

**Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public)
and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

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State of Kuwait**

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

**To the Shareholders of Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public)
State of Kuwait**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) (“the Parent Company”) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated financial statements of profit or loss, profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) as at 31 December 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”), as adopted by the Central Bank of Kuwait for use by the State of Kuwait.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (“IESBA Code”) together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the State of Kuwait. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Shareholders of Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public)
State of Kuwait

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Credit losses on finance receivables

The recognition of credit losses on financing receivables (“financing facilities”) to customers is the higher of the Expected Credit Loss (“ECL”) under International Financial Reporting Standard 9: Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”), determined in accordance with Central Bank of Kuwait (the “CBK”) guidelines, and the provision required by the CBK rules based on classification of credit facilities and calculation of their provision (the “CBK rules”) as disclosed in the accounting policies in Note 3.3.1 and Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

The recognition of ECL under IFRS 9, determined in accordance with CBK guidelines, is a complex accounting policy, which requires considerable judgement in its implementation. ECL is dependent on management's judgement in assessing significant increase in credit risk and classification of financing facilities into various stages; determining when a default has occurred, development of models for assessing the probability of default of customers and estimating cash flows from recovery procedures or realization of collateral.

The recognition of a specific provision on impaired financing facilities under the CBK rules is based on the instructions by CBK on the minimum provision to be recognized together with any additional provision to be recognised based on management estimate of expected cash flows related to those financing facilities.

Due to the significance of financing facilities and the related estimation uncertainty and judgement in the impairment calculation, this was considered as a key audit matter. This is further heightened by the high degree of estimation uncertainty due to current inflationary pressures and the high interest rate environment.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our audit procedures included the following:

- Assessing the controls over the inputs and assumptions used by the Group in developing the models, its governance and review controls performed by management in determining the adequacy of credit losses to determine if they were appropriately designed and implemented.
- For a sample of financing facilities, we assessed the Group's staging criteria, Exposure at Default (“EAD”) Probability of Default (“PD”) and Loss Given Default (“LGD”) including the eligibility and value of collateral considered in the ECL models used by the Group and the overlays considered by management in view of the ongoing economic impacts of current inflationary pressures and the high interest rate environment, in order to determine ECL taking into consideration CBK guidelines. We also evaluated the various inputs and assumptions used by the Group's management to determine ECL.
- For the CBK rules provision requirements, we assessed the criteria for determining whether there is a requirement to calculate and disclose any credit loss in accordance with the related regulations and, if required, it has been computed accordingly. For the samples selected, which included rescheduled financing facilities, we verified whether all impairment events have been identified by the Group's management. For the selected samples which also included impaired financing facilities, we assessed the valuation of collateral and reperformed the resultant provision calculations.
- We assessed the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of IFRSs.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

**To the Shareholders of Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public)
State of Kuwait**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The "Other information" section consists of the information included in the annual report of the Group for the year 2025, other than the consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report thereon. We have not received the Group's annual report, which also includes the Board of Directors' report, prior to the date of our auditor's report and we expect to receive these reports after the date of our auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and 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 mentioned above and 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. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of our auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in our report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards, 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 are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

**To the Shareholders of Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public)
State of Kuwait**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, 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 those 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 the Group's management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting. Based on the audit evidence obtained, we will determine 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 will draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions will be based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures. Further, evaluate whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the companies or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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, related safeguards.

Among the matters communicated with Those Charged with Governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year and are therefore considered as a key audit matter. We disclosed these matters in our auditor's report in our audit report unless local laws or regulations preclude 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

**To the Shareholders of Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public)
State of Kuwait**

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion proper books of accounts have been kept by the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that we obtained all the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by the Companies' Law No. 1 of 2016 and its executive regulations, as amended, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, that an inventory was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies' Law No. 1 of 2016, and its executive regulations, as amended, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, have occurred during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or its consolidated financial position.

Furthermore, in our opinion, we report that nothing has come to our attention indicating any material violations of the provisions of Law No. 32 of 1968 as amended, concerning currency, the Central Bank of Kuwait and the organization of banking business and its related regulation or of the provisions of Law No. 7 of 2010 concerning the establishment of Capital Markets Authority and Organization of Securities Activity and its Executive Regulations, as amended, during the financial year ended 31 December 2025, that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or its consolidated financial position.

Qais M. Al Nisf
License No. 38 "A"
BDO Al Nisf & Partners

Kuwait: 19 February 2026

**Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2025

		2025	2024
	Notes	KD	KD
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,573,720	1,197,734
Investments in Wakala receivables	6	9,347,321	9,347,321
Investment in an associate	7	11,715,659	11,548,041
Finance receivables	8	18,148,976	16,339,394
Other receivables and prepayments	9	183,393	286,268
Investments in financial securities	10	15,121,592	12,945,622
Investment properties	11	4,715,000	4,615,000
Other assets		17,390	13,633
Total assets		61,823,051	56,293,013
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other credit balances	12	3,051,976	2,766,963
Islamic financing payables	13	22,072,412	18,858,740
Provision for end of service indemnity		324,989	327,413
Total liabilities		25,449,377	21,953,116
EQUITY			
Share capital	14	26,374,759	26,374,759
Treasury shares	15	(1,275,761)	(116,277)
Treasury shares reserve		4,995	4,995
Statutory reserve	16	922,477	641,306
Voluntary reserve	17	922,477	641,306
Fair value reserve		1,547,696	242,374
Group's share in associate's reserve		(108,648)	(31,236)
Retained earnings		4,370,544	3,013,867
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company		32,758,539	30,771,094
Non-controlling interests		3,615,135	3,568,803
Total equity		36,373,674	34,339,897
Total liabilities and equity		61,823,051	56,293,013

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 49 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Faisal Abdulaziz Al Nassar
Chairman

**Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 KD	2024 KD
Revenues			
Finance revenues		2,495,425	2,178,096
Bargain purchase gain from additional shares of an associate	7	-	35,261
Share of associate's results	7	744,828	844,289
Net gains from investments in financial securities	18	440,166	269,085
Income from investment properties	19	403,946	494,615
Other income	20	1,492,675	425,184
		<u>5,577,040</u>	<u>4,246,530</u>
Expenses			
Finance costs		(1,016,441)	(1,007,454)
Staff costs	21	(686,414)	(738,666)
Reversal of provision for credit facilities	8	34,961	390
Other expenses	22	(868,011)	(766,963)
		<u>(2,535,905)</u>	<u>(2,512,693)</u>
Profit for the year before deductions		3,041,135	1,733,837
Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences		(17,857)	(13,233)
National Labor Support Tax		(63,979)	(34,139)
Zakat		(25,592)	(13,897)
Net profit for the year		<u>2,933,707</u>	<u>1,672,568</u>
<i>Attributable to:</i>			
The Parent Company's Shareholders		2,704,282	1,409,084
Non-controlling interests		229,425	263,484
Net profit for the year		<u>2,933,707</u>	<u>1,672,568</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the Shareholders of the Parent Company (fils)	23	<u>10.40</u>	<u>5.36</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 49 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated Statement of Profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Net profit for the year	2,933,707	1,672,568
Other comprehensive income items		
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the consolidated statement of profit or loss:</i>		
Changes in fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI	1,304,398	1,123,632
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to the consolidated statement of profit or loss:</i>		
Group's share in associate's reserve	(110,587)	28,291
Other comprehensive income for the year	<u>1,193,811</u>	<u>1,151,923</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>4,127,518</u>	<u>2,824,491</u>
Attributable to:		
The Parent Company's Shareholders	3,932,192	2,552,520
Non-controlling interests	195,326	271,971
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>4,127,518</u>	<u>2,824,491</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 49 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Share capital	Treasury shares	Treasury shares reserve	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Fair value reserve	Group's share in associates' reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Balance as at 1 January 2024	26,374,759	-	4,995	494,271	494,271	(881,258)	(51,040)	2,690,096	29,126,094	3,266,832	32,392,926
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,409,084	1,409,084	263,484	1,672,568
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,123,632	19,804	-	1,143,436	8,487	1,151,923
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,123,632	19,804	1,409,084	2,552,520	271,971	2,824,491
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(116,277)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(116,277)	-	(116,277)
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(791,243)	(791,243)	-	(791,243)
Non-controlling interests movement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	147,035	147,035	-	-	(294,070)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	<u>26,374,759</u>	<u>(116,277)</u>	<u>4,995</u>	<u>641,306</u>	<u>641,306</u>	<u>242,374</u>	<u>(31,236)</u>	<u>3,013,867</u>	<u>30,771,094</u>	<u>3,568,803</u>	<u>34,339,897</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2025	26,374,759	(116,277)	4,995	641,306	641,306	242,374	(31,236)	3,013,867	30,771,094	3,568,803	34,339,897
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,704,282	2,704,282	229,425	2,933,707
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,305,322	(77,412)	-	1,227,910	(34,099)	1,193,811
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,305,322	(77,412)	2,704,282	3,932,192	195,326	4,127,518
Purchase of treasury shares	-	(1,159,484)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,159,484)	-	(1,159,484)
Cash dividends (Note 26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(785,263)	(785,263)	-	(785,263)
Non-controlling interests Movement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(148,994)	(148,994)
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	281,171	281,171	-	-	(562,342)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	<u>26,374,759</u>	<u>(1,275,761)</u>	<u>4,995</u>	<u>922,477</u>	<u>922,477</u>	<u>1,547,696</u>	<u>(108,648)</u>	<u>4,370,544</u>	<u>32,758,539</u>	<u>3,615,135</u>	<u>36,373,674</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 49 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 KD	2024 KD
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit for the year		2,933,707	1,672,568
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Bargain purchase gain from additional shares of an associate	7	-	(35,261)
Share of associate's results	7	(744,828)	(844,289)
Reversal of provision for credit facilities	8	(34,961)	(390)
Depreciation		6,350	5,247
Change in fair value of investment properties	11&19	(100,000)	(203,000)
Net gains from investments in financial securities	18	(440,166)	(269,085)
Finance costs		1,016,441	1,007,454
Provision for end of service indemnity		5,291	50,039
		<u>2,641,834</u>	<u>1,383,283</u>
Change in working capital			
Finance receivables		(1,774,621)	(1,446,688)
Other receivables and prepayments		102,875	16,407
Accounts payable and other credit balances		292,571	553,547
Payment of end of service indemnity		(7,715)	(25,915)
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>1,254,944</u>	<u>480,634</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of financial securities at FVTPL		-	(61,120)
Proceeds from redemption of financial securities at FVTPL		122,705	70,052
Purchase of financial securities at FVTOCI		(477,099)	(343,508)
Proceeds at maturity of financial securities at amortized cost		-	64,628
Purchase of financial securities at amortized cost		(408,935)	-
Payment for purchase of additional shares of associate	7	-	(225,178)
Dividends income received from an associate	7	478,648	467,401
Purchase of other assets		(10,107)	(6,608)
Purchase consideration on paid on acquisition of subsidiary		-	(150,000)
Dividends income received	18	298,574	162,710
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities		<u>3,786</u>	<u>(21,623)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Islamic financing payables		4,531,973	8,345,500
Payment for Islamic financing payables		(1,318,301)	(7,537,166)
Purchase of treasury shares		(1,159,484)	(116,277)
Payment for capital reduction		(10,014)	(66,401)
Payment / proceeds from non-controlling interests		(148,994)	30,000
Finance costs paid		(1,016,441)	(1,007,454)
Cash dividends paid		(761,483)	(784,018)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) financing activities		<u>117,256</u>	<u>(1,135,816)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,375,986	(676,805)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>1,197,734</u>	<u>1,874,539</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5	<u>2,573,720</u>	<u>1,197,734</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 49 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

1. INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) ("the Parent Company") was incorporated in the State of Kuwait in 2003 by the authorized memorandum of incorporation no. 4857 volume 1 dated 6 October 2003.

The Parent Company's shares were registered on Boursa Kuwait on 11 February 2019.

The main activities of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") are all financing and investing activities according to the Islamic Shari'a principles.

The main objectives of the Parent Company are as follows:

- Financial services.
- Establishing or participating in companies to conduct company business.
- Buying and selling stocks and bonds on behalf of the company.
- Investing surplus funds in portfolios managed by specialized companies and entities.
- Investment oversight.
- Consulting in the field of investment and real estate finance.
- Real estate consulting.
- Buying and selling land and real estate.
- Buying and selling land and real estate solely for the company's account.
- Managing and leasing owned or rented properties.
- Managing and leasing owned or rented residential properties.
- Managing and leasing owned or rented non-residential properties.
- Owning real estate and movable assets for the benefit of the company.
- Managing and developing land and real estate.
- Project management.

In general, the Parent Company can carry out all the businesses and services that fall within the jurisdiction of investment companies and that comply with the provisions of Islamic Sharia. The Parent Company may have an interest or participate in any way with the bodies that carry out business similar to its business or that may assist it in achieving its purposes in Kuwait or abroad, and it may establish, participate in, purchase or attach these bodies to it.

The Parent Company is subject to instructions and monitoring by the Central Bank of Kuwait & Capital Markets Authority.

The consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 includes the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") (Note 3.1).

The Parent Company is registered in the Commercial Registry under. No. 97054 dated 2 November 2003.

The Parent Company's registered address is: P.O. Box 22828, Safat 13089, Kuwait.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Parent Company's Board of Directors on 19 February 2026, and are subject to the approval of the Shareholders' Annual General Assembly. The Shareholders of the Parent Company have the power to amend these consolidated financial statements after issuance at the Shareholders' Ordinary General Assembly.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

1. INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

1.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment properties that are measured at fair value.

These consolidated financial statements have been presented in Kuwaiti Dinars (“KD”), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

1.2 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the regulations relating to financial services institutions as issued by the Central Bank of Kuwait ("CBK") and Capital Market Authority ("CMA") in the State of Kuwait. These regulations require measurement of expected credit losses according to the expected credit losses of credit facilities in accordance with IFRS 9 in compliance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Kuwait or the required provisions according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Kuwait, whichever is higher, and the resulting impact on the relevant disclosures, and the application of all other requirements of IFRS Accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (together referred to as “International Financial Reporting Standards Accounting applicable for use in the State of Kuwait”).

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with adopted IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain material accounting estimates. It also requires the Group’s management to exercise judgment in applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas of material estimates and assumptions made in preparing the consolidated financial statements and their effect are disclosed in (Note 4).

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

a) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted from 1 January 2025

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous year except for the changes due to implementation of the following new and revised IFRS Accounting standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 (unless otherwise stated).

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity’s financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

This amendment had no material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

b) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the Group has decided not to adopt early.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new. It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards. IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

Amendments to IFRS 9 - Financial instruments and IFRS 7 - Financial instruments: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to:

- (a) clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system,
- (b) clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion,
- (c) add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets), and
- (d) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 19 will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

The Group is currently assessing to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the consolidated financial statements and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

**Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION

3.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are consolidated on a line-by-line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Any intra-group balances and transactions, and any realised gains, losses, expenses, income and balances arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Al Manar Financing and Leasing Company K.S.C. (Public) and its subsidiaries as follows:

<u>Name of subsidiary</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal Activities</u>	<u>Ownership (%)</u>	
			<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Manarat Tasaheel Real Estate Company W.L.L.	State of Kuwait	Real Estate activities	100	100
Al-Manar Express for Marketing Consulting Company W.L.L.	State of Kuwait	Consulting activities	100	100
Al- Manar Watania for Administrative Consulting Company W.L.L.	State of Kuwait	Consulting activities	100	100
Al Jawhara Company for Buying and Selling Shares & Bonds W.L.L.	State of Kuwait	Investments	70	70
Sidra National Real Estate Consulting Company S.P.C.*	State of Kuwait	Real Estate Consulting	100	100

Total assets of the subsidiaries are KD 18,184,056 (2024: KD 17,473,779), and their profits during the year ended 31 December 2025 are KD 807,312 (2024: KD 1,118,213).

Subsidiaries are those enterprises controlled by the Parent Company. Control is achieved when the Parent Company:

- Has power over the investee.
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- Has the ability to use its power to affect the investee's returns.

The Parent Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three components of controls listed above.

When the Group holds a percentage less than the majority of voting rights in the investee, it shall have the power over the investee in case of its voting rights have the sufficient practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee. In determining the adequacy of the investee voting rights, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- The Group's voting rights in proportion to distribution of the voting rights attributable to others.
- The potential voting rights held by the Parent Company, holders of other votes or other parties.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.1 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

- Any additional facts and circumstances indicate to the financial ability of the Parent Company to direct the relevant activities when the decision is taken, including the patterns of voting in the previous meetings of Shareholders.

3.2 Business combination

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred or assumed by the Group to the former stakeholders of the acquiree and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under IFRS 3 Business Combinations are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not measured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability is re-measured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with IFRS 9, or IAS 37, provisions, contingent liabilities and assets, as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.2 Business combination (Continued)

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquirer's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

If the initial accounting for business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest was disposed of.

3.3 Financial instruments

3.3.1 Financial assets

i. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The financial assets are measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met and are not designated at fair value through profit or loss:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent Measurement

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.3.1 Financial assets (Continued)

i. Classification and measurement of financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (Continued)

Subsequent Measurement (Continued)

The financial assets at amortised cost consist of “cash and cash equivalents”, “investments in wakala receivables”, “finance receivables”, “other receivables and prepayments” and “investments in financial securities – debt sukuk”.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents item comprise of cash at banks and portfolios, cash on hand and wakala with banks due within three months period.

Investment in wakala receivables

Represents of wakala with banks due within more than three months from the placement date.

Finance receivables

finance receivables are represented in an agreement under which the Group provides a client with an amount of money to be invested according to specified conditions against fixed return. The client is liable for repaying the amount in case of default, negligence or violation of any conditions of finance.

Other receivables and prepayments

Other receivables and prepayment recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less the expected credit losses (if any).

investment in financial securities – debt sukuk”.

Represent a debt instrument which is held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principle and profit.

Effective interest rate method

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.3.1 Financial assets (Continued)

i. Classification and measurement of financial assets (Continued)

Equity investment at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as financial asset recognised at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not recognised at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

Subsequent Measurement

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net profits and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Subsequent Measurement

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net profits and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

ii. Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For finance receivables, impairment shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at an amount equal to the higher of ECL under IFRS 9 according to the CBK guidelines, and the provisions required by the CBK instructions.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.3.1 Financial assets (Continued)

ii. Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Expected credit losses under IFRS 9 according to CBK Guidelines

Exposures were segmented based on common credit characteristics such as credit risk grade, geographic region and industry, delinquency status, and age of relationship. where applicable.

In applying this forward-looking approach, the Group applies a three stages assessment to measuring ECL as follows:

- Stage 1 - financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk.
- Stage 2 (not credit impaired) - financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low.
- Stage 3 (credit impaired) - financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date and assessed as credit impaired when one or more events have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows have occurred.

In assessing whether the credit quality on a financial instrument has deteriorated significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the economic sector in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognized for Stage 1 while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognized for Stage 2 and 3. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument. ECLs for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets and charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.3.1 Financial assets (Continued)

ii. Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Expected credit losses under IFRS 9 according to CBK Guidelines (Continued)

The Group considers the financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Provisions for credit losses in accordance with the CBK instructions

The Group is required to calculate provisions for credit losses on finance receivables in accordance with the CBK instructions with respect to credit facilities and the calculation of provisions. Credit facilities are classified as past due when a payment has not been received on its contractual payment date or if the facility is in excess of preapproved limits. A credit facility is classified as past due and impaired when the interest or a principal instalment is past due for more than 90 days and if the carrying amount of the facility is greater than its estimated recoverable value. Past due and past due and impaired loans are managed and monitored as irregular facilities and are classified into the following four categories which are then used to determine the provisions:

Category	Criteria	Specific provision
Watch list	Irregular for a period up to 90 days	-
Substandard	Irregular for a period of 91- 180 days	20%
Doubtful	Irregular for a period of 181- 365 days	50%
Bad	Irregular for a period exceeding 365 days	100%

The Group may also include a credit facility in one of the above categories based on management's judgement of a customer's financial and/or non-financial circumstances. Minimum general provisions of 1% on cash facilities and 0.5% on non-cash facilities are made on all applicable credit facilities (net of certain restricted categories of collateral) which are not subject to specific provisioning.

Expected credit losses under simplified approach

For accounts receivable and other assets, the Group applies the standard's simplified approach and calculates ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. Accordingly, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the customers and the economic environment.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.3.1 Financial assets (Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

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

3.3.2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or loans. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In that case, fees shall be posted until the withdrawal is carried out.

To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Classification and subsequent measurement

The Group's financial liabilities include "Islamic finance payable" and "accounts payable and other credit balances".

Islamic financing payables

Islamic financing payables is initially recognised at the value received from contracts. After initial recognition, Murabaha payable is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating cost over the relevant period. The effective interest is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Accounts payable and other credit balances

Liabilities are recognised for the amount to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed or not. Accounts payables and other credit balances are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective yield method.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.3 Financial instruments (Continued)

3.3.2 Financial liabilities (Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.4 Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence which is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the associate. Under the equity method, investment in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost as adjusted for changes in the Group share of the net assets of the associate from the date that significant influence effectively commences until the date that significant influence effectively ceases, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted as per IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations".

The Group recognises its share in business results of the associate in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Moreover, the Group recognises its share of the changes in the associate's other comprehensive income in its other comprehensive income.

Losses of an associate in excess of the Group's interest in that associate (including any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate) are not recognised except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made any payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying value of the investment in associates. It is assessed as a part of the investment in order to determine the impairment. If the cost of acquisition is lower than the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, the difference is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.4 Associates (Continued)

The Group determines, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that the investment in the associate may be impaired and determining whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment in the investment. If any such indication exists, an impairment loss is determined for the entire carrying amount of the investment. The Group calculates the impairment amount as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying amount. Such amount is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Any reversal of the impairment is recognised to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group measures and recognises any investments held at the fair value upon loss of significant influence on the associate. Any differences between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3.5 Investment properties

Investment properties include current properties, properties under construction or redevelopment held for gaining rentals or increase in the market value or both. Investment properties are initially recognised at cost, which contains purchase price and its related transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are recognised at fair value at the financial period end date. Profits or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. The cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Profits or losses arising on the disposal or termination of an investment property are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the end of owner occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by commencement of owner occupation or commencement of its development for selling purposes.

If a property being used by the owner is transferred to investment property, the Group will account for such property as per the applicable accounting policy for property, plant and equipment up to date of the usage change and transfer.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.6 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Maintenance and repairs, replacements and improvements of minor importance are expensed as incurred. Significant improvements and replacements of assets are capitalised.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Vehicles	5
Equipment	5
Office furniture	5

The useful life and depreciation method is reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property and equipment.

3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually. Whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired, its recoverable amount is estimated.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

For a non-financial asset, other than goodwill, in which impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3.8 Provision for end of service indemnity

The Group provides end of service indemnity to its employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service subject to the completion of a minimum service period in accordance with provisions of Labor Law and related contracts of employees. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. This liability which is unfunded represents the amount payable to each employee as a result of termination on the reporting date.

With respect to its Kuwaiti national employees, the Group makes contributions to the Public Institution for Social Security calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

3.9 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the consolidated statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

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

3.10 Treasury shares

Treasury shares consist of the Parent Company's own shares that have been issued, subsequently reacquired by the Group and not yet reissued or canceled. Treasury shares are accounted for using the cost method. Under the cost method, the weighted average cost of the shares reacquired is charged to a contra equity account. When the treasury shares are reissued, profits are credited to a separate account in Shareholders' equity "treasury shares reserve" which is not distributable. Any realised losses are charged to the same account to the extent of the credit balance on that account. Any excess losses are charged to retained earnings, reserves, and then share premium respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.10 Treasury shares

Gains realised subsequently on the sale of treasury shares are first used to offset any previously recorded losses in reserves, retained earnings and treasury shares reserve respectively. No cash dividends are paid on these shares. The issue of bonus shares increases the number of treasury shares proportionately and reduces the average cost per share without affecting the total cost of treasury shares.

Where any Group's company purchases the Parent Company's equity share capital (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs is deducted from equity attributable to the Parent Company's Shareholders until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs is included in equity attributable to the Parent Company's Shareholders.

3.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are expensed in consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred

3.12 Revenue recognition

Revenues are measured based on the consideration to which it is expected by the Group to be entitled through the contract with customer as the amounts that have been collected on behalf of the other parties are excluded. Revenues are recognised when the control over goods or services is transferred to the customer.

Control shall be transferred at a specific time if any of the criteria required for transferring goods or service is not met over a period of time. The following items should be considered by the Group whether or not control is transferred:

- The Group shall have immediate right in payments against the asset.
- The customer shall have a legal right in the asset.
- The Group shall transfer the physical possession to the asset.
- The customer shall have the significant risks and benefits of ownership of the asset.
- The customer shall accept the asset.

Group's revenue streams arise from the following activities:

Finance income

Finance income is recognized on a time proportion basis to yield a constant periodic rate of return based on the net balance outstanding.

Rental income

Rental income is recognised when earned, on a time apportionment basis.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.12 Revenue recognition (Continued)

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Shareholders' right to receive payment is established.

Other income

Other income is recognised on accrual basis.

3.13 Leases

The Group as a lessor

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Other lease contracts are classified as financing leases. The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Operating lease

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as a lessee

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. The Group recognises right-of use assets and the lease liabilities regarding all lease arrangements when it acts as the lessee.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.14 Taxes

Contribution to National Labour Support Tax (NLST), Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS) and Zakat

Contribution to NLST, KFAS, and Zakat represent levies/taxes imposed on the Parent Company at fixed percentage of profit for the year less permitted deductions under the prevalent respective fiscal regulations of the State of Kuwait. Under prevalent levies/taxes regulations, no carry forward of losses is permitted and there are no significant differences between the levies/taxes bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for the purposes of the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.14 Taxes

<i>Statutory levy/Tax</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
National Labour Support Tax	2.5% of net profit, less permitted deductions
Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences	1% of net profit, less permitted deductions.
Zakat	1% of net profit, less permitted deductions.

3.15 Foreign currencies translation

Items included in the consolidated 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").

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kuwaiti Dinars, which is the Group's presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of transactions. At each consolidated statement of financial position date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the consolidated statements financial position date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of such profit or loss is also recognised directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are expressed in KD using exchange rates prevailing at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Income and expense items are translated into the Group's presentation currency at the average rate over the consolidated reporting period.

Exchange differences are charged / credited to other comprehensive income and recognised in the currency translation reserve in equity. On disposal of a foreign operation the cumulative translation differences recognised in equity are reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss and recognised as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity have been treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated into KD at the closing rate.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

3.16 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements unless it is probable as a result of past events that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle a present, legal or constructive obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated. However, the contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic losses is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits as a result of past events is probable.

3.17 Segment information

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenue and incurs costs. Operating segments are disclosed in a manner consistent with the internal reporting reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker, i.e. the person being responsible for allocating resources, assessing performance and making strategic decisions on the operating segments.

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Material accounting judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect in the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Classification of financial instruments

On acquisition of a financial asset, the Group decides whether it should be classified as "at fair value through profit or loss", "at fair value through other comprehensive income" or "at amortised cost". IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the Group's business model for managing the assets of the instrument's contractual cash flow characteristics. The Group follows the guidance of IFRS 9 on classifying its financial assets.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Determination whether matching the criteria of revenue recognition in accordance with IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 and the policy of revenue recognition disclosed in (Note 3.12) require significant judgments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Estimation uncertainty and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the consolidated financial statements date, that have a significant impact causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Impairment losses on financing receivables – as per CBK guidelines

The Group reviews its loans and advances on a regular basis to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. In particular, considerable judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provisions required.

Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty.

Valuation of unquoted financial assets

Valuation of unquoted equity investments is normally based on one of the following recent market transactions:

- Recent arm's length market transactions.
- Current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same.
- Earnings multiples.
- The expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics.
- Price to book value model.
- Other valuation models.

The determination of the cash flows, earnings multiple, price to book value multiple and discount factors for unquoted shares requires significant estimation.

Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Group's management determines the appropriate valuation techniques and input for fair value measurement. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the management uses market observable data to the extent it is available. In case no market observable data are available, the Group shall assign an external qualified valuer to carry out the valuation process.

Valuation of investment properties

The Group carries its investment properties at fair value where changes in the fair value are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, three basic methods are used for determining the fair value of the investment properties:

- a) Discounted cash flows method: in this method the successive amounts of expected future cash flows of the asset are used based on the outstanding contracts and rental conditions, and discount the present value by using a discount rate that reflects the risks related to this asset.

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Estimation uncertainty and assumptions (Continued)

Valuation of investment properties (Continued)

- b) Income capitalisation: through which the property value is estimated based on its resulted income. Such value is calculated based on the net operating income of the property divided by the expected rate of profit from the property as per market inputs, which is known as capitalisation rate.
- c) Comparative analysis: using values of actual deals transacted recently by other parties for properties in a similar location and condition and relying on expertise of independent real estate appraiser.

Useful lives of property and equipment

As described in the accounting policies, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives over which its property and equipment are depreciated. The Group's management is satisfied that the estimates of useful lives are appropriate.

Impairment of non-financial assets

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

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Cash at banks and portfolios	1,673,720	896,734
Wakala with bank (less than 3 months)	900,000	300,000
Cash on hand	-	1,000
	<u>2,573,720</u>	<u>1,197,734</u>

As at 31 December 2025, the effective yield rate on Wakala is 3.125% - 3.625 (31 December 2024: 3.875%) per annum. Expected credit losses amounted to KD 616 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: KD 616).

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6. INVESTMENTS IN WAKALA RECEIVABLES

Investments in Wakala receivables have been deposited at local financial institutions according to Wakala contracts. The effective yield on those contracts is 4% - 4.25% (2024: 4.125% - 4.25%) per annum.

Expected credit losses amounted to KD 17,679 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: KD 17,679).

Investments in Wakala receivables included amount of KD 9,347,321 (2024: KD 9,347,321) that have been pledged against Islamic financing payable (Note 13).

7. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

Name of associate	Country of Incorporation	Ownership (%)		Carrying amount		Principal activities
		2025	2024	2025 KD	2024 KD	
Injazzat Real Estate Development Company K.S.C.P.	Kuwait	28.25	28.294	11,715,659	11,548,041	Real Estate

The movement during the year is as follows:

	2025 KD	2024 KD
Balance as at the beginning of the year	11,548,041	10,882,423
Additions	-	225,178
Bargain purchase gain from additional shares	-	35,261
Share of reserves	(110,587)	28,291
Group's share of results for the year	744,828	844,289
Dividends received	(478,648)	(467,401)
Other adjustments	12,025	-
Balance as at the end of the year	11,715,659	11,548,041

The Group has recognised the share of results from "Injazzat Real Estate Development Company K.S.C. (Public)" based on issued consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025.

As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of the Group's interest in "Injazzat Real Estate Development Company K.S.C. (Public)" based on the closing price as reported by Boursa Kuwait amounted to KD 16,111,289 (2024: KD 9,668,688).

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7. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIAT (CONTINUED)

The management prepared internal report to assess the recoverable amount of the associate as at the date of the consolidated financial statements. The report indicates that the recoverable amount of the Group's investment in the associate is KD 16,111,289 which is higher than its carrying value as at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and accordingly no impairment loss has been recorded.

Summarized financial information of Injazzat Real Estate Development Company K.S.C. (Public) as at 31 December is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Current assets	12,740,382	14,080,123
Non-current assets	90,628,005	87,402,571
Current liabilities	(32,373,501)	(3,611,358)
Non-current liabilities	(9,977,695)	(37,511,054)
	<u>61,017,191</u>	<u>60,360,282</u>
Fair value adjustments *	(19,545,832)	(19,545,832)
Net assets of the associate	<u>41,471,359</u>	<u>40,814,450</u>

* The fair value adjustments represent in the excess of the Group's share of the net carrying value over the net fair value of the associate's identifiable assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Rental income	3,405,716	2,916,036
Profit for the year	2,636,558	3,017,857
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	(391,458)	100,643
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,245,100	3,118,500

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Net assets of the associate	41,471,359	40,814,450
Ownership (%)	28.25	28.294
Carrying value	<u>11,715,659</u>	<u>11,548,041</u>

8. FINANCE RECEIVABLES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Finance receivables	24,278,385	22,147,551
Less: deferred and suspense revenues	(3,377,732)	(3,021,519)
Less: provision for credit facilities	(2,751,677)	(2,786,638)
Finance receivables – net	<u>18,148,976</u>	<u>16,339,394</u>

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8. FINANCE RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Expected credit losses on credit facilities determined under IFRS 9 according to CBK guidelines amounted to KD 2,627,390 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: KD 2,786,638), which is lower than / equal to the provision for credit facilities required by CBK instructions of KD 2,751,677 (2024: KD 2,768,638).

The movement in gross credit facilities is as follows:

	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Balance at 1 January 2024	15,672,403	1,056,822	3,690,901	20,420,126
Net financing/ (collection)	2,890,037	(891,299)	(271,313)	1,727,425
Transfer from/ to Stage 1	(704,761)	489,238	215,523	-
Transfer from/ to Stage 2	-	(38,930)	38,930	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>17,857,679</u>	<u>615,831</u>	<u>3,674,041</u>	<u>22,147,551</u>
Net financing/ (collection)	3,080,133	(646,495)	(302,804)	2,130,834
Transfer from/ to Stage 1	(1,124,007)	1,124,007	-	-
Transfer from/ to Stage 2	-	(84,739)	84,739	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	<u>19,813,805</u>	<u>1,008,604</u>	<u>3,455,976</u>	<u>24,278,385</u>

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

	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Balance at 1 January 2024	70,053	20,483	2,696,492	2,787,028
Credit losses charged / (reversed) during the year	11,646	15,685	(27,721)	(390)
Transfer from/ to Stage 1	(4,568)	3,465	1,103	-
Transfer from/ to Stage 2	-	(3,442)	3,442	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>77,131</u>	<u>36,191</u>	<u>2,673,316</u>	<u>2,786,638</u>
Credit losses charged / (reversed) during the year	14,856	4,601	(178,705)	(159,248)
Transfer from/ to Stage 1	(5,614)	5,483	131	-
Transfer from/ to Stage 2	-	(1,985)	1,985	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	<u>86,373</u>	<u>44,290</u>	<u>2,496,727</u>	<u>2,627,390</u>

The movement in the provision for credit facilities required by CBK instructions effected is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Balance at 1 January	2,786,638	2,787,028
Provision reversal during the year	(34,961)	(390)
Balance at 31 December	<u>2,751,677</u>	<u>2,786,638</u>

The average effective yield rate on finance receivables for the year ended 31 December 2025 is 7.14% (2024: 6.94%) per annum.

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8. FINANCE RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The Group holds guarantee of KD 1,910,660 at 31 December 2025 (2024: KD 2,126,142) as collateral over its finance receivable.

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Staff advances	20,709	15,813
Accrued income	88,808	144,033
Others	73,876	126,422
	<u>183,393</u>	<u>286,268</u>

10. INVESTMENTS IN FINANCIAL SECURITIES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)		
Quoted foreign funds	1,676,944	1,417,484
Quoted local shares	92,623	64,881
Unquoted foreign funds	448,603	575,818
Unquoted local shares	151,000	316,800
Unquoted foreign shares	143,000	118,300
	<u>2,512,170</u>	<u>2,493,283</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”)		
Quoted local shares	6,687,796	5,353,458
Quoted foreign shares	817,234	672,248
Unquoted local shares	1,317,500	900,000
Unquoted foreign shares	1,366,880	1,482,207
	<u>10,189,410</u>	<u>8,407,913</u>
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Debt sukuks – quoted at foreign stock exchanges	2,420,012	2,044,426
	<u>2,420,012</u>	<u>2,044,426</u>
	<u>15,121,592</u>	<u>12,945,622</u>

Investments in financial securities with carrying value of KD 12,050,589 (2024: KD 10,063,434) that have been pledged against Islamic financing payable (Note 13).

Fair value of financial assets was disclosed in (Note 29).

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11. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The movement in the investment properties is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Balance as at the beginning of the year	4,615,000	4,412,000
Change in fair value	100,000	203,000
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>4,715,000</u>	<u>4,615,000</u>

Investment properties are located in State of Kuwait.

The fair value of the Group's investment properties was determined as at 31 December based on the valuation carried out at the consolidated financial statements date by independent valuers, one of them is a bank. In addition, the management has adopted the lower valuation in the consolidated financial statements.

There are investment properties with carrying value of KD 4,590,000 (2024: KD 4,495,000) that have been pledged against Islamic financing payable (Note 13).

Investment properties that have been valued using capitalised income approach were classified within level 3 in the fair value hierarchy (Note 29).

12. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Trade payables	621,122	735,996
Capital reduction payables	96,600	106,614
Accrued salaries and other staff accruals	363,237	320,978
Payable against on acquisition of subsidiary	600,000	750,000
Dividends payable	173,424	149,644
NLST	63,979	34,139
Zakat	25,592	13,897
KFAS*	17,857	13,233
Others	1,090,165	642,462
	<u>3,051,976</u>	<u>2,766,963</u>

* The following is the movement on the outstanding contribution of the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS):

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Balance at the beginning of the year	13,233	17,910
Charge during the year	17,857	13,233
Paid during the year	(13,233)	(17,910)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>17,857</u>	<u>13,233</u>

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13. ISLAMIC FINANCING PAYABLES

Islamic financing payables are obtained from local and foreign banks and are denominated in KD and USD. The average cost as at 31 December 2025 is 4,6% - 5.25% and 4.65% - 6.46% for local and foreign banks, respectively (2024: 5.10% - 5.50% and 4.91% - 6.39% for local and foreign banks, respectively) per annum.

Islamic financing payables are guaranteed against pledge of the following assets:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Investments in Wakala receivables (Note 6)	9,347,321	9,347,321
Assigning receivables – gross	822,738	1,545,135
Investment properties (Note 11)	4,590,000	4,495,000
Investment in financial securities (Note 10)	12,050,589	10,063,434

14. SHARE CAPITAL

The parent company's authorized, issued and fully paid up share capital amounted to KD 26,374,759 divided into 263,747,591 shares (31 December 2024: KD 26,374,759 divided into 263,747,591 shares) with a nominal value of 100 fils each and all shares are in cash.

15. TREASURY SHARES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Number of treasury shares (share)	11,423,461	1,993,185
Percentage of issued shares	4.33%	0.756%
Market value (KD)	1,268,004	138,526
Cost (KD)	1,275,761	116,277

16. STATUTORY RESERVE

As required by the Companies' Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year attributable to Shareholders of the Parent Company before calculation of the contribution to NLST, KFAS, Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration is transferred to the statutory reserve. The Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the statutory reserve exceeds 50% of the capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in cases stipulated by Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association.

It is not allowed to distribute statutory reserve to Shareholders; it is only allowed to use it to distribute profits to Shareholders up to 5% of paid-up share capital in the years when retained earnings are not sufficient for the payment of a dividend of that amount.

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17. VOLUNTARY RESERVE

As required by the Parent Company's Article of Association, a percentage of the profit for the year attributable to Shareholders of the Parent Company before calculation of the contribution to NLST, KFAS, Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration. Voluntary reserve should be transferred based on the Board of Directors' recommendation that is subject to approval of the General Assembly of the Parent Company's Shareholders. Such annual transfers may be discontinued by the Parent Company based on a resolution of the Shareholders' General Assembly upon recommendation by the Board of Directors.

18. NET GAINS FROM INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL SECURITIES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")</u>		
Change in fair value	141,592	106,375
Dividends income	37,105	50,059
	<u>178,697</u>	<u>156,434</u>
<u>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")</u>		
Dividends income	261,469	112,651
	<u>440,166</u>	<u>269,085</u>

19. INCOME FROM INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Rental income	303,946	291,615
Change in fair value of investment properties	100,000	203,000
	<u>403,946</u>	<u>494,615</u>

20. OTHER INCOME

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Financing fees income	120,306	98,640
Bad Debts collection income*	1,195,836	260,689
Others	176,533	65,855
	<u>1,492,675</u>	<u>425,184</u>

* During the current year, the Group recovered an amount of KD 1,195,836 (2024: KD 260,689) from the written off finance receivables which has been included in the other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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21. STAFF COSTS

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Salaries and benefits	618,199	622,480
Provision for end of service indemnity	5,291	50,039
Leave accruals	20,863	16,709
Others	42,061	49,438
	<u>686,414</u>	<u>738,666</u>

22. OTHER EXPENSES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Professional and legal expenses	175,236	82,349
Depreciation	6,350	5,247
Subscription and licensing fees	41,134	28,968
Board of Directors Committees' remunerations	61,000	61,000
Real estate expenses	39,556	52,659
Others	544,735	536,740
	<u>868,011</u>	<u>766,963</u>

23. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY

Basic and diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to Shareholders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (excluding treasury shares). There are no potential dilutive ordinary shares.

The information necessary to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Net profit for the year attributable to the Shareholders of the Parent Company ("KD")	<u>2,704,282</u>	<u>1,409,084</u>
Number of the Parent Company's outstanding shares (share)	263,747,591	263,747,591
Less: weighted average number of the Parent Company's treasury shares (share)	<u>(3,650,820)</u>	<u>(955,688)</u>
Weighted average number of the Parent Company's outstanding shares excluding treasury shares (share)	<u>260,096,771</u>	<u>262,791,903</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the Shareholders of the Parent Company (fils)	<u>10.40</u>	<u>5.36</u>

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24. RELATED PARTIES' TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent major shareholders, directors and senior management personnel of the Group, and Companies controlled, or significantly influenced by such parties. The pricing policies and conditions for these transactions are approved by the Group's management.

The significant related parties' balances and transactions included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Balances:		
Finance receivables (gross)	2,489,203	2,481,130
Investments in financial securities	860,000	900,000
Key management's benefits payable	225,922	273,568
Advance to staff	9,676	6,709
Board of Directors committees' remunerations payables	61,000	61,000
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Transactions:		
a) Remuneration of key management personal Staff costs	228,238	291,025
b) Board of Directors committees' remunerations	61,000	61,000
c) Finance revenue	122,864	152,760

25. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

The Group is organised into functional divisions to manage its various lines of business. For the purposes of segment reporting, the Group's management has grouped its activities into the following business segments:

- Finance
- Investments
- Others

	2025			
	<u>Finance</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Segment revenues	3,557,032	1,843,475	176,533	5,577,040
Segment expenses	(921,180)	(394,124)	(1,220,601)	(2,535,905)
Segment results	2,635,852	1,449,351	(1,044,068)	3,041,135
Segment assets	24,006,359	37,339,019	477,673	61,823,051
Segment liabilities	14,047,448	9,246,086	2,143,818	25,437,352

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25. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	2024			
	Finance	Investments	Others	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Segment revenues	2,255,727	1,924,948	65,855	4,246,530
Segment expenses	<u>(826,409)</u>	<u>(599,414)</u>	<u>(1,086,870)</u>	<u>(2,512,693)</u>
Segment results	<u>1,429,318</u>	<u>1,325,534</u>	<u>(1,021,015)</u>	<u>1,733,837</u>
Segment assets	<u>22,103,213</u>	<u>33,626,875</u>	<u>562,925</u>	<u>56,293,013</u>
Segment liabilities	<u>11,043,286</u>	<u>9,301,450</u>	<u>1,608,380</u>	<u>21,953,116</u>

26. ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY / BOARD OF DIRECTORES' PROPOSALS

The Parent Company's Shareholders' Ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 28 April 2025 approved the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and approved to distribute cash dividends of 3% of the paid-up capital (3 fils per share) for the year ended 31 December 2024. Also, not to pay remuneration to the Board of Directors.

At the meeting held on 19 February 2026, the Board of Directors have proposed to distribute cash dividends of 4% of the paid-up capital (4 fils per share) after disposal of treasury shares for the year ended 31 December 2025. Also, not to pay remuneration to the Board of Directors. These proposals are subject to the approval of Shareholders Annual General Assembly.

27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As at the consolidated financial position date, the Group has contingent liabilities in respect of the following, from which it is anticipated that no material liability will arise.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Letters of guarantee	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS

Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for Shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to provide an adequate return to Shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Group's sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to Shareholders, return capital to Shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

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28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

Capital management (Continued)

The Group monitors capital on the basis of gearing ratio, which is calculated by net debt value divided by total invested capital. Net debt is calculated as the total debt less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital invested is calculated as the total equity and net debt.

Gearing ratio

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Islamic financing payables	22,072,412	18,858,740
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(1,673,720)	(1,197,734)
Less: Investments in Wakala receivables	(10,247,321)	(9,347,321)
Net debt	<u>10,151,371</u>	<u>8,313,685</u>
Total equity	<u>36,373,674</u>	<u>34,339,897</u>
Total capital	<u>46,525,045</u>	<u>42,653,582</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>21.8%</u>	<u>19.5%</u>

Financial risk

Categories of financial instruments

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	2,573,720	1,196,734
Investment in Wakala receivables	9,347,321	9,347,321
Finance receivables	18,148,976	16,339,394
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	168,140	271,450
Investment in financial securities	15,121,592	12,945,622
Accounts payable and other credit balances	(3,051,976)	(2,766,963)
Islamic financing payables	(22,072,412)	(18,858,740)

The Group's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign currency risk, profit rate risk and equity price risk will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

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28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Market risk (Continued)

i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign currency rates. The Group undertakes some transactions in foreign currencies, and hence the risk of exposure to fluctuations in currency rates arises. The management monitors the positions on a daily basis to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.

The carrying amounts of the Group's major foreign currencies denominated assets and liabilities at the consolidated financial position date are as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
	(Equivalent)	(Equivalent)
USD	3,915,670	3,488,276
EURO	171,606	158,560
GBP	135,818	111,396
BHD	342,857	342,857
QAR	719,000	831,250
CHF	119,728	87,151

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the foreign currency rates used by the Group against the Kuwaiti Dinar. The effect of decrease in currency is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown below:

	<u>2025</u>		
	<u>Increase against Kuwaiti Dinar</u>	<u>Impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss (KD)</u>	<u>Effect on consolidated other comprehensive income (KD)</u>
USD	5%	160,874	34,909
EURO	5%	-	8,580
GBP	5%	-	6,791
BHD	5%	-	17,143
QAR	5%	-	35,950
CHF	5%	-	5,986

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28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Market risk (Continued)

i) Foreign currency risk (Continued)

	2024		
	Increase against Kuwaiti Dinar	Impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss (KD)	Effect on consolidated other comprehensive income (KD)
USD	5%	143,252	31,162
EURO	5%	-	7,928
GBP	5%	-	5,570
BHD	5%	-	17,143
QAR	5%	-	41,563
CHF	5%	-	4,358

ii) Profit rate risk

The financial instruments are exposed to the risk of changes in value due to changes in profit rates for financial assets and liabilities with floating rate. The effective profit rates and periods during which the financial assets and liabilities are re-priced or become due are listed in their related notes.

The following table shows the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in profit rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit through the impact of changing the profit rate. The effect of decrease in profit rate is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown below:

	2025		
	Increase against profit rate	Balance KD	Effect on consolidated statement of profit or loss KD
Investments in Wakala receivables	0.5%	10,247,321	51,237
Islamic financing payables	0.5%	22,072,412	110,362

ii) Profit rate risk (Continued)

	2024		
	Increase against profit rate	Balance KD	Effect on consolidated statement of profit or loss KD
Investments in Wakala receivables	0.5%	9,647,321	48,237
Islamic financing payables	0.5%	18,858,740	94,292

The Group is not exposed to profit rate risk for finance receivables because its finance charged a fixed profit rate.

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28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Market risk (Continued)

iii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from the changes in fair values of equity investments. The Group manages this risk through diversification of investments in terms of geographical distribution and industry concentration.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in equity indices as a result of change in the fair value of these equity instruments, to which the Group had significant exposure as at the date of the consolidated financial statements. The effect of decreases in market prices is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown:

Description	2025		
	Increase against equity price	Effect on the consolidated statement of profit or loss	Effect on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
		KD	KD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") - quoted	5%	88,478	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") - quoted	5%	-	375,252
Description	2024		
	Increase against equity price	Effect on the consolidated statement of profit or loss	Effect on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
		KD	KD
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") - quoted	5%	74,118	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") - quoted	5%	-	301,285

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28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group's credit policy and exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The Group seeks to avoid undue concentration of risks with individuals or group of customers in specific locations or business through diversification of lending activities and obtaining the suitable guarantees when appropriate.

Risk of impairment of financial assets

Financial assets exposed to impairment include "cash and cash equivalents", "investments in wakala receivables", "finance receivables", "other receivables" and "Investments in financial securities-debt sukuks".

Cash and cash equivalents and investments in Wakala receivables

Cash and cash equivalents and Wakala receivables are also subject to the requirements of ECLs in IFRS 9, Cash is placed with high credit rating financial institutions. Therefore, the Group's management believes that the loss of impairment is insignificant. However, the Group recognized a provision for ECL of KD 18,295 (2024: KD 18,295) for Cash and cash equivalents and Wakala receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Other receivables

The Group adopts the simplified approach in accordance with IFRS 9 to measure the expected impairment losses through using provision for expected loss based on the period of ECLs for other receivables. The Group's management believes that the loss of impairment is insignificant.

Finance receivables

The provision for ECLs for finance receivables that are computed in accordance with IFRS 9 in line with the CBK guidelines are lower than / equal to the provision required under the CBK's instructions. The Group recognized a provision for ECL of KD 2,751,677 (2024: KD 2,786,638) for finance receivables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Credit risk exposure

The carrying values for financial assets represent the maximum exposure to credit risks. The maximum net exposure to credit risk for assets categories at the consolidated financial statements date was:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	2,573,720	1,196,734
Investments in Wakala receivables	9,347,321	9,347,321
Finance receivables	18,148,976	16,339,394
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	168,140	271,450
Investments in financial securities-debt sukuks	2,420,012	2,044,426

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28. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

Financial risk (Continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities that result from (remote likelihood) that requires the Group to pay its commitments before they fall due.

Prudent management of liquidity risk includes maintaining adequate liquidity and providing finance through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to close market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available as well as the support from the Shareholders.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December.

31 December 2025	Within 3 months	From 3-12 months	More than one year	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Accounts payable and other credit balances	621,000	1,980,976	450,000	3,051,976
Islamic financing payables	21,722,412	350,000	-	22,072,412
	22,343,412	2,330,976	450,000	25,124,388
31 December 2024	Within 3 months	From 3-12 months	More than one year	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Accounts payable and other credit balances	735,996	1,430,967	600,000	2,766,963
Islamic financing payables	17,858,740	1,000,000	-	18,858,740
	18,594,736	2,430,967	600,000	21,625,703

29. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In the opinion of the Group's management, the carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are not significantly different from their carrying value.

The following table provides an analysis of financial and non-financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, Grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

- Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date.

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29. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (inputs relating to prices).
- Level 3: inputs are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The level within which the financial assets are classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The assets that are measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are classified under the fair value hierarchy as follows:

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,769,567	448,603	294,000	2,512,170
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,505,030	-	2,684,380	10,189,410
Non-financial assets				
Investment properties	-	-	4,715,000	4,715,000
2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,482,365	575,818	435,100	2,493,283
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,025,706	-	2,382,207	8,407,913
Non-financial assets				
Investment properties	-	-	4,615,000	4,615,000

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29. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements:

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investment properties
	KD	KD	KD
31 December 2025			
As at 1 January 2025	435,100	2,382,207	4,615,000
Additions	-	413,738	-
Change in fair value	(141,100)	(111,565)	100,000
31 December 2025	<u>294,000</u>	<u>2,684,380</u>	<u>4,715,000</u>
31 December 2024			
As at 1 January 2024	505,040	1,237,811	4,412,000
Additions	-	1,242,857	-
Capital reduction	(36,855)	-	-
Change in fair value	(33,085)	(98,461)	203,000
31 December 2024	<u>435,100</u>	<u>2,382,207</u>	<u>4,615,000</u>

During the year there were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3.