

A'Sharqiya Investment Holding Company SAOG and its subsidiary
Notes to the consolidated and separate interim financial statements for the three-
month period ended 31 March 2026 (Figures expressed in Omani Rial)

1 Legal status and principal activities

A'Sharqiya Investment Holding Company SAOG ("the Parent Company") is an Omani public joint stock company registered with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Companies Law and Regulations of the Sultanate of Oman. The Parent Company's shares are listed on the Muscat Stock Exchange. The principal activities of the Parent Company are investment related activities.

The Parent Company holds 100% shares in Qalhat Real Estate Investments & Services SPC ("the subsidiary"), a Single Person Company incorporated in the Sultanate of Oman. The principal activities of the subsidiary are real estate investment and development and leasing and maintenance of real estate properties.

The consolidated and separate interim financial statements as at, and for the period ended, 31 March 2026, comprise the results of the Parent Company and its subsidiary (together referred to as "the Group").

The Parent Company's principal place of business is located at Al Wattaya, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

These consolidated and separate interim financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 12, 2026

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated and separate interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and Interpretations (collectively IFRS Accounting Standards) and the applicable provisions of the Commercial Companies Law (CCL) and Regulations (CCR) of the Sultanate of Oman and the minimum disclosure requirements issued by the Financial Services Authority (FSA).

(b) Basis of presentation

The consolidated and separate interim financial statements have been prepared on historical cost and investments in debt instruments which are stated at amortised cost except for investments in equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss and investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income which have been measured at fair value. The preparation of interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards that, requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies.

(c) Basis of measurement

The consolidated and separate interim financial statements for the three-month period ended 31 March 2026 have been presented in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 - "Interim Financial Reporting". The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the consolidated and separate interim financial statements are the same that were followed as at, and for the period ended, 31 March 2026. These consolidated and separate interim financial statements should therefore be read in conjunction with the audited annual consolidated and separate interim financial statements prepared as at, and for the year ended, 31 December 2025.

(d) Functional currencies

The consolidated and separate interim financial statements are presented in Omani Rials (RO) which is the functional and reporting currency for the Group and the Parent Company.

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3 Changes in accounting policies

The following new standards, amendment to existing standards or interpretations to various IFRS Accounting

Standards are mandatorily effective for the reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2026:

Standard or Interpretation	Title
Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9	Amendments to the classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

The amendments provide a transition relief whereby an entity is not required to provide the disclosures, otherwise required by the amendments, for any interim period presented within the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

The Group and the Parent Company carried out an assessment of its contracts and operations and concluded that these amendments have had no effect on the consolidated and separate interim financial statements, regardless of the transition relief provided.

IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

On 22 September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (the Amendments).

Prior to the Amendments, IFRS 16 did not contain specific measurement requirements for lease liabilities that may contain variable lease payments arising in a sale and leaseback transaction. In applying the subsequent measurement requirements of lease liabilities to a sale and leaseback transaction, the Amendments require a seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' in a way that the seller-lessee would not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee.

These amendments had no effect on the consolidated and separate interim financial statements of the Group and the Parent Company.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

The IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 in January 2020 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non current and subsequently, in October 2022 Non-current Liabilities with Covenants.

The effect of Amendments to IAS 21 has no material as the Currencies dealt with by the Company are exchangeable at this point in time.

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3 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) (continued)

The amendments clarify the following:

- An entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- If an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to covenants, such covenants affect whether that right exists at the end of the reporting period only if the entity is required to comply with the covenant on or before the end of the reporting period.
- The classification of a liability as current or non-current is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement.
- In case of a liability that can be settled, at the option of the counterparty, by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, such settlement terms do not affect the classification of the liability as current or non-current only if the option is classified as an equity instrument.

These amendments have no effect on the measurement of any items in the consolidated and separate interim financial statements of the Group and the Parent Company.

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following new/amended accounting standards and interpretations have been issued by IASB that are effective in future accounting periods and the Group and the Parent Company has decided not to adopt early:

Standard or		Effective for annual periods beginning on or
Interpretation	Title	after
Amendments to IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026

The Group and the Parent Company does not expect these amendments and standards issued but not yet effective, to have a material impact on the consolidated and separate interim financial statements of the Group and the Parent Company.

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4 Material accounting policy information

Material accounting policy information adopted in the preparation of these consolidated and separate interim financial statements is set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated and separate interim financial statements incorporate the interim financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary up to the reporting date. Control is achieved where the Parent Company has the power over the investee, is exposed or has rights to variable return from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

Entities are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Parent Company and ceases to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Parent Company. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed-off during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date when the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary. The Parent Company applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations in accordance with IFRS 3.

Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within shareholders' equity, separate from the equity attributable to the shareholders. Non-controlling interests are separately disclosed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interest are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the interim financial statements of the subsidiary to bring the accounting policies used in line with those used by the Parent Company.

All inter-company transactions, balances and gains or losses on transactions between the Parent Company and its subsidiary are eliminated as part of the consolidation process.

b) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditure, is capitalised. The costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling any items produced while bringing the asset to that location and condition are also capitalised. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of plant and equipment and can be measured reliably. All other expenditures are recognised in profit or loss as an expense when incurred.

Depreciation is calculated in accordance with the straight-line method to write-off the cost of each asset to its estimated residual value over its useful economic life.

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4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

b) Plant and equipment (continued)

The cost of plant and equipment is written-down to its residual value in equal installments over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Useful lives
Plant	20
Office equipment	2 - 5
Furniture and fixtures	5
Vehicles	5

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount it is written-down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Repairs and renewals are charged to the profit or loss when the expenditure is incurred.

Gains or losses on disposal of items of plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and their carrying amounts and are taken into account in determining the operating results for the year.

c) Capital work-in-progress

There is no Capital work-in-progress for the Group. However, the Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost including capital advances incurred up to the date of the consolidated and separate statement of financial position and is not depreciated. Depreciation on capital work-in-progress commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

d) Investment in a subsidiary

A subsidiary is an entity in which the Parent Company owns more than one-half of the voting power or exercises significant control. In the Parent Company's interim financial statements, the investment in subsidiary is carried at cost less provision for impairment.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated and separate statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and bank balances.

f) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group and the Parent Company have a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group and the Parent Company 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 end of the reporting year, 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, a 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.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

g) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets or its cash generating unit, other than financial assets, are reviewed at each consolidated and separate statement of financial position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other asset and groups. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is the greater of its value-in-use or fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses are reversed only if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

h) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated and separate statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and the Group or the Parent Company intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

i) Employees' benefit liabilities

In respect of Omani employees, contributions are made in accordance with the Oman Social Insurance Law and recognised as an expense in the consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss as incurred.

For non-Omani employees, provision is made for amounts payable under the Oman Labour Law, based on the employees' accumulated periods of service at the consolidated and separate statement of financial position date. This provision is classified as a non-current liability.

Employee entitlements to annual leave and air passage are recognised when they accrue to the employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave and air passage as a result of services up to the reporting date. The accruals relating to annual leave and air passage is disclosed as a part of current liabilities.

j) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Group or the Parent Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

The Group or the Parent Company determines the classification of their financial assets at initial recognition. The classification depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

(i) Classification

The financial assets are classified in the following measurement categories:

- a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss); and
- b) those to be measured at amortised cost.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in the Group's or the Parent Company's consolidated or separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

j) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group and the Parent Company measure a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss as incurred.

The Group and the Parent Company have classified fair value measurements on a recurring basis using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's and the Parent Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Group and the Parent Company classify debt instruments at amortised cost based on the below:

- a) the asset is held within a business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows; and
- b) the contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

Equity instruments

If the Group and the Parent Company elect to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments shall continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's and the Parent Company's right to receive payment is established. There are no impairment requirements for equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss shall be recognised in other gains/(losses) in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Equity instruments are those which are not held for trading or issued as contingent consideration in business combination, and for which the Group and the Parent Company have made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value through other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Debt instruments are those where the contractual cash flows are solely principal and interest and the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

j) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss account

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 account.

Financial assets, at initial recognition, may be designated at fair value through profit or loss, if the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis.

(iii) De-recognition of financial assets

The Group and the Parent Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Group and the Parent Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group and the Parent Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group and the Parent Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset, the Group and the Parent Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Group and the Parent Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets. ECL are the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial asset. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group and the Parent Company expects to receive. The ECL considers the amount and timing of payments and, hence, a credit loss arises even if the Group and the Parent Company expects to receive the payment in full but later than when contractually due. The ECL method requires assessing credit risk, default and timing of collection since initial recognition. This requires recognising allowance for ECL in profit or loss even for receivables that are newly originated or acquired.

Impairment of financial assets is measured as either 12 months ECL or life time ECL, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. '12 months ECL' represents the ECL resulting from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. 'Lifetime ECL' represent the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset.

Trade receivables are of a short-duration, normally less than 12 months and hence the loss allowance measured as lifetime ECL does not differ from that measured as 12 months ECL. The Group and the Parent Company uses the practical expedient in IFRS 9 for measuring ECL for trade receivables using a provisioning matrix based on aging of the trade receivables.

The Group and the Parent Company uses historical loss experience and derived loss rates based on the past twelve months and adjusts the historical loss rates to reflect the information about current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions. The loss rates differ based on the aging of the amounts that are past due and are generally higher for those with the higher aging.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

j) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

(v) Income recognition

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-bearing financial assets, interest income is recognised using the EIR, which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

When a loan or receivable is impaired, the Group and the Parent Company reduces the carrying amount to their recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original EIR of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired financial assets is recognised using the original EIR.

Financial liabilities

The Group and the Parent Company determine the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. The classification depends on the business model for managing the financial liabilities and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

(i) Classification

The financial liabilities are classified in the following measurement categories:

- a) those to be measured as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; and
- b) those to be measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. Financial liabilities accounted at amortised cost like borrowings are accounted at the fair value determined based on the EIR method after considering the directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group and the Parent Company classifies all its financial liabilities subsequently at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, are subsequently measured at fair value.

The EIR method calculates the amortised cost of a debt instrument by allocating interest charged over the relevant EIR period. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash outflows (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. This category generally applies to other payables and lease liabilities.

(iii) 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 profit or loss.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

k) Revenue

Dividend income from equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss and other comprehensive income is recognised in the profit or loss when the Group's and the Parent Company's right to receive payment is established.

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

Interest on perpetual bonds is recognised on receipt.

Unrealised gains / (losses) in the value of equity instruments at fair value represents the difference between the present market value and the carrying amount of the assets determined on an individual scrip basis using weighted average cost of securities and is taken to the consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

Realised gains / (losses) on equity instruments at fair value are recognised and taken to profit or loss in the year of disposal of the related securities.

Finance lease income

Where the Parent Company and the Group determine that an agreement with a customer contains a finance lease, lease payments are recognised as finance income using a rate of return to give constant periodic rate of return on the investment in each year. Finance income on finance lease receivables is included in revenue due to its operating nature. Interest income including interest on finance lease receivable is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

l) Other income

Other income is accounted for on the accruals basis, unless collectability is in doubt.

m) Directors' remuneration

The Parent Company follows the Commercial Companies Law and Regulations of the Sultanate of Oman, and other latest relevant directives issued by the FSA, in regard to determination of the amount to be paid as Directors' remuneration. Directors' remuneration is charged to profit or loss in the year to which they relate. This year Directors' remuneration of RO 43,400 was approved in the AGM held in March 2026 and accordingly charged in the current year.

n) Dividend

The Board of Directors recommends to the shareholders the dividend to be paid out of the Group's net profits. The Directors take into account appropriate parameters including the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law and Regulations of the Sultanate of Oman while recommending the dividend.

Dividend distribution is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Parent Company's shareholders.

o) Leases - the Group and the Parent Company as a lessee

The Group and the Parent Company assess whether a contract is or contains a lease, at the inception of the contract. The Group and the Parent Company recognise as lease receivable and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the the Group and the Parent Company recognise the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

4 Material accounting policy information (continued)

p) Leases - the Group and the Parent Company as a lessor

As a lessor, the Group and the Parent Company classify their leases as either operating or finance leases. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset and classified as an operating lease if it does not.

q) Earnings per share

The Parent Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

r) Net assets per share

The Parent Company presents net assets per share for its ordinary shareholders. Net assets per share is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding as at the consolidated and separate statement of financial position date.

s) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation, at the period-end rates, of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in profit or loss. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the end of the period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the carrying value was determined.

t) Income tax

Income tax is provided for in accordance with the fiscal regulations of the Sultanate of Oman.

Current tax is recognised in the profit or loss and as the expected tax payable on the net taxable income for the period, using tax-rates enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated and separate statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method on all temporary differences at the reporting date. It is calculated adopting a tax-rate that is the rate that is expected to apply to the periods when it is anticipated the liabilities will be settled, and which is based on tax-rates (and laws) that have been enacted at the consolidated and separate statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and credits can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realised.

u) Determination of fair values

A number of accounting policies and disclosures of the Group and the Parent Company require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on certain methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

5 Critical accounting estimates and key source of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of consolidated and separate interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the Group's and the Parent Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated and separate interim financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The determination of estimates require judgments which are based on historical experience, current and expected economic conditions, and all other available information. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The most significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and assumptions in these consolidated and separate interim financial statements relate to:

(i) Impairment reviews

IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to undertake an annual test for impairment of indefinite lived assets and, for finite lived assets, to test for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Impairment testing is an area involving management judgment, requiring inter alia an assessment as to whether the carrying value of assets can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows derived from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. In calculating the net present value of the future cash flows, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters including management's expectations of:

- a) growth in earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA), calculated as adjusted operating profit before depreciation and amortisation;
- b) timing and quantum of future capital expenditure;
- c) long-term growth rates; and
- d) selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

Changing the assumptions selected by management, in particular the discount rate and growth rate assumptions used in the cash flow projections, could significantly affect the Group's and the Parent Company's impairment evaluation and hence results.

ii) Economic useful lives of plant and equipment

The Group's and the Parent Company's plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their economic useful lives. The economic useful lives of plant and equipment are reviewed periodically by management. The review is based on the current condition of the assets and the estimated period during which they will continue to bring economic benefit to the Group and the Parent Company.

iii) Impairment of equity investments

The Group and the Parent Company follow the guidance of IFRS 9 to determine when a financial asset is impaired. This determination requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Group and the Parent Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost; and the financial health of and short-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flows.

iv) Impairment losses on other receivables

An estimate of the collectible amount of other receivables is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. For individually significant amounts, this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are past due, are assessed collectively and an allowance for ECL applied according to the length of time and historical recovery rates.

5 Critical accounting estimates and key source of estimation uncertainty (continued)

v) Going concern

The management of the Group and the Parent Company reviews the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and the Parent Company on a periodical basis and assesses the requirement of any additional funding to meet the working capital requirements and estimated funds required to meet the liabilities as and when they become due.

vi) Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of such contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

vii) Taxation

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and nature of the existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to the assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to taxable income and expenses already recorded. The Group and the Parent Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of finalisation of tax assessments of the Group and the Parent Company. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible Tax Authority.

viii) Fair value measurements

A number of assets and liabilities included in the Group's and the Parent Company's consolidated and separate interim financial statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value. The fair value measurement of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible. The classification of an item into the level 1, level 2 and level 3 hierarchy is based on the lowest level of the inputs used that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement of the item. Transfers of items between levels are recognised in the period they occur.

ix) Classification of investments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management decides on acquisition of an investment whether it should be classified as investments designated at fair value through profit or loss, debt instrument at amortised cost or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification of each investment reflects the management's intention in relation to each investment and is subject to different accounting treatments based on such classification.

x) Significant judgment in determining the term of lease contracts

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

x) Classification of investments

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management decides on acquisition of an investment whether it should be classified as investments designated at fair value through profit or loss, debt instrument at amortised cost or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The classification of each investment reflects the management's intention in relation to each investment and is subject to different accounting treatments based on such classification.

A'Sharqiya Investment Holding Company SAOG and its subsidiary
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(Expressed in Omani Rial)

6 Plant and equipment

(a) The movement in plant and equipment is as set out below:

Group

31.03.2026 (un-audited)	Vehicles	Plant and separate	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2026	5,352	323,164	46,969	57,066	432,551
Additions during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the period	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2026	5,352	323,164	46,969	57,066	432,551

Accumulated depreciation

At 1 January 2026	660	68,588	46,571	57,008	172,827
Charge for the period	263	3,831	192	7	4,293
At 31 March 2026	923	72,419	46,763	57,015	177,120

Net book amount

At 31 March 2026	4,429	250,745	206	51	255,431
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2025	Vehicles	Plant	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2025	-	308,464	46,849	57,066	412,379
Additions during the period	-	14,700	-	-	14,700
At 31 March 2025	-	323,164	46,849	57,066	427,079

Accumulated depreciation

At 1 January 2025	-	53,362	45,830	56,976	156,168
Charge for the period	-	3,723	177	10	3,910
At 31 March 2025	-	57,085	46,007	56,986	160,078

Net book amount

At 31 March 2025	-	266,079	842	80	267,001
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For the year ended 2025 (audited)

	Vehicles	Plant	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2025	-	308,464	46,849	57,066	412,379
Additions during the year	5,352	14,700	120	-	20,172
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	5,352	323,164	46,969	57,066	432,551

Accumulated depreciation

At 1 January 2025	-	53,362	45,830	56,976	156,168
Charge for the year	660	15,226	741	32	16,659
At 31 December 2025	660	68,588	46,571	57,008	172,827

Net book amount

At 31 December 2025	4,692	254,576	398	58	259,724
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A'Sharqiya Investment Holding Company SAOG and its subsidiary
Notes to the consolidated and separate interim financial statements for the three-
month period ended 31 March 2026

(Expressed in Omani Rial)

6 Plant and equipment (continued)

(a) The movement in plant and equipment is as set out below:

Parent Company

	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
31.03.2026 (Un-audited)			
Cost			
At 1 January 2026			
Additions during the period	45,498	55,695	101,193
At 31 March 2026	-	-	-
	<u>45,498</u>	<u>55,695</u>	<u>101,193</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2026	45,101	55,638	100,739
Charge for the period	192	7	199
At 31 March 2026	<u>45,293</u>	<u>55,645</u>	<u>100,938</u>
Net book amount			
At 31 March 2026	<u>205</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>255</u>
31.03.2025 (Un-audited)			
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	45,378	55,695	101,073
Additions during the period	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	<u>45,378</u>	<u>55,695</u>	<u>101,073</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	44,360	55,606	99,966
Charge for the period	177	10	187
At 31 March 2025	<u>44,537</u>	<u>55,616</u>	<u>100,153</u>
Net book amount			
At 31 March 2025	<u>841</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>920</u>
Year ended 31.12.2025 (audited)			
Cost			
At 1 January 2025			
Additions during the year	45,378	55,695	101,073
Disposals during the year	120	-	120
At 31 December 2025	-	-	-
	<u>45,498</u>	<u>55,695</u>	<u>101,193</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	44,360	55,606	99,966
Charge for the year	741	32	773
At 31 December 2025	<u>45,101</u>	<u>55,638</u>	<u>100,739</u>

Net book amount
At 31 December 2025

<u>397</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>454</u>
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7 Intangible assets	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Software						
Cost						
At 1 January	7,560	-	-	7,560	-	-
Additions during the period/year	-	-	7,560	-	-	7,560
At 31 March/31 December	7,560	-	7,560	7,560	-	7,560
Accumulated amortisation						
At 1 January	953	-	-	953	-	-
Charge for the period/year	932	-	953	932	-	953
At 31 March/31 December	1,885	-	953	1,885	-	953
Net book amount						
At 31 March/31 December	5,675	-	6,607	5,675	-	6,607

Intangible assets comprises the amounts paid for acquiring the license for accounting software ("Odoo ERP software") which is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to write-off the cost of the software over its estimated useful lives of 2 years. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The Parent Company has performed an impairment testing and, concluded that, no impairment is considered necessary.

8 Lease receivables

The subsidiary had obtained land on a long-term lease for a period of 50 years from the Public Establishment for Industrial Estates ("Madayn") valid till year 2049. The Subsidiary constructed a housing complex (the "Project"), for residential use of Oman LNG LLC ("OLNG") employees, which was completed and handed over in March 2002 under a finance lease arrangement. The lease agreement between the Subsidiary and OLNG LLC, which was originally entered into for a period of twenty-three years from the date of handover, expired on 31 December 2024, with an option to extend the lease term. During the year, the lease arrangement with OLNG has been further renewed for a five-year period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2029 with annual lease rental of A 652,760, payable in four equal quarterly instalments, with an option to further extend the lease term and lease rental based on mutually agreed terms. The unguaranteed residual value of the Project considered by the management is A 542,000. The unrealised gain on lease receivables amounting to A 3,257,064 which has been reflected in the consolidated statement of profit or loss includes A 472,500 relating to the estimated unguaranteed residual value of the Project. This is on the basis of valuation report done by M/s. Cavendish Maxwell on the property. The lease receivable has been measured using an effective annual borrowing rate of 6.25%. The accounting policies applied by the Company in these condensed interim financial statements are consistent with those applied by the Company in its financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025.

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Gross investment in leases	10,267,595	6,514,304	6,657,213	-	-	-
Additions due to modified lease terms	-	-	3,969,161	-	-	-
Less: unearned finance income	(3,677,676)	(3,060,166)	(3,729,807)	-	-	-
Present value of minimum lease receivables	6,589,919	3,454,138	6,896,567	-	-	-

Minimum lease receivables (undiscounted) comprise of the following:

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Less than 1 year	884,200	172,039	884,300	-	-	-
More than 1 year but less than 5 years	2,755,280	893,105	2,884,040	-	-	-
More than 5 years	6,628,115	5,449,160	6,858,134	-	-	-
	10,267,595	6,514,304	10,626,474	-	-	-

8 Lease receivables (Continued)

Present value of minimum lease receivables comprises of the following:

Less than 1 year	548,809	35,477	540,408	-	-	-
More than 1 year but less than 5 years	1,759,873	437,233	1,859,476	-	-	-
More than 5 years	4,281,237	2,981,428	4,496,683	-	-	-
	<u>6,589,919</u>	<u>3,454,138</u>	<u>6,896,567</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Unguaranteed residual value 542,000 69,500 542,000
The unguaranteed residual value of the project is based on a valuation study performed by an independent valuer.

The housing complex was constructed on land leased from Public Establishment for Industrial Estates (PEIE) to the company on an usufruct basis right for a period of fifty years. The Housing Complex was leased to ONLG for the period of 23 years, now extended for a further period of 5 years until 31 December 2029. The Group has recorded finance lease receivable and finance lease payable for the same land.

The movement in unearned finance income on lease receivables during the period/year is as follows:

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Opening balance	3,729,807	3,147,774	3,068,786	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	1,037,079	-	-	-
Recognised during the period / year	(52,131)	(87,608)	(376,058)	-	-	-
Closing balance	<u>3,677,676</u>	<u>3,060,166</u>	<u>3,729,807</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

9 Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income**(i) Equity investments**

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
At 1 January	9,496,136	8,050,105	8,050,105	9,496,136	8,050,105	8,050,105
Additions during the period/year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the period	(90,061)	-	-	(90,061)	-	-
Return of Capital during the period/year	-	(780)	(16,951)	-	(780)	(16,951)
written off during the period/year	-	(1,779)	(1,779)	-	(1,779)	(1,779)
Adjustments between Fair value reserve and capital loss	-	-	(1,348)	-	-	(1,348)
Unrealised fair value gain/(loss) for the period / year	406,508	(225,636)	1,466,109	406,508	(225,636)	1,466,109
At 31 March	<u>9,812,583</u>	<u>7,821,910</u>	<u>9,496,136</u>	<u>9,812,583</u>	<u>7,821,910</u>	<u>9,496,136</u>

(ii) Bond investments

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Banking and investments	149,250	150,000	149,250	149,250	150,000	149,250
	<u>149,250</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>149,250</u>	<u>149,250</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>149,250</u>

A'Sharqiya Investment Holding Company SAOG and its subsidiary
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9 Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

Investments at FVOCI are further analysed as follows:

(iii) Equity investments

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Local quoted:						
Banking and investments	709,424	487,534	678,700	709,424	487,534	678,700
Industrial	2,006,730	1,436,261	2,184,128	2,006,730	1,436,261	2,184,128
Services	3,210,270	2,369,590	2,744,770	3,210,270	2,369,590	2,744,770
Financial services	120,603	68,879	84,909	120,603	68,879	84,909
Overseas:						
Education	414,814	453,495	452,960	414,814	453,495	452,960
Banking and investments	25,542	55,774	25,469	25,542	55,774	25,469
Local unquoted:						
Education	3,325,200	2,950,377	3,325,200	3,325,200	2,950,377	3,325,200
At 31 March/ 31 December	9,812,583	7,821,910	9,496,136	9,812,583	7,821,910	9,496,136

(iv) Bond investments

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Local quoted:						
Banking and investments	149,250	150,000	149,250	149,250	150,000	149,250
	149,250	150,000	149,250	149,250	150,000	149,250

At the end of the reporting period, details of the Group's investments in which the market value exceeds 10% of the market value of its total investments in FVOCI portfolio are as follows:

(v) Equity investments

	31 March 2026			31 March 2025		
	% of investment portfolio	Number of shares	Fair value	% of investment portfolio	Number of shares	Fair value
Oman National Engineering & Investment Co. SAOG	32.33%	17,184,386	2,577,658	24.57%	17,184,386	1,959,020
National Gas SAOG	13.99%	10,937,856	1,115,661	10.56%	10,937,856	842,215
Year Ended 31 December 2025						
				% of investment portfolio	Number of shares	Fair value
Oman National Engineering & Investment Co. SAOG				26.24%	17,184,386	2,491,736
National Gas SAOG				10.48%	10,937,856	995,345

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9 Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)

(vi) Investments at FVOCI are denominated in the following currencies:

Equity and bond investments	Bond investments			Equity investments		
	Group and Parent Company			Group and Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Omani Rial	149,250	150,000	149,250	9,372,227	7,701,128	9,017,707
Kuwaiti Dinar	-	-	-	414,814	486,926	452,960
US Dollar	-	-	-	25,542	55,774	25,469
	<u>149,250</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>149,250</u>	<u>9,812,583</u>	<u>8,243,828</u>	<u>9,496,136</u>

(vii) Details of the Group's investment in securities where market value of its holding equals to or exceeds 5% of the investee's share capital as at 31 March 2026, 31 March 2025 and 31 December 2025 are set out below:

Equity investments	31 March 2026			31 March 2025		
	% shareholding	Number of shares	Fair value	% shareholding	Number of shares	Fair value
FVOCI investments - quoted:						
Al Anwar Ceramic Tiles Company SAOG						
National Gas SAOG	12.87	10,937,856	1,115,661	12.87	10,937,856	842,215
Oman National Engineering & Investment Co. SAOG	11.46	17,184,386	2,577,658	11.46	17,184,386	1,959,020
Al-Jazeera Services SAOG	7.29	3,125,214	709,424	7.29	4,464,593	487,534
FVOCI investments - unquoted:						
A'Sharqiyah University SAOC	10	600,000	3,325,200	10	600,000	3,325,200
31 December 2025						
				% shareholding	Number of shares	Fair value
FVOCI investments - quoted:						
National Gas SAOG				10.99	10,937,856	995,345
Oman National Engineering & Investment Co. SAOG				25.19	17,184,386	2,491,736
Al-Jazeera Services SAOG				7.29	3,125,214	593,791
FVOCI investments - unquoted:						
A'Sharqiyah University SAOC				10	600,000	3,325,200

Investments in unquoted securities are valued at their fair values as at 31 December 2025

10 Investments at FVTPL / at amortised cost

(i) **Equity investments at FVTPL**

(a) The movement in investments at fair value through profit or loss during the period/year was as follows:

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
At 1 January	626,160	557,564	557,564	626,160	557,564	557,564
Additions during the period/year	-	47,844	88,662	-	47,844	88,662
Disposals during the period/year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealised fair value gains/ (losses) for the period/year	(13,862)	3,456	(20,066)	(13,862)	3,456	(20,066)
Closing balance	<u>612,298</u>	<u>608,864</u>	<u>626,160</u>	<u>612,298</u>	<u>608,864</u>	<u>626,160</u>

10 Investments at FVTPL / at amortised cost (continued)

(ii) Bond investments at amortised cost

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
At 1 January	2,989,690	3,200,342	3,200,342	2,989,690	3,200,342	3,200,342
Additions during the period/year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the period/year	(77,000)	-	(211,750)	(77,000)	-	(211,750)
Amortized during the period/year	721	568	2,033	721	568	2,033
Loss on premature closure	(123)	-	(935)	(123)	-	(935)
At 31 December	2,913,288	3,200,910	2,989,690	2,913,288	3,200,910	2,989,690

11 Fair value reserve (FVOCI assets)

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
At 1 January	2,307,606	835,653	835,653	2,307,606	835,653	835,653
Fair value reserve reversal upon disposal	59,582	1,348	1,348	59,582	1,348	1,348
Net unrealised gains/(losses) on revaluation	406,508	(225,636)	1,464,011	406,508	(225,636)	1,464,011
Deferred tax on FVOCI Investments	-	-	6,594	-	-	6,594
At 31 March / 31 December	2,773,696	611,365	2,307,606	2,773,696	611,365	2,307,606

12 Lease liabilities-Land

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
At 1 January	4,060,065	3,518,927	3,518,927	-	-	-
Add: Modifications during the period/year	-	-	541,138	-	-	-
Add: interest expense (Note 26)	52,131	87,608	213,360	-	-	-
Less: lease payments	(231,441)	(221,898)	(213,360)	-	-	-
At 31 March / 31 December	3,880,755	3,384,637	4,060,065	-	-	-
Current portion	19,245	35,477	18,992	-	-	-
Non-current portion	3,861,510	3,349,160	4,041,073	-	-	-
At 31 March / 31 December	3,880,755	3,384,637	4,060,065	-	-	-

In the year 2000, the Group acquired a land from the Public Establishment for Industrial Estate (PEIE) for a period of 50 years, on lease. The land alongwith the superstructure was leased to OLNG for a period of 23 years, now extended for a period of 5 years upto 31.12.2029. The Group has recorded a finance lease receivable and lease liability for the same. During the year ended 31 December 2025, lease liabilities have been modified by an amount of RO 541,138 due to change in lease rental payments for the land from Madayn.

This lease is reflected on the consolidated and the separate statement of financial position as part of lease receivable and a lease liability.

Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee. The Group is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security.

13 Investment in a subsidiary

During the year 1999, the Parent Company invested an amount of RO 250,000 in Qalhat Real Estate Investments & Services SPC (QREIS), acquiring 100% shareholding interest. The subsidiary was incorporated in September 1999.

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Carrying value of investment in the subsidiary	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	250,000

The investment in the subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment. The Parent Company has performed an impairment testing of its investment in the subsidiary and, has concluded that, no provision is considered necessary. This is primarily based on cash flow forecasts prepared by the management which indicates that the subsidiary is expected to continue to report profits in the foreseeable future.

14 Other receivables

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Pre-paid expenses	13,328	12,369	11,326	11,165	10,599	8,976
Advances	7,500	17,164	11,250	7,500	17,150	11,250
Receivables from Oman LNG LLC	1,800	163,190	56,433	-	-	-
Dividend receivables	266,497	251,298	-	266,497	251,298	-
Value-Added-Tax refund recoverable (net)	3,334	3,602	1,956	2,968	3,602	1,788
Other receivables	157,120	133,511	154,936	73,040	93,648	94,774
	<u>449,579</u>	<u>581,134</u>	<u>235,901</u>	<u>361,170</u>	<u>376,297</u>	<u>116,788</u>

Other receivables are generally on 30 to 60 days credit terms.

The carrying values of other receivables classified at amortised cost approximate their fair values.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

15 Cash and cash equivalents

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Call deposit accounts	602,229	1,109,624	1,309,537	209,094	113,166	677,479
Cash at bank	196,349	73,404	77,040	192,333	73,025	79,134
Cash on hand	925	494	380	488	161	290
	<u>799,503</u>	<u>1,183,522</u>	<u>1,386,957</u>	<u>401,915</u>	<u>186,352</u>	<u>756,903</u>

For the consolidated and separate statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the above figures.

The current account balances with banks are non-interest bearing. The call account balances with banks earn annual interest rates ranging between 2.95% and 3.25% per annum (31 December 2025: between 2.95% and 3.50% per annum).

ECL allowance on cash at bank is immaterial to the Group's and the Parent Company's consolidated and separate interim financial statements and is, therefore, not recognised for the period ended 31 March 2026.

16 Share capital

The authorised share capital of the Parent Company, as registered with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion, is RO 12,000,000 (31 March 2025: RO 12,000,000), comprising of 120,000,000 shares of RO 0.100 per share (31 December 2025: 120,000,000 shares of RO 0.100 each). The issued and fully paid-up share capital comprises of 90,000,000 (31 March 2025 and 31 December : 90,000,000) ordinary shares of RO 0.100 per share (31 December 2025: RO 0.100 per share).

	Authorised			Issued and fully paid-up		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Share capital	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000

Shareholders who own 10% or more of the Parent Company's share capital and the number of shares they hold are as follows:

Name of the shareholder	31 March 2026		31 March 2025 (Un-audited)		31 December 2025 (Audited)	
	Shareholding percentage	Number of shares	Shareholding percentage	Number of shares	Shareholding percentage	Number of shares
Salim Said Hamad Fannah Al Araimi, Omani	22.63%	20,365,595	22.63%	20,365,595	22.63%	20,365,595
Al Siraj Investment and Projects Co. LLC	11.29%	10,161,093	11.29%	10,161,093	11.29%	10,161,093
	33.92%	30,526,688	33.92%	30,526,688	33.92%	30,526,688

17 Legal reserve

In accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Companies Law and Regulations of the Sultanate of Oman, an amount equivalent to 10% of the Group's and Parent Company's net profit before appropriations is required to be transferred to a non-distributable reserve until such time as a minimum of one-third of the issued and fully paid-up share capital is set aside. During the period ended 31 March 2026, the Group has transferred an amount of RO 15,480 (31 March 2025: RO 23,543 and 31 December 2025: RO 98,469) to the legal reserve. The Parent Company has transferred an amount of RO 15,480 (31 March 2025: RO 23,543 and 31 December 2025 RO 98,469) to the legal reserve.

18 Dividend

Dividend is not accounted for until it has been approved at the Shareholders' Annual General Meeting (AGM). At the Board of Directors meeting held on March 9, 2026, a cash dividend of 6 baiza per share, amounting to RO 540,000 was recommended for shareholders' approval at the AGM. The proposed dividend which was approved in the AGM held on 31 March 2026 was paid in April 2026.

19 Employees' benefit liabilities

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
At 1 January	58,252	196,894	196,894	25,984	157,801	157,801
Charge for the period/year	4,688	9,882	18,140	4,301	6,882	13,956
Less: Payments during the period/year	-	(11,009)	(156,782)	-	-	(145,773)
At 30 June/31 December	62,940	195,767	58,252	30,285	164,683	25,984

20 Other payables

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Dividend payable	540,000	-	-	540,000	-	-
Accruals and other payables	100,187	37,819	29,122	94,411	33,772	27,383
Total	640,187	37,819	29,122	634,411	33,772	27,383

21 Term deposits

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Short-term deposits	1,900,000	1,000,000	1,900,000	-	-	-

22 Related party transactions and balances

Related parties comprise the shareholders, directors, business entities in which they have the ability to control or exercise significant influence in financial and operating decisions and the senior management. The Group and the Parent Company have entered into transactions with entities related either to the shareholders or directors, in the ordinary course of business, who provide goods and render services to the Group and the Parent Company. The transactions are carried on mutually agreed terms. During the period/year, the following transactions were carried out with the related parties:

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
a) Subsidiary						
Dividend income from a Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Management charges from a subsidiary (Note 23)	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	60,000
(b) Compensation of key management personnel						
Basic salaries, allowance & other benefits	40,060	55,089	192,181	40,060	55,089	192,181
Directors' Remuneration (Note 25)	43,400	-	21,000	43,400	-	21,000
Directors' sitting fees (Note 25)	12,400	12,100	33,400	12,400	12,100	33,400
(c) Due from/(to) a subsidiary						
Qalhat Real Estate Investments & Services SPC	-	-	-	500,000	-	500,000

23 Income

a) Net investment income

	Group		Parent Company	
	Period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 (Un-audited)
Dividend income	272,226	292,732	272,226	292,732
Interest income from bonds	45,947	47,115	45,947	47,115
Interest income from deposits	30,155	25,837	2,667	5,022
Interest income from Money Market fund investments	5,510	-	3,549	-
Unrealised fair value (losses)/gains on investments at FVTPL	(13,862)	3,457	(13,862)	3,457
Loss on premature closure of Bonds	(123)	-	(123)	-
Lease rental income	-	119,681	-	-
	339,853	488,822	310,404	348,326
b) Finance income on lease receivables				
Finance income	87,982	87,608	-	-
	427,835	576,430	310,404	348,326

24 Other income

	Group		Parent Company	
	Period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 (Un-audited)
Maintenance services income (Net)	145	0	-	-
Qalhat - Management charges income (Note 21)	-	-	15,000	15,000
Miscellaneous income	(361)	470	(361)	470
	(216)	470	14,639	15,470

25 Salaries and other related staff costs	Group		Parent Company	
	Period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 (Un-audited)
Salaries and allowances	46,679	66,576	39,004	60,623
Other related staff costs	45,132	17,898	38,270	14,219
	<u>91,811</u>	<u>84,474</u>	<u>77,274</u>	<u>74,842</u>

26 General and administrative expenses	Group		Parent Company	
	Period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 (Un-audited)
Directors' sitting fees (Note 21)	12,400	12,100	12,400	12,100
Directors' Remuneration (Note 21)	43,400	-	43,400	-
Legal and professional fees	4,000	2,450	1,800	2,450
Short-term lease rentals	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750
Fees and other charges	14,440	13,109	14,002	12,967
Insurance expenses	3,634	3,778	2,900	3,037
Repairs and maintenance	696	1,231	691	722
Water and electricity	176	253	176	253
Secretarial expenses	2,400	-	2,400	-
Telephone and postage	384	396	279	289
Miscellaneous expenses	3,835	5,846	3,438	5,259
	<u>89,115</u>	<u>42,913</u>	<u>85,236</u>	<u>40,827</u>

27 Finance costs on lease liabilities	Group		Parent Company	
	Period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 (Un-audited)
Finance costs (Note 11)	<u>52,131</u>	<u>44,099</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

28 Taxation

- (a) The Parent Company has calculated income tax at an effective tax rate of 15% for the period ended 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025 : 15% and 31 December 2025: 15%). The reconciliation of tax based on the accounting profit and tax profit of the Group and the Parent Company is as follows:

(b) Current tax

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)	31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	31 December 2025 (Audited)
Net profit before tax for the period	186,283	397,937	4,415,715	158,348	244,373	1,023,128
Tax expense at Oman tax rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounting depreciation	4,294	3,910	16,659	199	187	773
Disallowed expenses	86,242	72,301	273,561	86,242	72,301	273,561
Realised gain/(loss) adjusted in retained earnings	6	1,250	16,025	6	1,250	16,025
Unrealised loss/(gain) on investment at FVTPL	13,862	(3,457)	20,066	13,862	(3,457)	20,066
Interest and finance expenses	1,866	2,254	7,204	1,866	2,254	7,204
	292,552	474,195	4,749,230	260,523	316,908	1,340,757
Less:						
Tax depreciation	(4,294)	(3,910)	(16,659)	(199)	(187)	(773)
Dividend income on listed shares (non-taxable)	(262,694)	(253,963)	(1,083,756)	(262,694)	(253,963)	(1,083,756)
Unrealised gain on revaluation of leased assets	-	-	(2,767,002)	-	-	-
Realised losses debited to retained earnings	-	(3,127)	-	-	(3,127)	-
Taxable profit	25,564	213,195	881,813	(2,370)	59,631	256,228
Excess of exempted income not allowed at group level	2,370	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted taxable profit	27,934	213,195	881,813	(2,370)	59,631	256,228
Tax rate	15%	15%	15%	NA	15%	15%
Total tax charge for the period	4,190	31,980	132,272	-	8,945	38,434

- (c) Tax assessments up to the year 2021 have been completed and agreed with the Oman Tax Authority for both the Parent Company and the subsidiary. The management believes that additional taxes, if any, for open tax years would not be material to the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at the reporting date.

	Group			Parent Company		
Consolidated and separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	Period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (Audited)	Period from 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 (Un-audited)	Period from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 (Un-audited)	from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (Audited)
Current tax:						
Tax charge for the period/year	4,190	31,980	132,272	-	8,945	38,434
Tax charge for the previous years	134,719	77,479	2,447	40,881	46,929	2,447
Total tax charge for the year	138,909	109,459	134,719	40,881	55,874	40,881
Deferred tax	390,646	-	390,646	-	-	-

28 Taxation (continued)

Consolidated and separate statement of financial position	Group		Parent Company	
	Period from 1	Period from 1	Period from 1	Period from 1
	January 2026	January 2025	January 2026	January 2025
	to 31 March 2026	to 31 March 2025	to 31 March 2026	to 31 March 2025
	(Un-audited)	(Un-audited)	(Un-audited)	(Un-audited)
Non-current assets				
Deferred tax	29,661	29,661	29,661	29,661
Current liabilities				
Opening balance	134,719	77,479	40,881	46,929
Provision for the period	4,190	31,980	-	8,945
Current period tax payable	138,909	109,459	40,881	55,874

(b) Deferred tax asset

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 December 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 December 2025
	(Un-audited)	(Un-audited)	(Un-audited)	(Un-audited)	(Un-audited)	(Un-audited)
At 1 January and at 31 March / 31 December	29,661	23,067	29,661	29,661	23,067	29,661

29 Basic/diluted earnings per share

Basic/diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding as at 31 March/31 December.

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 December 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 December 2025
	(Un-audited)	(Un-audited)	(Audited)	(Un-audited)	(Un-audited)	(Audited)
Net profit after tax for the period / year	182,093	365,957	3,392,798	158,348	235,428	984,694
Weighted average number of shares	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000
Earnings per share attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	0.002	0.004	0.038	0.002	0.003	0.011

As there are no dilutive potential shares issued by the Parent Company, the diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share.

30 Net assets per share

The calculation of net assets per share is based on dividing the net assets attributable to equity shareholders of the Parent Company by the number of shares outstanding as at 31 March /31 December.

	Group			Parent Company		
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 December 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 December 2025
	(Un-audited)	(Un-audited)	(Audited)	(Un-audited)	(Un-audited)	(Audited)
Net assets	19,384,260	14,562,864	19,303,849	14,884,067	12,363,991	14,827,401
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000
Net assets per share	0.215	0.162	0.214	0.165	0.137	0.165

31 Capital risk management

The capital is managed by the Group and the Parent Company in a way that it is able to continue to operate as a going concern while maximising returns to the shareholders.

The capital of the Parent Company consists of share capital, reserves and retained earnings. The Parent Company manages its capital by making adjustments in bringing additional capital in light of changes in business conditions.

32 Financial assets and liabilities and risk management

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities carried on the consolidated and separate statement of financial position include cash and bank balances, investments in equity instruments at FVOCI, investments in equity instruments at FVTPL, investments in debt instruments at FVOCI, investments in debt instruments at FVTPL, other receivables, lease receivables, lease liabilities and other payables. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

(b) Risk management

Financial risk management is carried out by the Finance Department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Finance Department identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Board of Directors. The Parent Company provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas.

(c) Capital management

The primary objective of the management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

The Group and the Parent Company manages their capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes during the period ended 31 March 2026, 31 March 2025 and the year ended 31 December 2025.

33 Financial risk management

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group and the Parent Company are exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. Significant portion of revenues and major operating costs are either denominated in RO or USD. As the USD is pegged against the RO, the management does not believe that the Group and the Parent Company are exposed to any material foreign exchange risk.

Management considers that sensitivity analysis is not necessary due to the Group's and the Parent Company's limited exposure to foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates.

The Group and the Parent Company are exposed to interest rate risk as the Group and the Parent Company have interest-earning call deposits at commercial interest rates.

(iii) Price risk

The Parent Company is exposed to price risk because of investments held by the Parent Company which are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. All investment securities present a risk of loss of capital. The Parent Company controls this risk through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the carrying amount of the financial instruments.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk on trade receivables is limited to their carrying values as management regularly reviews these balances to assess recoverability and makes provision for balances whose recoverability is in doubt. Credit risk is managed mainly through credit terms to customers backed by confirmed letters of credit. There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables as the Group and the Parent Company have a large number of customers, both locally and internationally.

The Group and the Parent Company allocate each exposure to a credit risk grade based on data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to external ratings, audited interim financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections and available press information about customers) and applying experienced credit judgment. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default and are aligned to external credit rating.

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Exposures within each credit risk grade are segmented by geographic region and an ECL rate is calculated for each segment based on delinquency status and actual credit loss experience over the past five years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's and the Parent Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Since, as for each potential customer there is no independent rating, the Group's credit committee assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors.

The Group and the Parent Company did not identify any material impairment loss on other financial assets as at the reporting date.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Group's and the Parent Company's management monitors liquidity requirements on a regular basis to help ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet any future commitments. The Group and the Parent Company manage liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecasted and actual cash flows.

The liquidity risk profile of the Group is as follows:

Liabilities as at	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Other payables	640,187	640,187	-	37,819	37,819	-
Lease liabilities	3,880,755	19,245	3,861,510	3,384,637	35,477	3,349,160
	<u>4,520,942</u>	<u>659,432</u>	<u>3,861,510</u>	<u>3,422,456</u>	<u>73,296</u>	<u>3,349,160</u>
Liabilities as at 31 December 2025				Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Other payables				29,122	29,122	-
Lease liabilities				4,060,065	18,992	4,041,073
				<u>4,089,187</u>	<u>48,114</u>	<u>4,041,073</u>

The liquidity risk profile of the Parent Company is as follows:

Liabilities as at	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Other payables	634,411	634,411	-	33,772	33,772	-
	<u>634,411</u>	<u>634,411</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,772</u>	<u>33,772</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities as at 31 December 2025				Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Other payables				27,383	27,383	-
				<u>27,383</u>	<u>27,383</u>	<u>-</u>

(d) Fair value estimation

For financial instruments that are measured in the statement of financial position at fair value, the Company is required to disclose the fair value measurement by level of the following fair value hierarchy:

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

The valuation of each publicly traded investment is based upon the closing market price of that investment as of the valuation date, less a discount if the security is restricted.

Details of financial instruments carried at fair value are as below:

Nature of the financial instrument	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March 2026				
Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI (Note 8)	9,812,583	6,487,383	-	3,325,200
Investments in debt instruments at FVOCI (Note 8)	149,250	-	149,250	-
Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL - (Note 9)	612,298	612,298	-	-

Nature of the financial instrument	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March 2025				
Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI (Note 8)	7,821,910	4,871,533	-	2,950,377
Investments in debt instruments at FVOCI (Note 8)	150,000	-	150,000	-
Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL - (Note 9)	608,864	608,864	-	-

Details of financial instruments carried at fair value are as below:

Nature of the financial instrument	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 December 2025				
Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI (Note 8)	9,496,136	6,170,936	-	3,325,200
Investments in debt instruments at FVOCI (Note 8)	149,250	-	149,250	-
Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL - (Note 9)	626,160	626,160	-	-

34 Commitments

Investment commitments

At 31 March 2026, the Group has investment commitments amounting to RO 48,681 (31 March 2025 : RO 47,612 and 31 December 2025: 48,681).

35 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures of the previous period have been either regrouped or reclassified, wherever necessary, in order to conform with the presentation adopted in the current year's consolidated and separate interim financial statements. Such regrouping or reclassification did not affect previously reported consolidated and separate net profit or consolidated and separate shareholders' equity.

36 Subsequent events

There were no events occurring subsequent to 31 March 2026 and before the date of the approval that are expected to have a significant impact on these consolidated and separate interim financial statements.