayments and other current assets	(255,759)	(292,221)
Other non-current assets	(3,441,671)	(243,828)
Accounts payable	1,251,182	(646,038)
Other payables	4,183,702	219,719
Accrued expenses	1,532,753	572,543
Deferred revenues	192,751	(132,848)
Employees' end of service benefits	<u>111,907</u>	<u>207,862</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>18,446,121</u>	<u>15,872,628</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(8,322,489)	(3,392,713)
Short-term investments	5,599,000	(1,904,000)
Intangible assets	(12,414,244)	-
Investments	(1,719,286)	(14,700)
Dividends received from investments accounted for under the equity method	17,223	18,209
Investment in Sabic's Sukuk	-	(150,000)
Proceeds from sale of other investments	-	97,550
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	<u>18,145</u>	<u>19,769</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(16,821,651)</u>	<u>(5,325,885)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends paid	(10,508,146)	(11,642,243)
Murabaha facilities and sukuk	13,579,751	-
Minority interests	<u>11,732</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>3,083,337</u>	<u>(11,642,243)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	4,707,807	(1,095,500)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>2,909,321</u>	<u>4,004,821</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	<u>7,617,128</u>	<u>2,909,321</u>
Non-cash item: Financial statements' translation differences	<u>549,192</u>	<u>-</u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 9 form an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

Saudi Telecom Company

(a Saudi Joint Stock Company)

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the Three Months and the Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

1 GENERAL

Saudi Telecom Company (the "Company") was established as a Saudi Joint Stock Company pursuant to Royal Decree No. M/35, dated 24 Dhul Hijja 1418 H (April 21, 1998) which authorized the transfer of the telegraph and telephone division of the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone ("MoPTT") (hereinafter referred to as "Telecom Division") with its various components and technical and administrative facilities to the Company, and in accordance with the Council of Ministers' Resolution No. 213 dated 23 Dhul Hijja 1418 H (April 20, 1998) which approved the Company's Articles of Association (the "Articles"). The Company was wholly owned by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the "Government"). Pursuant to the Council of Ministers' Resolution No. 171 dated 2 Rajab 1423 H (September 9, 2002), the Government sold 30% of its shares.

The Company commenced its operations as the provider of telecommunications services throughout the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the "Kingdom") on 6 Muharram 1419 H (May 2, 1998), and received its Commercial Registration No. 1010150269 as a Saudi Joint Stock Company on 4 Rabi Awal 1419 H (June 29, 1998). The Company's head office is located in Riyadh.

The Company has various investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures collectively known as (the "Group"). The details of these investments are as follows:

<u>Company Name</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Accounting Treatment</u>
Arabian Internet and Communications Services Co.	100%	Full Consolidation
Tejari Saudi Arabia	50%	Full Consolidation
Binariang GSM SDN BHD ("Binariang") - Malaysia	25%	Proportionate Consolidation
PT Natrindo Telepon Seluler ("NTS") - Indonesia	51%	Proportionate Consolidation
Arab Satellite Communications Organization ("Arabsat")	36.66%	Equity Method
Arab Submarine Cables Company Ltd.	45.72%	Equity Method
NewTel Mobile Communications - Kuwait	26%	(to be determined later)

The main activities of the Group comprise the provision of a variety of telecommunications services which include mobile, fixed local national and international telephone services, telex, telegraph and data services such as data transmission, leased lines, internet services and e-commerce.

In December 2007 the Company acquired 26% of the KD 50 million share capital of NewTel Mobile Communications in Kuwait, at a consideration of SR 3,422 million which was paid in January 2008. The investment will be classified under the appropriate category after the finalization of legal formalities.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in the Kingdom. The financial statements of the Group include the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures for the period ended December 31, 2007.

Intra-Group balances and transactions and any unrealized gains arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting standards generally accepted in the Kingdom requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenue and expenses during the financial period.

Saudi Telecom Company
(a Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the Three Months and the
Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

The significant accounting policies are summarized below:

a) Period of the financial statements

The Group's financial year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31 of each Gregorian year.

The interim consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis of integrated periods, which views each interim period as an integral part of the financial year. Accordingly, revenues, gains, expenses and losses of the period are recognized during the period.

b) Interim results

The results of operations for the interim period may not represent a proper indication of the annual results of operations.

c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized, net of discounts, when services are rendered based on the access to, or usage of, the exchange network and facilities. Usage revenues are based upon fractions of traffic minutes processed, applying rates approved by the Communications and Information Technology Commission ("CITC").

- Charges billed in advance are deferred and recognized over the period in which the services are rendered.
- Unbilled revenue is recognized in the period to which it relates.
- Revenue is recognized upon collection when collectability is highly uncertain.
- Wireless revenues are composed mainly of mobile, international and national roaming services, while wireline revenues are composed mainly of fixed lines, international settlements, leased circuits, data and internet services.
- The current accounting treatment of the face value reductions granted to prepaid cards distributors has been reviewed, and has accordingly been treated as discounts resulting in revenue being recorded net instead of gross.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, balances with banks and all highly liquid investments with maturity of 90 days or less from the acquisition date.

e) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are shown at their net realizable values, which represent billings and unbilled usage revenues net of allowances for doubtful debts.

f) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

1. Prior to May 2, 1998, the Telecom Division did not maintain sufficiently detailed historical information to record property, plant and equipment based on historical cost. Consequently all property, plant and equipment transferred by the Telecom Division on May 2, 1998 has been recorded based on a valuation performed by the Company with the assistance of independent international and local valuation experts. The principal bases used for valuation are as follows:

- Land	Appraised value
- Buildings, plant and equipment	Depreciated replacement cost

2. Other than what is mentioned in (1) above, property, plant and equipment acquired by the Group are recorded at historical cost.

Saudi Telecom Company
(a Saudi Joint Stock Company)

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the Three Months and the Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

3. Cost of the network comprises all expenditures up to the customer connection point, including contractors' charges, direct materials and labor costs up to the date the relevant assets are placed in service.
4. Property, plant and equipment, excluding land, are depreciated on a straight line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	20 – 50
Telecommunications plant and equipment	4 – 25
Other assets	3 – 7

5. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred, except to the extent that they increase productivity or extend the useful life of an asset, in which case they are capitalized.
6. Gains and losses resulting from the disposal/ sale of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the book values of disposed-off / sold assets, and the gains or losses are included in the interim statement of income.
7. Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group assumes substantially all benefits and risks of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is to be allocated between the finance charge which is expensed in the current period, and the reduction in the liability under the finance lease.

Assets leased under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

g) Intangible assets

Goodwill

- Goodwill arises on the acquisition of a share in joint ventures. It represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group' share in the fair value of the net assets of the joint venture at the date of acquisition. When the excess is negative it is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income.
- Goodwill is recorded at cost and is to be reduced by impairment losses (if any).

Spectrum rights and Second/Third Generation licenses

These intangible assets are recorded upon acquisition at cost and are amortized starting from the date of service provisioning on a straight line basis over their useful lives or statutory durations, whichever is shorter.

h) Impairment of non-current assets

The Group reviews periodically non-current assets to determine whether they are impaired, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that. When such indications are present the recoverable amount of the asset should be estimated. If the recoverable amount of the asset cannot be determined individually, then the cash generating unit to which the asset relates is to be used instead. The excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its recoverable amount is treated as impairment in its value to be recognized in the interim statement of income of the period in which it occurs. When it becomes evident that the circumstances which resulted in the impairment no longer exist, the impairment amount (except for goodwill) will be reversed and recorded as income in the interim statement of income of the period in which such reversal is determined.

Saudi Telecom Company
(a Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the Three Months and the
Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

i) Investments

Subsidiaries

Entities controlled by the Company are classified as subsidiaries. Control is defined as the power to use, or direct the use, of another entity's assets in order to gain economic benefits. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group from the date control commences until the date it ceases.

Investments in joint ventures

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby the Group and other parties undertake an economic activity which is subject to joint control. That is when the strategic financial and operating policy decisions relating to the activities of the joint venture require the unanimous consent of all the parties sharing control.

Contractual arrangements that involve a separate entity in which each venture has an interest are referred to as jointly controlled entities.

In the interim consolidated financial statements the Group reports its interests in jointly controlled entities using proportionate consolidation, whereby the Company's share of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of jointly controlled entities is combined on a line-by-line basis with the equivalent items in the Company's financial statements.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of the Group's interest in a jointly controlled entity is accounted for in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for goodwill.

Investments accounted for under the equity method

Associates are those corporations or other entities on which the Group exercises significant influence, but which it does not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the associate but not the power to exercise control over those policies.

The Company accounts for investments in entities in which it has a significant influence under the equity method. Under the equity method, the Company records the investment on acquisition at cost, which is adjusted subsequently by the Company's share in the net income (loss) of the investee, the investee's distributed dividends and any changes in the investee's equity, to reflect the Company's share in the investee's net assets. These investments are reflected in the interim consolidated balance sheet as non-current assets, and the Company's share in the net income (loss) of the investee is presented in the interim consolidated statement of income.

j) Employees' end of service benefits

The provision for employees' end of service benefits represents amounts due and payable to the employees upon the termination of their contracts, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the laws applicable in the Kingdom and the countries invested in.

k) Zakat

The Company calculates and reports the zakat provision in its financial statements in accordance with Zakat rules and principles, and the instructions of the Department of Zakat and Income Taxes in the Kingdom. Adjustments arising from final zakat assessments are recorded in the period in which such assessments are approved.

Saudi Telecom Company
(a Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the Three Months and the
Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

l) Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). These financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals.

Transactions and balances

Balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of specific amounts are translated using rates of exchange prevailing at the interim consolidated balance sheet date.

Gains and losses arising on the settlement of foreign currency transactions, and unrealized gains and losses resulting from the translation to Saudi Riyals of foreign currency denominated monetary balances are recorded in the interim consolidated statement of income.

Entities of the Group (translation of financial statements)

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

- Items of shareholders' equity (except retained earnings) are translated at the rate prevailing on the acquisition date.
- Retained earnings are translated as follows: retained earnings translated at the end of last year plus net income for the year as per the translated income statement less declared dividends translated at the rate prevailing on the date of declaration.
- Income statement items are translated using the weighted average rate for the period. Material gains and losses are translated at the rate prevailing on the date of their occurrence.
- All resulting exchange differences, if material, are recognised as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

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

m) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation which may arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group, or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. In this case the Group does not recognize the contingent liabilities but discloses them in the interim consolidated financial statements.

The Group recognises separately the contingent liabilities of the acquiree as part of allocating the cost of a business combination where their fair values can be measured reliably. Where the fair values cannot be measured reliably, the resulting effect will be reflected in the goodwill arising from the acquisition.

n) Taxes

Taxes relating to entities invested in outside the Kingdom are calculated in accordance with tax laws applicable in their countries.

Saudi Telecom Company
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Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the Three Months and the Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets of foreign entities are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences of the foreign entities can be utilized. This involves judgement regarding the future financial performance of the particular entity in which the deferred tax asset has been recognised.

o) Government charges

Government charges are the costs incurred by the Group for the right to provide the telecommunications services, including use of the frequency spectrum. Government charges are accrued in the relevant periods.

p) Access charges

Access charges represent the costs to connect to foreign and domestic carriers' networks for calls made by the Group's customers. Access charges are recognized in the periods of relevant calls.

q) Administrative and marketing expenses

Administrative and marketing expenses are expensed as incurred when it is not possible to determine the relevant benefiting periods. Otherwise, they will be charged to the relevant periods.

r) Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income for the financial period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

s) Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge against risks associated with interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at cost and are valued at the end of the period at fair value, the resulting gains or losses being recorded in the statement of income.

3 INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Intangible assets include the goodwill arising on the acquisition of the Group's shares in Binariang and NTS, in addition to the Company's share in the goodwill recorded in the financial statements of Binariang at the date of acquisition.

The Company was not able to use the fair values of net assets at the date of acquisition for the calculation of goodwill arising on its acquisition of 25% of Binariang and 51% of NTS. Likewise, Binariang was not able to use the fair values of net assets at the date of acquisition for the calculation of goodwill arising on its acquisition of 100% of Maxis Group, due to the non-completion of the fair value determination reports before finalization of the interim consolidated financial statements as the time available after completing the acquisition process on September 11, 2007 was very short. Fair values of net assets will be used to determine the goodwill after finishing the relevant study. The amounts recorded as goodwill might accordingly be adjusted.

Saudi Telecom Company **(a Saudi Joint Stock Company)**

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the Three Months and the Year Ended December 31, 2007 (Unaudited)

The companies invested in are:

Binariang GSM SDN BHD “Binariang” - Malaysia

Binariang is an investment holding company that owns 100% of Maxis, the Malaysian holding group. Maxis (a limited liability company) operates in the telecommunications sector in Malaysia, with investments in this sector in both of India and Indonesia. Maxis owns 44% of NTS – Indonesia. The Company acquired 25% of Binariang in September 2007.

PT Natrindo Telepon Seluler “NTS” - Indonesia

NTS obtained the license to operate a third generation mobile network in Indonesia and is expected to start the commercial provisioning of this service in the first quarter 2008. The Company acquired 51% of NTS in September 2007.

Intangible assets consist of the following:

(Thousands of Saudi Riyals)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Goodwill arising on the consolidation of Binariang	9,946,096	-
Goodwill arising on the acquisition of 25% in Binariang	1,681,189	-
Goodwill arising on the acquisition of 51% in NTS	856,726	-
Licenses and others	<u>1,272,898</u>	<u>731,766</u>
	<u>13,756,909</u>	<u>731,766</u>

4 MURABAHA FACILITIES AND SUKUK

These are composed of:

(Thousands of Saudi Riyals)	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Short-term	560,448	-
Long-term	<u>13,019,303</u>	-
	<u>13,579,751</u>	-

Binariang

The balance of Sukuk at December 31, 2007 amounted to SR 5,892 million. They were obtained to finance the acquisition of outstanding shares of Maxis, the Malaysian holding group, so as to raise the ownership in it to 100%.

The Company

During the third quarter 2007, the Company obtained financing facilities in the forms of Murabaha deals from several local banks to a total of SR 6,000 million, with maturity of 60 months and commission margin equivalent to the Saudi Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“SIBOR”) plus 0.25%. Total utilized facilities as of December 31, 2007 amounted to SR 6,000 million.

The Company has renewable short and medium-term facilities in the forms of Murabaha and Tawarraq deals with several local banks, with varying maturities spreading to December 2009, and variable commission rates. None of the facilities were utilized during the period.

The long-term Murabaha facilities and Sukuk include Murabaha facilities obtained by the Group at the end of December 2007 to a total amount of SR 1,688 million, with maturity of 10 years and commission margin equivalent to the Kuala Lumpur Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“KLIBOR”) plus 0.45%.

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5 GOVERNMENT CHARGES

Government charges for the period consist of the following:

(Thousands of Saudi Riyals)	<u>Three Months ended</u>		<u>Year ended</u>	
	<u>December 31,</u>		<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
The Company	1,263,374	1,103,266	4,761,939	4,446,169
Other Group's companies	<u>63,063</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>63,063</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,326,437</u>	<u>1,103,266</u>	<u>4,825,002</u>	<u>4,446,169</u>

6 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

- (a) The Group enters into commitments during the ordinary course of business for major capital expenditures, primarily in connection with its network expansion programs. Outstanding capital expenditure commitments approximated SR 1,604 million on December 31, 2007.
- (b) Certain land and buildings, for use in the Group's operations, are leased under operating lease commitments expiring at various future dates. During the fourth quarter 2007, total rent expense under operating leases amounted to SR 37 million (Fourth quarter 2006: SR 29 million).

Contingencies

The Group, in the normal course of business, is subject to proceedings, lawsuits and other claims. However, these matters are not expected to have a material impact neither on the Group's financial position nor on the results of its operations as reflected in the interim consolidated financial statements.

7 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The objective of the Segment Reporting standard promulgated by the Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants is to disclose detailed information about each of the main operating segments, and hence its non-application does not affect the overall results of the Company's operations.

Within the framework of the recently accelerating telecom sector regulation, which resulted in significant changes in the identification and segmentation of the telecom services sectors, and due to increased competition and the Company's strategic aim at raising the level of operational efficiency, the Company, in 2006, approved a new structure for its segments which differs from the previous structure, thus requiring segmental information that differ significantly in their bases from the previous requirements.

8 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Board of Directors, in its meeting of 11 Muharam 1429 H (January 20, 2008), proposed interim dividends for the Forth quarter 2007 amounting to SR 2,500 million, at the rate of SR 1.25 per share, resulting in a total dividend for 2007 of SR 5.00 per share.

In January 2008, the Company signed an initial agreement with the controlling shareholder of Oger Telecom Limited (Oger Telecom), which operates in Turkey and South Africa, for the purchase of a 35% interest in Oger Telecom for SR 9.6 billion. Legal formalities to conclude the deal expected to be finished by the end of the first quarter 2008.

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9 RECLASSIFICATION

Certain accounting data in the period ended December 31, 2006 have been reclassified to conform to the classifications used for the period ended December 31, 2007.