

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

1 Legal status and principal activities

Taageer Finance Company SAOG (the Company) is an Omani joint stock company registered with the Ministry of Commerce on 22 October 2005. The Company was incorporated as a closed stock Company on 24 December 2000 and was converted to an Omani joint stock company on 21 October 2005 by a resolution of the shareholders passed on 27 August 2005. The Company is engaged in the business of providing leasing, working capital finance and bill discounting to retail, SME and corporate customers in the Sultanate of Oman. The tenure of these financing generally varies from 6 months up to 10 years at fixed interest rates prevalent in the market at the time of financing. The financing is collateralized against land, equipment and vehicles. A significant number of customers are government sector employees and locally incorporated entities. The Company manages its liquidity and financing through borrowing from the various commercial banks. The Company also accepts corporate deposits and issues non-convertible bonds for funding. The Company's shares are listed on Muscat Securities Market. The registered office of the Company is located at Al-Khuwair, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

The Company operates in the Sultanate of Oman with a network of **Seven** branches (2024 - seven branches) and has employed 183 employees as at 30 June 2025 (June 2024 - 168 employees).

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

(a) Compliance with IFRS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), applicable requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019, Financial Services Authority (FSA) of the Sultanate of Oman disclosure requirements and applicable regulations of the Central Bank of Oman.

(b) Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are measured at fair value.

The statement of financial position is presented in descending order of liquidity, as this presentation is more appropriate to the Company's operations.

(c) Standards, amendments and interpretations effective in 2024 and relevant to Company's operations

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2024:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current liabilities with covenants- Amendments to IAS 1;
- Lease Liability in Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16; and
- Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)****2 Summary of significant accounting policies****2.2 Foreign currency transactions**

The financial statements are presented in Rial Omani, rounded to the nearest thousands which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.3 Finance income*(a) Finance income*

Where the Company is a lessor in a lease which transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee, the assets leased out are presented as a finance lease receivable ('Net investment in finance leases') and carried at the present value of the future lease payments. Finance lease receivables are initially recognised at commencement (when the lease term begins) using a discount rate determined at inception (the earlier of the date of the lease agreement and the date of commitment by the parties to the principal provisions of the lease). The difference between the gross receivable and the present value represents unearned finance income.

This income is recognised over the term of the lease using the net investment method (before tax), which reflects a constant periodic rate of return by applying the rate implicit in the lease to (i) the gross book value of lease receivables in stage 1 and 2 and (ii) net carrying amount of lease receivables in stage 3 of the ECL model. Incremental costs directly attributable to negotiating and arranging the lease are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

The lease finance income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts and payments through the expected life of the financial asset or liability to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset or liability and is not revised subsequently.

Interest on factoring receivables and working capital finance receivables is recognised over the tenure of agreement. Factoring contracts are generally for a term ranging between 90 days to 180 days.

Interest on past due and credit-impaired leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables is not recognised to income and is transferred to a reserve account as per Central Bank of Oman regulations. This is reversed from reserve account and is taken to statement of profit or loss when received in cash.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Finance income (continued)

(b) Other operating income

Insurance commission is recognised at a point in time when the Company satisfies its performance obligation. The amount of fee received or receivable represents the transaction price for the services identified as distinct performance obligations.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established.

Other operating income other than insurance commission and dividend income are recognised when realised.

2.4 Interest expense

Interest expense is recognised on accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

2.5 Taxation

Income tax on the results for the year comprises of current tax calculated as per the fiscal regulations of the Sultanate of Oman and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred tax. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset as there is a legally enforceable right to offset these in Oman. The tax effects on the temporary differences are disclosed under non-current assets as deferred tax.

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 benefit will be realised.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation on ‘vehicles, equipment and right-of-use assets’ and ‘provisions for impairment of net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables’.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6.1 Vehicles and equipment

Vehicles and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation less accumulated impairment, if any. Historical 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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Motor vehicles	3 years
Computer and office equipment	3-4 years
Furniture and fixtures	4 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

2.6.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise of computer software. Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life of 3 years and is recognised in profit or loss.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate.

2.7 Leases

Company as a lessee

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)****2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)****2.7 Leases (continued)***Company as a lessee (continued)*

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract.

The lease term is considered to be the non-cancellable period for which the Company has the right to use an underlying asset. The lease term is adjusted for periods covered by an option to extend; if it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised as well as periods covered by an option to terminate the lease; if it is reasonably certain that the option will not be exercised.

2.8 Financial assets and liabilities**(i) Measurement methods***Amortised cost and effective interest rate*

The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or a financial liability.

When the Company revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(i) Measurement methods (continued)

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an ECL allowance is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost.

Financial liabilities, other than lease commitments and financial guarantees, are measured at amortised cost or at FVTPL when they are held for trading.

The Company measures cash and bank balances, statutory deposits, working capital finance and factoring receivables and other financial investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Company's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI')

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

Equity instruments at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Company occasionally elects to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of Equity under IAS 32 (Financial Instruments - Presentation) and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as other operating income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

Financial liabilities

Under IFRS 9 fair value changes are generally presented as follows:

- the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in OCI; and
- the remaining amount of change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The amount presented separately in OCI related to changes in own credit risk of a designated financial liability at FVTPL are not recycled to profit or loss, even when the liability is derecognised, and the amounts are paid. Instead, own credit gains and losses should be reclassified to retained earnings within equity upon derecognition of the relevant liability.

(iii) Reclassifications

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets. Financial liabilities are never reclassified. The Company did not reclassify any of its financial assets or liabilities in 2024.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and

Either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where 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 for the year.

(v) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, the original financial asset is derecognised, and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value. If the cash flows are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in the statement of income within impairment loss.

If the terms of a financial asset were modified because of financial difficulties of the borrower and the asset was not derecognised, then impairment of the asset was measured using the pre-modification interest rate.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

(v) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at either amortised cost or fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Modifications of financial liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(vi) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL associated with its debt instrument assets carried at amortised cost. The Company recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured at 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The Company considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Company does not apply the low credit risk exemption to any other financial instruments.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'.

Life-time ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognised but which are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'.

Note 3.1 (b) provides more detail of how the ECL allowance is measured.

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indications exist, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specified to the asset.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)****2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)**

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

2.11 Share capital and reserves

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

For policy on reserves please refer note 14(a) to 14(d).

2.12 Borrowings

Borrowings, which include corporate and security deposits, are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

2.13 Employees' end of service benefits and leave entitlements

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement plan, for Omani employees in accordance with Oman Social Insurance Scheme, are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred. The Company's obligation, in respect of non-Omani terminal benefits, under defined benefits retirement plan, is the amount of future benefits that such employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method and is discounted to its present value. The discount rate used reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

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

2.14 Creditors, accruals and other liabilities

Creditors, accruals and other liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Executive Officer (being the chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discreet financial information is available. Segment results that are reported to the Chief Executive Officer (being the chief operating decision maker) include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

The Company is engaged in leasing activities, all of which are carried out in the Sultanate of Oman. Although the Company has retail and corporate customers, the entire lease portfolio is managed internally as one business unit. All the Company's funding and costs are common and are not allocated between these two portfolios. The financial information that can be separately recognised for retail and corporate portfolios has been disclosed in note 22 to these financial statements.

2.16 Dividend distribution

The Board of Directors of the Company recommends to the shareholders the dividend to be paid out of the Company's profits. The Directors take into account appropriate parameters including the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019 and other relevant directives issued by CMA while recommending the dividend. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared and approved.

2.17 Earnings and net assets per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares; and
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year (note 19).

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(iii) Net assets per share

Net assets per share is calculated by dividing:

- the net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company; and
- by the number of ordinary shares outstanding at 30 June (note 15).

2.18 Directors' remuneration and sitting fees

Director's remuneration is computed in accordance with the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019 and the Financial Services Authority of Sultanate of Oman and is recognised as an expense in the Company's statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year of approval from shareholders in the AGM.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)****2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****2.18 Directors' remuneration and sitting fees (continued)**

The Annual General Meeting shall approve the remuneration and sitting fees in line with Articles 129-133 of the Ministerial Decision 27/2021 issuing the Executive Regulations for Public Joint Stock Companies, as per the requirements of Financial Services Authority. The total director's remuneration in one year shall not exceed RO 300,000 (limited to RO 150,000 if the current financial year net profit is lesser as compared to the previous financial year net profit).

2.19 Provisions

The Company recognises provisions when it has a present legal or constructive obligation to transfer economic benefits as a result of past events and a reasonable estimate of the obligation can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

2.20 Offsetting

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

2.21 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousand currency units unless otherwise stated.

2.22 Presentation of statement of financial position in order of liquidity

The Company does not have a clearly identifiable operating cycle and therefore does not present current and non-current assets and liabilities separately in the statement of financial position. Instead, assets and liabilities are presented in order of their liquidity. Refer to Note 23 for analysis of financial instruments by their maturity. The following table provides information on amounts expected to be recovered or settled before and after twelve months after the reporting period.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.22 Presentation of statement of financial position in order of liquidity (continued)

	30 June 2025			30 June 2024		
	Amount expected to be settled or recovered			Amount expected to be settled or recovered		
	Within 12 months of reporting period	After 12 months of reporting period	Total	Within 12 months of reporting period	After 12 months of reporting period	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and bank balances	13,806	343	14,149	16,850	336	17,186
Net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables	65,380	230,346	295,726	51,783	184,493	236,366
Other receivables and prepayments	438	-	438	809	-	809
Deferred tax asset – net	-	79	79	-	79	79
Vehicles, equipment and right-of-use assets	-	957	957	-	905	905
Statutory deposit	-	250	250	-	250	250
LIABILITIES						
Creditors, accruals and other liabilities	7,254	-	7,254	3,394	-	3,394
Short-term loans	64,102	-	64,102	58,211	-	58,211
Unsecured non-convertible bonds	-	14,955	14,955	14,844	14,956	29,800
Tax payable	494	-	494	384	-	384
Corporate and security deposits	42,741	25,604	68,345	26,815	15,793	42,608
Long-term loans	30,828	46,844	77,672	28,162	41,917	70,079

2.23 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed by the Company to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets within the next financial period are discussed below:

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

2.23 Significant accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

(a) Impairment losses on net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables

To assess the impairment losses on investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables, the Company follows guidelines issued by Central Bank of Oman and the requirements of applicable IFRS Accounting Standards. Measurement of ECLs is a significant estimate that involves determination of methodology, models and data inputs. The following components have a major impact on the credit loss allowance:

- segmentation of financial assets for the ECL assessment purposes;
- determination of a level of ECL assessment on an individual instrument basis or on a collective basis;
- definition of default applied by the Company;
- development and application of internal credit grading models, which assigns PDs to the individual credit risk grades;
- development and application of internal models used to estimate exposure at default (“EAD”) for financial instruments and credit related commitments;
- assessment of loss given default (“LGD”), including the judgments made in valuation of collaterals;
- criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk;
- selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings.

Details of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in ECL measurement are disclosed in Note 3.1 which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL.

The Company regularly reviews and validates the models and inputs to the models to reduce any differences between expected credit loss estimates and actual credit loss experience.

(b) Determination of lease term under IFRS 16

In determining the lease term, the Company considers all facts and circumstances. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The Company considers the nature and enforceability of extension clause in the lease agreement, the value of leasehold improvements, penalties on termination, costs and business disruption required to replace the leased premises as factors to determine the lease term. Lease agreements for premises occupied by the Company may contain an extension option, where the Company has not considered extension options after analyzing the above factors.

Lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the Company. During the financial year, the Company has revised its assessment of lease term. Refer note 10.2 for the impact on lease liability of reassessment of lease term.

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company’s activities expose it to variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company’s overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

The Company aims to follow a strategy of minimising risk in order to reduce its vulnerability to adverse market conditions and this is reflected in the risk appetite set by the Board of Directors and implemented by management. The low assumption of risk is mainly achieved through diversification of the asset portfolio.

The Company has risk management function to oversee the risk management programme. In addition, oversight is provided by the Asset Liability Management Committee which includes representation from credit, treasury and risk management function. The Company has independent policies and procedures which address credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, which arise from the Company’s business.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and financing rates will affect the Company'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 on risk.

(i) Price risk

Price risk is a risk that fair value of financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk). The Company is not exposed to price risk as it does not have significant exposure to equity instruments traded in an active market.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk arising from future commercial transactions or recognised financial assets or liabilities being denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The majority of the Company's transactions are denominated in the functional currency. Accordingly, foreign exchange risk is considered to be minimal.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the uncertainty of future earnings resulting from fluctuations in interest rates. The risk arises when there is a mismatch in the assets and liabilities, which are subject to interest rate adjustment within a specified period. The most important sources of interest rate risk are the Company's borrowings where fluctuations in interest rates, if any, are reflected in the results of operations.

Interest rate gap is a common measure of rate risk. A positive gap occurs when more assets than liabilities are subject to rate change during a prescribed period of time. A negative gap occurs when liabilities exceed assets subject to rate changes during a prescribed period of time. It includes the Company's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

The Company's leasing activities, working capital finance and factoring receivables, long term deposits, borrowings (loans from commercial banks, corporate deposits and unsecured non-convertible bonds) carry fixed rate of interest; hence, these activities do not expose the Company to interest rate risk. The interest rates on short-term borrowings with banks are subject to change upon re-negotiation of the facilities, which takes place on an annual basis in the case of overdrafts and at more frequent intervals in the case of short-term loans. The Company does not hedge against its cash flow and fair value interest rate risk.

The Company uses sensitivity analysis to analyse cost of borrowings and leasing. Management estimates that the Company's interest costs are sensitive to the extent that a change in 50 basis points in the average funding cost would change interest cost on borrowings by RO 0.563 million (2024 - RO 0.502 million) and finance income on its leasing, working capital finance and factoring receivables by RO 0.846 million (2024- RO 0.678 million). The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is shown under note 23(a) to these financial statements.

(b) 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. Credit risk is crucial for the Company's business; therefore, management carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

(i) Credit risk measurement

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Company measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk measurement (continued)

The Company uses a ‘three-stage’ model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

Stage 1

Credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition – recognise 12-month expected credit losses.

Stage 2

Credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition – recognise lifetime expected losses with revenue being calculated based on the gross amount of the asset.

Stage 3

There is objective evidence of impairment as at the reporting date to recognise lifetime expected losses, with revenue being based on the net amount of the asset (that is, based on the impaired amount of the asset).

The Company has adopted key assumptions and judgements in addressing the requirements of IFRS 9 as given below:

- Significant increase in credit risk (SICR), which includes quantitative criteria such as grouping of contracts, DPD, rating downgrade of customers from initial recognition which is considered significant and qualitative criteria such as restructuring and periodical reviews of the customers;
- Definition of default, staging, rebuttals, SICR, provisioning methodology etc;
- Selection of an appropriate forward-looking model, inputs, correlation and estimations; and
- Information of forward- looking criteria of macro-economic variables incorporated in PIT PD for ECL;
- Grouping of instruments for losses measured on a collective basis.

The Company’s credit policy aims to ensure that the target portfolio credit loss will be less than 1% of the portfolio increase for the current year. The Board of Directors periodically reviews this loss norm along with the management.

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

To determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring over the life of a financial instrument at the end of the reporting date with the risk of default at the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers relative increase in credit risk rather than achieving a specific level of credit risk at the end of the reporting period. Under IFRS 9, when determining whether the credit risk (i.e. risk of default) on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company’s historical experience, expert credit assessment and forward-looking information.

While determining the credit risk of the customer which has increased significantly from the initial recognition, the Company reviews portfolio for Retail and Corporate on different parameters. SICR is done on quantitative and qualitative criteria.

For retail exposures, the Company uses both quantitative and qualitative criteria:

- Adverse findings for an account/borrower as per market information
- Loan rescheduling due to credit reasons
- Accounts overdue between 30 and 90 days

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk measurement (continued)

For Corporate, the Company uses both quantitative and qualitative criteria.

- Under quantitative criteria, the Company uses the following SICR triggers:
 - days past due information (i.e. Stage 2 if the days past due is above 30 days) or;
 - change in the rating grade to assess significant increase in credit risk (i.e. 5 notches down for the rating scale of R1, 4 notches down for the rating scale of R2 to R3, 3 notches down for the rating scale of R4, 2 notches down for the rating scale of R5, and one notch down for rating R6).
- Under qualitative criteria, the Company uses following criteria like:
 - restructuring due to credit reasons
 - inadequate or unreliable financial and other information such as unavailability of audited financial statements;
 - non-cooperation by the borrower in matters pertaining to documentation;
 - borrower is the subject of litigation by third parties that may have a significant impact on his financial position;
 - frequent changes in senior management;
 - intra-group transfer of funds without underlying transactions;
 - deferment/delay in the date for commencement of commercial operations by more than one year;
 - modification of terms resulting in concessions granted to the borrower including extension of moratorium, deferment of payment and waiver of covenants;
 - a fall of 25 percent or more in the turnover or in the earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) as compared to the previous year;
 - erosion in net worth by more than 20 percent as compared to the previous year end coupled with an increase in leverage; and
 - a fall in the debt service coverage ratio to below 1.

The customers' past history and records are reviewed by periodical risk evaluation under SICR triggers.

The Company reviews the existing corporate accounts' (above RO 250,000) rating given at initial recognition and assigns the new rating at review dates based on quantitative and qualitative information while assessing significant change or increase in credit risk during annual review or restructuring exercise.

The Company reviews and restructures facilities (retail and corporate) based on review of customers financial and cash flow position to maximize recoveries and collections from the customers and facilitate them to manage their cash flows efficiently to reduce their credit risk. These contracts are marked as restructured and would trigger the SICR if flagged due to credit reasons and would be mapped as qualitative indicator in ECL model and reviewed periodically.

Definition of Default and credit impaired assets

The Company defines a financial instrument as in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any credit obligation to the Company.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of twelve months (for those that has been downgraded due to qualitative reasons). This period of twelve months has been determined based on an analysis which considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after cure using different cure definitions.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk measurement (continued)

Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of future cash shortfalls (i.e., the weighted average of credit losses, with the respective risks of default occurring in a given time period used as weights). An ECL measurement is unbiased and is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes. ECL measurement is based on four components used by the Company: Probability of Default (“PD”), Exposure at Default (“EAD”), Loss Given Default (“LGD”) and Discount Rate.

EAD is an estimate of exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting period, including repayments of principal and interest. PD an estimate of the likelihood of default to occur over a given time period. LGD is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD. The expected losses are discounted to present value at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate represents the effective interest rate (“EIR”) for the financial instrument or an approximation thereof.

Expected credit losses are modelled over instrument’s lifetime period. The lifetime period is equal to the remaining contractual period to maturity of financial instruments, adjusted for expected prepayments, if any.

Management models Lifetime ECL, that is, losses that result from all possible default events over the remaining lifetime period of the financial instrument. The 12-month ECL, represents a portion of lifetime ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting period, or remaining lifetime period of the financial instrument if it is less than a year.

The ECLs that are estimated by management for the purposes of these financial statements are point-in-time estimates, rather than through-the-cycle estimates that are commonly used for regulatory purposes. The estimates consider forward looking information, that is, ECLs reflect probability weighted development of key macroeconomic variables that have an impact on credit risk.

Information of forward- looking criteria incorporated in ECL computation

The Company has incorporated forward looking parameters of macro-economic variables using statistical modelling to estimate the 12 months and Lifetime PIT PDs. The key macro-economic variables has been established based on correlation factor to historical PDs. TTC PDs are derived based on Company’s historical performance and are roll rate-based approach for Retail while rating migration for corporate portfolio. Internal rating for Corporates is derived based on various parameters on quantitative and qualitative factors which is aggregated to obtain a score for a particular rating level. The judgement to use macroeconomic variable is based on impact of macroeconomic variable on business, customer behavior, repayment pattern and eventually default. The macroeconomic variables used are derived based on the relationship that can be established with the relevant variables and the underlying default behavior of the credit portfolios. The Company based on its assessment of various macro-economic variables has determined that oil prices to be the key macro-economic variable for its portfolio due to major business dominant factor.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk measurement (continued)

Important accounting judgements and estimations

The calculation of the ECL allowance for finance lease, working capital and factoring receivables requires the use of statistical models and use of assumptions with respect to forecasted micro-economic conditions, external ratings and credit risk behaviour and changes which may result in the likeness of the contracts defaulting and resulting in losses.

Grouping of related financial assets for calculating ECL allowance

The related financial assets are grouped in the calculating the ECL based on the asset type product in the model which are retail and corporate.

In case of the portfolio of exposure to corporate, the credit risk for individual counterparties are assessed at inception of the lease through a grading methodology based on repayment history along with financial evaluation of borrowers as per risk grading model as approved by the board of directors of the Company.

Credit risk in the case of the retail portfolio is assessed at the inception of the lease on the basis of the net disposable income of the counterparty, stability of employment in case of salaried clients and income levels from business /other sources for other categories of customers.

(ii) Credit risk control and mitigation policies

The Company has established credit policies and procedures to manage credit exposure including evaluation of lease, credit worthiness, credit approvals, assigning credit limits, obtaining securities such as lien on title on leased assets, security deposits, personal guarantees and mortgages over properties.

The overall decision to provide leasing to a particular customer is based on the following key parameters:

1. Internal credit rating of the customer based on the qualitative assessment of credit risk
2. Minimum income level and maximum debt burden of the customer
3. Loan repayment history with other financial institution sourced from Mala'a report/BSCB
4. Level of collaterals provided by the customer

Exposure to credit risk is managed through regular analysis of the ability of lessees to meet repayment obligations.

Working capital finance and factoring receivables includes amounts advanced to clients in respect of debts factored interest on the amounts advanced and related charges. In the event of default in settlement of debts factored by customers of the client, the Company has recourse to the client.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Credit risk control and mitigation policies (continued)

The Company does not have significant concentration of credit risk since it enters into leasing and financing contracts with various small individual, retail and corporate customers. At the inception of the contract, internal credit risk ratings are allocated to each exposure. These credit risk grades are defined using a variety of qualitative and quantitative factors including income levels, employment segment, nationality etc. A significant number of customers are government sector employees and locally incorporated entities.

The Company generally receives repayments through variable channels such as cheques and bank transfers. The Company also has an effective rental instalment and rental monitoring system which allows it to identify potential problem accounts. The Company has approved collection policies and procedures establishing a collection strategy to follow up with the delinquent customers. In order to monitor exposure to credit risk, reports are reviewed by the risk committee on a quarterly basis. The Company seeks necessary legal assistance from external law firms in order to be actively involved in the collection process of delinquent customers. The Company also appropriately assesses the collateral requirements for particular leasing and financing to minimise its credit risk emanating from such leasing and financing. An allowance for ECL is maintained at a level which, in the judgment of management, is adequate to provide for potential losses that can be reasonably anticipated.

The Company has clear policies in place to identify early warning signals and to initiate appropriate and timely remedial actions. Some of the early warning indicators are listed below:

- frequent dishonour of cheques;
- inability to reach the customer over phone or in person;
- lack of response to written communications;
- utilised limits in excess of authorised limits as disclosed by Mala'a reports;
- inability to obtain current financials; and
- adverse market feedback.

Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements:

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Dec-2024 RO'000
Exposure			
Bank balances	13,997	17,115	20,046
Statutory deposit	250	250	250
Net investment in finance leases, Working capital finance and factoring receivables	295,726	236,366	270,028
Other receivables	-	9	-
Total exposure	309,973	253,740	290,324

The Company holds enforceable collaterals against net investments in finance lease to mitigate credit risk exposure. For bank balances the Company deals with reputed banks in the Sultanate of Oman and ECL has been recorded as per the model. Security deposit is held with Central Bank of Oman.

(iii) Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter-parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Concentration of credit risk (continued)

Concentrations of credit risk (whether on or off statement of financial position) that arise from financial instruments exist for groups of counter-parties when they have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions.

Company has established robust credit risk management policies and procedures and a risk grading system for analysing the risk associated with credit. This facilitates the approving authorities in making their credit decision. In addition, Risk Management Department (RMD) assists/ reviews grading of obligors, conducts regular macro analysis of the credit portfolio and monitors credit concentration limits.

The analysis of credit risk is given below:

Customer concentration	Jun-2025	June-2024	Dec-2024
	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
Gross investment in finance leases:			
Retail	113,595	87,764	103,650
Corporate	147,760	152,862	139,632
	261,355	240,626	243,282
Working capital finance and factoring receivables:			
Corporate	76,903	30,605	62,923

Economic sector concentration of gross investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables:

	Jun-2025	June-2024	Dec-2024
	RO 000	RO 000	RO 000
Gross investment in finance leases:			
Manufacturing	24,079	30,395	25,621
Trading and construction	37,385	46,134	41,860
Services	84,812	75,794	72,151
Individuals	115,079	87,764	103,650
	261,355	240,627	243,282
Working capital finance and factoring receivables:			
Manufacturing	12,867	5,936	8,568
Trading and construction	29,266	8,949	25,942
Services	34,770	15,720	28,413
	76,903	30,605	62,923

Geographical concentration

The Company only carries out business within the Sultanate of Oman and geographical exposure is within the country.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Concentration of credit risk (continued)

Assessment of SICR

The assessment of Significant Increase in Credit risk (SICR) and the measurement of ECLs are based on reasonable and supportable information that is available. The Company has also considered additional ECL to address significant increase in credit risk in certain accounts based on its judgment and experience.

This has resulted in staging downgrade of certain exposures and recognition of additional ECL provisions and allowance for expected credit losses. As part of the Company's credit evaluation process especially given the current economic situation, the Company obtained further information from the customer to understand their financial position and ability to repay the amount and in case where indicators of significant deterioration were noted, the customers' credit ratings and accordingly exposure staging were adjusted, where applicable.

The Company's model has been constructed and calibrated using historical trends, asset correlations and forward-looking economic scenarios. The severity of the current macro-economic projections and the added complexity caused by the various support schemes and regulatory guidance across the main regions in which the Company operates could not be reliably modelled for the time being. Consequently, the existing model may generate results that are either overly conservative or overly optimistic depending on the specific portfolio / segment. As a result, post-model adjustments are needed. Given model changes take a significant amount of time to develop and test and the data limitation issues noted above, the Company expects that post-model adjustments will be applied for the foreseeable future.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Post-model adjustments (PMA) and management overlays

Post-model adjustments (PMAs) and management overlays made in estimating the reported ECL as at 30 June 2025 are set out as follows:

PMAs and management overlays

The Company's ECL model continues to be sensitive to the assumptions and areas continually reassessed as part of its usual model refinement exercise. Other than changes in the macro-economic indicators and recalibration of its PD and LGD models, the Company has not considered any other change in ECL model. As with any forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are underpinned by significant judgement and uncertainty and therefore, the actual outcomes may be different to those projected. To meet any additional challenge, the Company has also considered additional customer specific overlays, based on the management experience and close monitoring of the customers with significant increase in credit risk. Since, the models may not always capture all the stressed events, it is therefore prudent to incur additional ECL based on the management experience and current uncertain situation in the economy.

As on the reporting date the provisions held by the Company includes customer specific management overlays of RO 3.806 million (June 2024: RO 4.988 million), representing 8.9% (June 2024: 14.3%) of accumulated impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its net funding requirements. Liquidity risk can arise by market disruptions or credit downgrades, which may result in unavailability of certain sources of funding.

Sources of funding are regularly reviewed by the management, diversification through long-term and short-term borrowings, increasing the number of lenders, developing additional products like corporate deposits, seeking fixed interest rates for longer tenure, etc.

Funds management is carried out by the treasury function. It includes managing and monitoring day to day cash flows and funding needs. This is achieved through maintaining approved credit facilities to cover net future funding needs and monitoring cash flows projections. The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities is set out under note 23(b) to these financial statements.

Net debt reconciliation

Refer below for the analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt:

Particulars	Cash flows from short term loans RO'000	Cash flows from long term loans RO'000	Cash flows from Unsecured non- convertible bonds RO'000
At 1 January 2025	62,728	74,120	14,938
Additions during the period (cash changes)	36,757	22,000	-
Repayments during the period (cash change)	(35,500)	(18,297)	-
Non-cash changes	117	(151)	17
At 30 June 2025	64,102	77,672	14,955
Change in cash flows	1,257	3,703	-

Particulars	Cash flows from short term loans RO'000	Cash flows from long term loans RO'000	Cash flows from Unsecured non- convertible bonds RO'000
At 1 January 2024	52,071	73,470	29,800
Additions during the period	30,750	11,875	-
Repayments during the period	(24,650)	(15,266)	-
Non-cash changes	40	-	-
At 30 June 2024	58,211	70,079	29,800
Change in cash flows	6,140	(3,391)	-

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(d) Operational risk

The operational risk is defined as the risk of direct or indirect loss which may arise due to several reasons associated with the operations of the Company such as internal processes, individuals, infrastructure and technology, and due to reasons arising out of external factors other than Company's credit processes, market and liquidity risks. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations and external factors and are faced by the business entity.

The Company's primary objective is to put in place the necessary internal controls, periodic internal audits, checks and controls, technology updates and reviews to minimise operational risk. Specific audits are conducted by the Company's internal auditors and reports directly to the Audit and Risk Committee members.

The Company undertakes responsibility to implement internal checks and controls to mitigate operational risk by the following;

- (i) Adherence to maker checker policy and delegation of powers by having proper approval matrix;
- (ii) Timely reconciliations and regular reviews of accounts;
- (iii) Documentation of policies, controls, procedures and manuals;
- (iv) Compliance with legal, statutory requirements and corporate governance; and
- (v) Develop business ethics and standards.

3.2 Fair values estimation

The carrying amounts, less any estimated credit adjustments, for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year approximate their fair values. The fair values of long-term bank borrowings is considered to approximate their carrying amounts as these carry interest rates in line with current market rates. The fair value of fixed deposits is not considered to be materially different from their carrying amount in view of the duration of these deposits which does not exceed 2 years and interest resetting. Carrying amounts of fixed deposits reasonably approximates fair value. Refer to note 21 for fair value information in respect of the Company's net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables.

Except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Company's financial instruments are not carried at fair value in the statement of financial position. All financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income) and financial liabilities of the Company are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

3.3 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders, benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

The Company also has the objective with respect to meeting the capital requirements of the Central Bank of Oman, the regulatory authority. The Company has complied with CBO requirements of maintaining minimum paid up capital of RO 25 million.

In accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Companies Law of Oman, annual appropriations of 10% of the profit for the year are made to the legal reserve until the accumulated balance of the reserve is equal to at least one third of the Company's paid-up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution.

The Company monitors its gearing ratio in order to maintain it within the limits prescribed by the regulatory authority.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

3 Financial risk management (continued)

3.3 Capital management (continued)

Gearing ratio

The Company's Board Executive Committee reviews the capital structure on a quarterly basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company has a limit of gearing ratio of 5 times of net-worth as stipulated by the Capital Adequacy norms specified by the Central Bank of Oman. The gearing ratio for the year is as follows:

	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Dec-2024
Total liabilities (RO'000)	233,147	204,812	212,449
Net equity (RO'000)	78,452	50,783	78,863
Total liabilities to net equity ratio (times)	2.97	4.03	2.7

4 Cash and bank balances

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Dec-2024 RO'000
Term Deposits	2,382	2,403	2,355
Current and call accounts	11,660	14,757	17,736
Cash in hand	152	71	57
ECL	(45)	(45)	(45)
	14,149	17,186	20,103

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, all bank balances, including deposits with a maturity of three months or less from the date of placement. The deposits carry interest rate between 3.5% to 4% (2024: 4.0 % to 4.65 %).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

4 Cash and bank balances (continued)

Bank balances are classified under Stage 1.

The Company applies the three-stage model under IFRS 9 to measure the expected credit losses for cash and cash equivalents. Under the three-stage model, management analyses the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents. The financial assets that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition are considered as stage 1 assets and management follows the 12 months expected credit loss method for recognising the loss allowance. When there is a significant increase in credit risk noted since the initial recognition, those assets are considered under stage 2 and lifetime expected credit loss is followed. Financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at reporting stage (stage 3), lifetime expected credit loss is followed. Closing ECL on bank balance is RO 45,000 (30 June 2024: RO 45,000) and the ECL charge for the period is Nil (30 June 2024: Nil).

(i) Reconciliation to statement of cash flows

The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cashflows at the end of the period as follows:

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Dec-2024 RO'000
Cash and bank balances	14,149	17,186	20,103
Deposits which have original maturity of more than 3 months	(2,382)	(2,403)	(2,355)
ECL	45	45	45
Cash and cash equivalents	11,812	14,828	17,793

(ii) Classification as cash equivalents

Term deposits are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

5 Net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and bills discounting

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Dec-2024 RO'000
Gross investment in finance lease	369,884	341,803	343,972
Working capital finance and factoring receivables*	76,903	30,382	62,923
Unearned finance income (refer 'b')	(108,530)	(100,954)	(100,690)
	338,257	271,231	306,205
Allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) **	(42,531)	(34,865)	(36,177)
	295,726	236,366	270,028

* The above figure does not include future interest income of RO 48.8 million (June 2024: RO 16.6 million)

** Includes reserve interest of RO 10.2 million (June 2024- RO 7.1 million)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)

5 Net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and bills discounting (continued)

(a) The table below represents analysis of gross lease receivables and present value of lease receivables for each of the following periods:

	Up to 1 year RO'000	1 year to 2 years RO'000	2 years to 3 years RO'000	3 years to 4 years RO'000	4 years to 5 years RO'000	>5 years RO'000	Total RO'000
At 30 June 2025							
Gross investment in finance lease	97,128	58,737	52,317	44,162	36,173	81,367	369,884
Present value of gross investment in finance lease	68,583	36,476	34,173	30,330	26,074	65,718	261,354
At 30 June 2024							
Gross investment in finance lease	80,251	58,364	50,265	43,559	34,413	74,951	341,803
Present value of gross investment in finance lease	54,316	37,107	33,328	30,913	25,484	59,701	240,851

The significant changes in the gross investment in leases are mainly due to the new leases originated during the period which are partially offset by the leases matured during the period.

(b) The movement of unearned finance income during the period was as follows:

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Dec-2024 RO'000
At 1 January	100,690	89,243	89,243
Additions during the period	20,334	24,152	36,988
Recognised during the period	(12,494)	(12,441)	(25,541)
At 30 June	108,530	100,954	100,690

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

5 Net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and bills discounting (continued)

(c) The movement in the provision and reserve interest for impairment of net investment in finance lease, working capital finance and factoring receivables during the year was as follows:

The loss allowances for ECL as at 30 June reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

As at 30 June 2025:

	Net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables		Other assets and financial guarantees		Total	
	Jun-25 RO'000	Jun-24 RO'000	Jun-25 RO'000	Jun-24 RO'000	Jun-25 RO'000	Jun-24 RO'000
At 1 January	36,177	30,920	1,992	1,675	38,169	32,595
Charge for the period	4,479	2,940	112	158	4,591	3,098
Reserve interest	1,947	1,005	-	-	1,947	1,005
Write off during the period	(72)	-	-	-	(72)	-
At 30 June	42,531	34,865	2,104	1,833	44,635	36,698

The most significant changes in the ECL of the Company arise from the net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables. The changes in the ECL on other financial assets at amortised cost are not significant.

As to net investments in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables, the ECL changes primarily relate to the corporate portfolio and were due to the downward movement of exposures to non-performing grades. The subsequent remeasurement of these exposures post stage transfer is reflected in the charge for the period.

As a matter of policy, the Company considers waiver / write-off or settlement only in such cases where it is satisfied that the recovery of the full outstanding liabilities from the borrower is not possible in the normal course of business or out of the securities realisation or through enforcement of the guarantee (wherever available) and that legal action will not yield higher recoveries after considering the time and costs involved.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

5 Net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and bills discounting (continued)

Proposals for waivers / write-offs are not formula driven and are decided on a case by case basis after weighing all pros and cons. The rationale is invariably documented. In all cases, the Company aims to recover the maximum value through enforcement of collaterals / guarantees of guarantors. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company has written off an amount of RO 72,346 during the period (30 June 2024 RO: Nil). As of 30 June 2025, the receivables amount written off still subject to enforcement activity amount to nil (2024: nil).

At 30 June 2025, stage 3 lease contract receivables and working capital receivables on which interest has been reserved or on which interest is not being accrued amount to RO 63.975 million (2024 - RO 48.457 million). Interest is reserved by the Company against net investment in finance leases, working capital finances and factoring receivables, which are under stage 3, to comply with the rules, regulations and guidelines issued by the CBO.

(d) An analysis of portfolio under different stages of net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables is summarised below:

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Dec-2024 RO'000
<i>Portfolio under stages</i>			
Stage 1	187,891	147,686	179,633
Stage 2	86,391	75,088	71,932
Stage 3	63,975	48,457	54,640
Gross investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables	338,257	271,231	306,205
Allowance for ECL	(42,531)	(34,865)	(36,177)
Net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables	295,726	236,366	270,028

(e) Allowance for ECL on net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Dec-2024 RO'000
Stage 1	1,704	1,443	1,371
Stage 2	9,521	7,297	8,363
Stage 3	31,306	26,125	26,443
	42,531	34,865	36,177

(f) Net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables rescheduled / restructured

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, modification and deferral of payments. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria, which, in the judgment of the management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are continuously reviewed. The restructured amount of June 2025 also included cases which were rescheduled / restructured under the CBO circular SDD/CB & FLCs/2025/82 dated March 27, 2025.

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Dec-2024 RO'000
Stage 1	-	-	-
Stage 2	26,440	8,000	10,818
Stage 3	4,094	4,215	2,075
	30,534	12,215	12,893

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

6 Other receivables and prepayments

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Dec-2024 RO'000
Prepaid expenses	428	751	25
Other receivables	2,114	1,891	1,992
	2,542	2,642	2,017
Allowance for ECL against other receivables [refer 6(a)]	(2,104)	(1,833)	(1,992)
	438	809	25

(a) Allowance for ECL for impairment against other receivables includes provision held against legal fee and other charges recoverable from various individual and corporate parties under litigations.

The Company applies the three-stage model under IFRS 9 to measure the expected credit losses for other receivables. Under the three-stage model, management analyses the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents. The financial assets that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition are considered as stage 1 assets and management follows the 12 months expected credit loss method for recognising the loss allowance. When there is a significant increase in credit risk noted since the initial recognition, those assets are considered under stage 2 and lifetime expected credit loss is followed. Financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at reporting stage (stage 3), lifetime expected credit loss is followed.

7 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Dec-2024 RO'000
The Arab Leasing Company Limited	-	-	-

The Company has investment in a foreign unquoted equity security which is classified as financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of this investment has been assessed as RO nil and a fair value reserve was created (net of tax) of RO 441,000 (30 June 2024 – RO 441,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)

8 Vehicles, equipment and right-of-use assets

	Motor Vehicles RO'000	Office and computer equipment RO'000	Furniture and fixtures RO'000	Work in progress RO'000	Right-of- use assets RO'000	Total RO'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2025	191	583	543	-	769	2,086
Additions	-	47	16	109	203	375
Sale of assets	(62)	-	-	-	-	(62)
At 30 June 2025	129	630	559	109	972	2,399
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2025	144	336	317	-	510	1,307
Charge for the year	3	81	58	-	76	218
Sale of assets	(18)	-	-	-	-	(18)
At 30 June 2025	129	417	375	-	586	1,507
Net book value						
At 30 June 2025	-	213	184	109	386	892

	Motor Vehicles RO'000	Office and computer equipment RO'000	Furniture and fixtures RO'000	Work in progress RO'000	Right-of- use assets RO'000	Total RO'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2024	194	1,020	1,168	134	721	3,237
Additions						
Sale of assets	62	27	3	-	-	92
At 30 June 2024	(40)	-	-	-	-	(40)
	216	1,047	1,171	134	721	3,289
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2024	194	921	824	-	361	2,300
Charge for the year	14	29	58	-	73	174
Sale of assets	(40)	-	-	-	-	(40)
At 30 June 2024	168	950	882	-	434	2,434
Net book value						
At 30 June 2024	48	97	289	134	287	855

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)

9 Statutory deposit

The Company is required to maintain a deposit of RO 250,000 (June 2024 - RO 250,000) with the Central Bank of Oman, which is restricted in nature, in accordance with the applicable licensing regulations. During the period, the deposit earned interest at the rate of 1.5% (June 2024 - 1.5%) per annum.

10 Creditors, accruals and other liabilities

	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Dec-2024
	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
Leased assets payable	4,586	1,416	816
Accruals for expenses	1,581	1,633	2,144
Lease liability	241	148	178
Other liabilities	846	197	761
	7,254	3,394	3,899

10.1 Provision for employees' end of service benefits

	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Dec-2024
	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
At 1 January	318	309	309
Charge for the year (note 17.1)	20	27	9
Paid during the year	(13)	-	-
At 30 June	325	336	318

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

11 Short-term loans

The Company availed short term borrowing facilities from various commercial banks. The contractual limits of these borrowings are RO 92.5 million (June 2024 - RO 67.0 million), which are entirely secured against pari-passu charges over net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables. Maturities of the short-term loans are disclosed in note 23 (b) to these financial statements.

12(a) Long-term loans

The Company has entered into long term loan facility agreements with commercial banks. The aggregate contractual limit of long-term loans is RO 128.8 million (June 2024 - RO 73.6 million). These loans are secured by a pari-passu charge over the total assets of the Company. The maturity dates of the aforementioned facilities range from July 2025 to June 2030.

Total outstanding long-term loans at 30 June 2025 amount to RO 77.672 million (June 2024 – RO 70.079 million) out of which current portion of long-term loans as at 30 June 2025 amounted to RO 30.828 million (2024 - RO 28.162 million).

12(b) Unsecured non-convertible bonds

The Company issued unsecured non-convertible bonds for an amount of RO 14.956 million in 2023 for a period of 3 years which is outstanding as at June 30, 2025. The coupon rate on this bond is 7.5% per annum.

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Dec-2024 RO'000
Bonds	14,955	29,800	14,938
	14,955	29,800	14,938

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

13 Corporate and security deposits

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Dec-2024 RO'000
Corporate deposits	68,313	42,576	55,431
Security deposits	32	32	32
	68,345	42,608	55,463

The Company accepts term deposits from corporate customers in accordance with the Central Bank of Oman guidelines for a minimum period of 3 months. The interest rates on corporate and security deposits range between 5.5% to 7.5% per annum (2024 - 5.5% to 7.5% per annum). Maturity profile is included under note 23.

14 Shareholders' equity

(a) Share capital

The authorised share capital comprises 300,000,000 ordinary shares (June 2024 - 300,000,000 ordinary shares) with a par value of RO 0.100 per share (June 2024: RO 0.100 per share). All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. The Company's issued and fully paid-up share capital comprises of 279,223,213 ordinary shares (June 2024 - 271,090,499 ordinary shares). Central Bank of Oman's requirement related to minimum paid up capital is set out under note 3.3 to these financial statements. At 30 June, the shareholders who own 10% or more of the Company's share capital were:

	June-2025		June-2024	
	Shareholding %	Shares held	Shareholding %	Shares Held
Oman Investment Authority	34.99	97,703,118	34.91	94,622,065
Arab Investment Company S.A.A	18.79	52,453,304	18.79	50,925,538
Iran Foreign Investment Company	12.49	34,888,112	12.49	33,871,954

(b) Legal reserve

In accordance with article 274 of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019, annual appropriations of 10% from the profit for the period are made to this legal reserve until the accumulated balance of the reserve is equal to one third of the Company's paid up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution.

(c) Impairment reserve

Impairment reserve net of tax is created by appropriation from retained earnings when the calculated provision as per CBO norms is higher than IFRS9 ECL.

As of June 2025, the Company holds an impairment reserve of RO 2.222 million net of tax for the difference that existed on 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: RO 2.222 million).

(d) General reserve

The Board of Directors of the Company resolved to transfer an additional amount. The reserve has been created for any one-off contingency in future, by transfer of 5% in 2024 (2023- 7.5%) of net profit for the year after appropriation towards legal reserve as approved by Board of Directors. This reserve will not be available for future distribution once created.

(e) Dividend

The financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025 reflect the payment of dividend of RO 2.169 million – 8% cash (2024 – RO 1.847 million - 7% cash) as approved by the shareholders in the AGM.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

15 Net assets per share

Net assets per share is calculated by dividing the net assets at the period-end by the number of shares outstanding as follows:

	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Dec-2024
Net equity (RO'000)	53,452	50,783	53,863
Number of ordinary shares outstanding at 30 June (Numbers 000)	279,223	271,090	271,090
Net assets per share (baizas)	191	187	199

16 Finance lease

(a) Other operating income

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
Insurance commission	851	491
Services charges	730	526
Foreclosure charges	170	134
Profit on sale of assets	(14)	12
	1,737	1,163

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

17 Operating expenses

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
Staff costs (note 17.1)	2,475	2,173
Professional fees and subscriptions	111	87
Communication costs	123	131
Travelling expenses	38	26
Fuel cost	51	38
Directors' remuneration and sitting fees (note 20.1)	104	68
Advertising and sales promotion	61	38
IT maintenance and license fees	31	46
Printing and stationery expenses	52	34
Utility costs	15	14
Annual general meeting expenses	2	9
Insurance	25	31
Donations	23	8
Other office expenses	393	333
	3,504	3,036

17.1 Components of staff costs

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
Wages and salaries	2,086	1,820
Other benefits	223	196
Contribution to defined contribution plan*	146	130
Charge for end of service benefits (note 10.1)	20	27
	2,475	2,173

* Contributions to a defined contribution retirement plan and occupational hazard insurance for Omani employees in accordance with the Omani Social Insurances Law of 1991 and its subsequent amendments are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

18 Taxation

(a) Components of tax expense:

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
<i>Current tax</i>		
- current year	475	376
	475	376

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

18 Taxation (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense

The Company has provided for taxation in accordance with the income tax laws of the Sultanate of Oman at the rate of 15% (2024 - 15%) of taxable profits. The following is a reconciliation of income taxes calculated on accounting profits at the applicable tax rates with the income tax expense for the year:

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
Accounting profit before taxation	3,168	2,509
Income tax expense computed at applicable tax rates	475	376
	475	376

(c) The movement in taxation liability is as follows:

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
At 1 January	983	866
Paid during the period	(964)	(858)
Current tax for the period	475	376
At 30 June	494	384

(d) Status of the tax assessments

The tax returns of the Company for the tax years 2021 to 2023 have not yet been agreed with the Secretariat General for Taxation at the Ministry of Finance. The management is of the opinion that any other additional taxes, if any, related to the open tax years would not be material to the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025.

(e) VAT assessments

The company filed VAT returns for the financial years 2022 and 2023 and the Secretary General of Tax is yet to take up the assessment.

(f) Deferred tax asset

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all taxable temporary differences using a principal tax rate of 15% (2024 - 15%). Deferred tax assets and the deferred tax charge in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

Deferred tax asset/(liability)	1 January 2025 RO'000	Recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income RO'000	30 June 2025 RO'000
Vehicles and equipment	9	1	10
Impairment allowance on investment in finance leases, working capital finance, factoring receivables and other receivables	-	-	-
Fair value change of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	78	-	78
Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	(8)	(1)	(9)
Deferred tax asset – net	79	-	79

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

18 Taxation (continued)

(f) Deferred tax asset (continued)

	1 January 2024	Recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	30 June 2024
	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
Vehicles and equipment	9	-	9
Impairment allowance on investment in finance leases, working capital finance, factoring receivables and other receivables	-	-	-
Fair value change of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	78	-	78
Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	(8)	-	(8)
Deferred tax asset	79	-	79

19 Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income for the period attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares during the period.

	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
Profit for the period (RO'000)	2,693	2,133
Weighted average number of shares during the period (Numbers 000)	279,223	271,090
Basic and diluted earnings per share (baizas)	19.29	15.73

20 Related party transactions

Related parties comprise the shareholders, directors, key management personnel and business entities in which they have the ability to control or exercise significant influence in financial and operating decisions. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

The following were the transactions and balances which are with those related parties which meet the definition of a related party under IAS 24. The Company has entered into these transactions in the ordinary course of business and the terms and conditions of these transactions are mutually agreed.

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
Transactions with related party:		
Interest on corporate and security deposits (shareholder)	143	123
Finance income (key management personnel)	2	1
Directors' remuneration and sitting fees	104	68

The Company maintains the following balances with these related parties which arise in the normal course of business.

Balances with related party:		
Corporate and security deposits (shareholder)	5,100	4,757
Net investment in finance leases (key management personnel)	19	20

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

20 Related party transactions (continued)

20.1 The following are the related party transactions/balances which are outside the scope of IAS 24. However, those are disclosed in line with the local regulations. The Company has entered into these transactions in the ordinary course of business and the terms and conditions of these transactions are mutually agreed.

	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
Transactions with other related parties:		
Interest on bank loans	192	264
Interest on corporate and security deposits	453	224
Balances with other related parties:		
Bank borrowings	11,000	7,500
Corporate and security deposits	14,890	8,250

21 Fair value information

Based on the valuation methodology outlined below, the fair value of all financial instruments at 30 June 2025 is considered by the management not to be materially different from their carrying values except for net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables.

Fair value of net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables is calculated based on discounted expected future principal and interest cash flows. Repayments are assumed to occur at contractual repayment dates, where applicable. For finances that do not have fixed repayment dates or that are subject to repayment risk, repayments are estimated based on experience in previous periods when interest rates were at levels similar to current levels, adjusted for any differences in interest rate outlook. Expected future cash flows are estimated considering credit risk and any indication of impairment. Expected future cash flows for homogeneous categories of finances are estimated on a portfolio basis and discounted at current rates offered for similar loans to new borrowers with similar credit profiles. The estimated fair values of finances reflect changes in credit status since the finances were made and changes in interest rates in the case of fixed rate leases.

The estimated fair value of other financial instruments is based on discounted cash flows using rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities. As other financial instruments are either short term in nature or subject to repricing at the market rates on regular intervals, the fair value approximates to the carrying value.

Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position:

The following table provides an analysis of 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 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from 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); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

22 Business analysis

The financial information that can be separately recognised for retail and corporate portfolios are as follows:

	Jun-2025 RO'000			Jun-2024 RO'000		
	Retail	Corporate	Total	Retail	Corporate	Total
Income						
Finance income	6,921	10,031	16,952	5,522	8,839	14,361
Interest expense			(7,193)			(6,700)
Net income from financing activities			9,759			7,661
Other operating income			1,737			1,163
Total income			11,496			8,824
Expenses						
General and administrative expenses			(3,504)			(3,036)
Depreciation			(233)			(181)
Allowance for ECL	(877)	(3,714)	(4,591)	(346)	(2,752)	(3,098)
Profit before taxation			3,168			2,509
Taxation			(475)			(376)
Profit for the Period			2,693			2,133
Assets						
Net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables	104,929	190,797	295,726	80,167	156,199	236,366
Other assets			15,873			19,230
Total assets			311,599			255,596
Liabilities						
Total liabilities			233,147			204,813

Geographic operating segments

All Company's leasing activities are carried-out in the Sultanate of Oman.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

23 Financial instruments and financial risk management

(a) Interest rate risk

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to interest rate risks. Included in the table are the Company's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates as on 30 June 2025 and 2024:

	0 - 30 days RO'000	31 - 180 days RO'000	181 - 365 days RO'000	1 - 3 years RO'000	Over 3 years RO'000	Non interest rate sensitive RO'000	Total RO'000
30 June 2025							
Financial assets							
Cash and bank balances	11,766	2,040	-	-	343		14,149
Net investment in finance leases, Working capital finance and factoring receivables	30,592	15,131	19,658	74,624	155,721		295,726
Statutory deposit	-	-	-	-	250		250
Total financial assets	42,358	17,171	19,658	74,624	156,314		310,125
Financial liabilities							
Short-term loans	31,102	33,000					64,102
Creditors, accruals and other liabilities						7,254	7,254
Corporate and security deposits	2,654	15,783	24,303	24,099	1,506		68,345
Unsecured non-convertible bonds				14,955			14,955
Long term loans	2,337	13,565	14,926	38,967	7,877		77,672
Total financial liabilities	36,093	62,348	39,229	78,021	9,383	7,254	232,328
Interest rate sensitive gap	6,265	(45,177)	(19,571)	(3,397)	146,931	(7,254)	77,797
Cumulative gap	6,265	(38,912)	(58,483)	(61,880)	85,051	77,797	

	0 - 30 days RO'000	1 - 180 days RO'000	181 - 365 days RO'000	1 - 3 years RO'000	Over 3 years RO'000	Non interest rate sensitive RO'000	Total RO'000
30 June 2024							
Financial assets							
Cash and bank balances	14,783	2,067			336		17,186
Net investment in finance leases, Working capital finance and factoring receivables	22,954	11,249	17,670	66,656	117,837		236,366
Other receivables					9		9
Statutory deposit					250		250
Total financial assets	37,737	13,316	17,670	66,656	118,432		253,811
Financial liabilities							
Short-term loans	29,411	28,800					58,211
Creditors, accruals and other liabilities						3,394	3,394
Corporate and security deposits	736	14,061	12,018	14,287	1,506		42,608
Unsecured non-convertible bonds		14,844		14,956			29,800
Long term loans	2,785	11,870	13,507	35,334	6,583		70,079
Total financial liabilities	32,932	69,575	25,525	64,577	8,089	3,394	204,092
Interest rate sensitive gap	4,805	(56,259)	(7,855)	2,079	110,343	(3,394)	49,719
Cumulative gap	4,805	(51,454)	(59,309)	(57,230)	53,113	49,719	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)

23 Financial instruments and financial risk management (continued)

(a) Interest rate risk (continued)

Net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables carry interest rates ranging between 8% to 16% (June 2024 – 8% to 16%) per annum. Interest rates for all other interest-bearing financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes to these financial statements.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its payment obligations regarding its financial liabilities when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company will be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or will face difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. Liquidity risk can also be caused by market disruptions or credit downgrades, which may cause certain sources of funding to be less readily available. To mitigate this risk, management manages assets with liquidity in mind, maintaining an appropriate balance of cash and cash equivalents and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company also has revolving credit facilities from commercial banks that it can access to meet future liquidity needs.

The Company expects to have adequate liquid funds to settle its current liabilities through close monitoring of both current assets and current liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The effect of discounting of liabilities with contractual maturity of less than 1 year is not considered material. Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring the statement of financial position liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

The amounts disclosed in table below analyses the Company's assets and liabilities as on 30 June 2025 and 2024 into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

	0 - 30 Days RO'000	31 - 180 days RO'000	181 - 365 days RO'000	1 - 3 years RO'000	Over 3 years RO'000	Non-fixed maturity RO'000	Total RO'000
June 2025							
Financial assets							
Cash and bank balances	11,766	2,068	-	-	397	-	14,231
Net investment in finance leases, Working capital finance and factoring receivables	38,996	33,304	40,303	141,802	241,178	-	495,583
Statutory deposit	-	-	-	-	-	250	250
Total	50,762	35,372	40,303	141,802	241,575	250	510,064
Financial liabilities							
Short-term loans	31,202	33,285	-	-	-	-	64,487
Lease liabilities	241						241
Creditors, accruals and other liabilities (excluding lease liabilities)	7,013						7,013
Corporate and security deposits	2,664	15,962	25,379	27,044	1,951		72,999
Unsecured non-convertible bonds	-	562	559	15,409			16,530
Long term loans	2,809	15,556	16,745	42,359	8,122		85,591
Non-financial liabilities							
Provision for employees' end of service benefits						325	325
Tax payable		494					494
Total liabilities	43,929	65,859	42,683	84,812	10,073	325	247,680
Liquidity gap	6,833	(30,486)	(2,380)	56,990	231,502	(75)	262,384
Cumulative liquidity gap	6,833	(23,653)	(26,033)	30,957	262,459	262,384	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)

23 Financial Instruments and financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

	0 - 30 Days RO'000	31 - 180 days RO'000	181 - 365 days RO'000	1 - 3 years RO'000	Over 3 years RO'000	Non-fixed maturity RO'000	Total RO'000
June 2024							
Financial assets							
Cash and bank balances	14,783	2,099			403		17,285
Net investment in finance leases, Working capital finance and factoring receivables	29,224	25,661	34,156	120,319	179,405		388,765
Other receivables						9	9
Statutory deposit						250	250
Total	44,007	27,760	34,156	120,319	179,808	259	406,309
Financial liabilities							
Short-term loans	29,480	29,113					58,593
Lease liabilities	148						148
Creditors, accruals and other liabilities (excluding lease liabilities)	3,246						3,246
Corporate and security deposits	737	14,299	12,609	16,149	2,064		45,858
Unsecured non- convertible bonds		15,682	559	16,640			32,881
Long term loans	3,113	13,641	15,146	38,336	6,882		77,118
Non-financial liabilities							
Provision for employees' end of service benefits						336	336
Tax payable			384				384
Total liabilities	36,724	72,735	28,698	71,125	8,946	336	218,564
Liquidity gap	7,283	(44,975)	5,458	49,194	170,862	(77)	187,745
Cumulative liquidity gap	7,283	(37,692)	(32,234)	16,960	187,882	187,745	

The Company has un-utilised credit facilities, including short term loan facilities with rollover option, as at reporting date to mitigate the impact of negative mismatch. Please refer to note 11 and 12 for details of un-utilised credit facilities.

24 Financial instruments by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income RO'000	Amortised cost RO'000	Total carrying amount RO'000
June 2025			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		14,149	14,149
Net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables		295,726	295,726
Statutory deposit		250	250
Total financial assets		310,125	310,125

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (continued)**

24 Financial instruments by category (continued)

	Total carrying amounts RO'000
Financial liabilities (all at amortised cost)	
Short-term loans	64,102
Creditors, accruals and other liabilities (excluding end of service benefits)	7,254
Unsecured non-convertible bonds	14,955
Corporate and security deposits	68,345
Long term loans	77,672
Total financial liabilities	232,328

	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income RO'000	Amortised cost RO'000	Total carrying amount RO'000
June 2024			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	17,186	17,186
Net investment in finance leases, working capital finance and factoring receivables	-	236,366	236,366
Other receivables	-	9	9
Statutory deposit	-	250	250
Total financial assets	-	253,811	253,811

	Total carrying amounts RO'000
Financial liabilities (all at amortised cost)	
Short-term loans	58,211
Creditors, accruals and other liabilities (excluding end of service benefits)	3,394
Unsecured non-convertible bonds	29,800
Corporate and security deposits	42,608
Long term loans	70,079
Total financial liabilities	204,092