DAR AL ETIMAN AL SAUDI COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended December 31, 2025
with
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

DAR AL ETIMAN AL SAUDI COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended December 31, 2025

KPMG Professional Services Company
Zahran Business Center
Prince Sultan Street
P. O. Box 55078
Jeddah 21534
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Commercial Registration No 4030290792

Headquarters in Riyadh

شركة كي بي إم جي للاستشارات المهنية مساهمة مهنية
مركز زهران للأعمال
شارع الأميرسلطان
ص. ب. 55078
جده 21534
المملكة العربية السعودية
سجل تجاري رقم 4030290792

المركز الرئيسي في الرياض

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Dar Al Etiman Al Saudi Company

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dar Al Etiman Al Saudi Company ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (SOCPA).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards), that is endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code's requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA, the applicable requirements of the Regulations for Companies, Company's By-Laws and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

KPMG

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Dar Al Etiman Al Saudi Company (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit of **Dar Al Etiman Al Saudi Company** ("the Company").

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Company is not in compliance, in all material respects, with the applicable requirements of the Regulations for Companies and the Company's By-Laws in so far as they affect the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

KPMG Professional Services Company

Abdullah Oudah Althagafi
License No. 455

Jeddah, 16 March 2026
Corresponding to 27 Ramadan 1447H

DAR AL ETIMAN AL SAUDI COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31
(Expressed in Saudi Arabian Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**14,676,481**	5,894,415
Short term deposit	5	**2,532,229**	--
Net investment in finance leases	6	**256,442,161**	294,359,991
Personal financing receivables	7	**51,028**	109,222
Prepayments and other receivables	8	**8,891,476**	15,820,747
Zakat refundable	16	**2,618,508**	3,941,720
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	**892,850**	892,850
Property and equipment	10	**1,817,681**	854,816
Total assets		**287,922,414**	321,873,761
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	11	**100,000,000**	100,000,000
Statutory reserve	12	**6,929,380**	6,929,380
Retained earnings		**29,741,361**	24,791,903
Actuarial (loss) / gain on employees' defined benefit obligations		**(1,644,998)**	274,030
Total shareholders' equity		**135,025,743**	131,995,313
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	**112,569,511**	175,176,262
Accrued and other liabilities	15	**9,955,743**	10,239,550
Short term loan	17	**25,157,949**	--
Net servicing liability under agency agreement	23	--	1,121,522
Employees' defined benefit obligations	18	**5,213,468**	3,341,114
Total liabilities		**152,896,671**	189,878,448
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		**287,922,414**	321,873,761

Chief Financial Officer

Chief Executive Officer

Chairman of Board of Directors

The accompanying notes 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DAR AL ETIMAN AL SAUDI COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended December 31
(Expressed in Saudi Arabian Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2025	2024
Income			
Income from finance leases and personal financing	6 & 7	**31,268,840**	27,264,723
Other income	19	**2,632,597**	4,321,968
Total income		**33,901,437**	31,586,691
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	20	**(27,127,894)**	(21,906,693)
Net reversal for expected credit losses	21.2.3	**683,020**	491,532
Finance cost	17	**(1,183,893)**	--
Total expenses		**(27,628,767)**	(21,415,161)
Profit before Zakat		**6,272,670**	10,171,530
Zakat	16	**(1,323,212)**	(1,051,634)
Net profit for the year		**4,949,458**	9,119,896
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement of employees' defined benefit obligations	18	**(1,919,028)**	(132,074)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,030,430**	8,987,822
Basic and diluted earnings per share	24	**0.30**	0.90

Chief Financial Officer   Chief Executive Officer   Chairman of Board of Directors

The accompanying notes 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DAR AL ETIMAN AL SAUDI COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the year ended December 31, 2025
(Expressed in Saudi Arabian Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Retained earnings	Actuarial (loss) / gain on employees' defined benefit obligations	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	100,000,000	6,017,390	16,583,997	406,104	123,007,491
Net profit for the year	--	--	9,119,896	--	9,119,896
Other comprehensive loss (note 18)	--	--	--	(132,074)	(132,074)
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	--	9,119,896	(132,074)	8,987,822
Transfer to statutory reserve (note 12)	--	911,990	(911,990)	--	--
Balance as at December 31, 2024	100,000,000	6,929,380	24,791,903	274,030	131,995,313
Net profit for the year	--	--	**4,949,458**	--	**4,949,458**
Other comprehensive loss (note 18)	--	--	--	**(1,919,028)**	**(1,919,028)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	--	**4,949,458**	**(1,919,028)**	**3,030,430**
Balance as at December 31, 2025	**100,000,000**	**6,929,380**	**29,741,361**	**(1,644,998)**	**135,025,743**

Chief Financial Officer

Chief Executive Officer

Chairman of Board of Directors

The accompanying notes 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DAR AL ETIMAN AL SAUDI COMPANY
(A Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended December 31
(Expressed in Saudi Arabian Riyals, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before Zakat		**6,272,670**	10,171,530
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation on property and equipment	10	**587,205**	703,732
Net reversal for expected credit losses	21.2.3	**(683,020)**	(491,532)
Finance cost		**1,183,893**	--
Gain on property and equipment disposal		**(73,409)**	
Provision for employees' defined benefit obligations	18	**428,014**	570,173
		7,715,353	10,953,903
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Net investment in finance lease		**38,702,481**	(67,053,347)
Personal financing receivable		**(43,437)**	(76,933)
Prepayments and other receivables		**6,929,271**	31,614,990
Trade and other payables		**(62,606,751)**	31,245,712
Accrued and other liabilities		**(283,807)**	(2,963,030)
Net servicing liability under agency agreement		**(1,121,522)**	(2,586,908)
Cash (used in) generated / from operating activities		**(10,708,412)**	1,134,387
Employee defined benefit obligations paid	18	**(474,688)**	(329,947)
Net (used in) generated / from operating activities		**(11,183,100)**	804,440
Cash flow from investing activities			
Additions to property and equipment	10	**(1,831,378)**	(663,761)
Proceeds from property and equipment disposal		**354,717**	--
Short term deposit	5	**(2,532,229)**	
Net cash used in investing activities		**(4,008,890)**	(663,761)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from short term loan		24,400,000	--
Payment of short term loan		(425,944)	--
Payment of lease liability		--	(442,153)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		**23,974,056**	(442,153)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**8,782,066**	(301,474)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**5,894,415**	6,195,889
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5	**14,676,481**	5,894,415
Non-cash supplemental information:			
Zakat refundable adjusted	16	**1,323,212**	1,051,634

Chief Financial Officer

Chief Executive Officer

Chairman of Board of Directors

The accompanying notes 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Dar Al Etiman Al Saudi Company (the "Company") is principally engaged in providing lease financing for motor vehicles within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Company's head office is located at Prince Sultan Street, P.O. Box 55274, Jeddah 21534, Saudi Arabia.

The Company is registered as a Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company pursuant to Ministerial Resolution No. 486/Q dated Jumad-ul-Thani 11, 1436 (corresponding to March 31, 2015) . Prior to its conversion to a Saudi Closed Joint Stock Company, the Company was operating as a Limited Liability Company ("LLC") registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under Commercial Registration number 4030165101 and unified number 7001529523 issued in Jeddah on Dhul-Qada 5, 1427H (corresponding to November 26, 2006).

The Company has obtained license No. 33/AM/201605 from Saudi Central Bank (SAMA) to conduct finance lease activities on Rajab 16, 1436 (corresponding to May 5, 2015).

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of the Company's head office and all its branches.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been prepared:

- In accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRSs") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ("KSA") and other standards and pronouncements that are endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA") (collectively referred to as "IFRS that are endorsed in KSA").
- In line with the Companies' Law in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the By-Laws of the Company.

The new Companies Law issued through Royal Decree M/132 on Dhul Hijjah 1, 1443H (corresponding to September 30, 2022) (hereinafter referred as "the Law") came into force on Jumada Al-Thani 26, 1444H (corresponding to January 19, 2023). For certain provisions of the Law, full compliance is expected not later than two years from Jumada Al-Thani 26, 1444H (corresponding to January 19, 2023). The management has assessed the impact of the New Companies Law on its By-Laws for any changes to align the Articles to the provisions of the Law. Consequently, the Company presented the amended By-Laws to the shareholders in their Extraordinary General Assembly meeting for their ratification that have been approved by the members of General Assembly on November 14, 2024 (corresponding to Jumada Al-Awwal 12, 1446H). The Company completed the legal procedures with the commercial register and the amended By-laws were issued on December 25, 2024 (corresponding to Jumada Al-Thani 24, 1446H) and February 19, 2025 (corresponding to Shaban 20, 1446H) respectively.

Assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position are presented in the order of liquidity.

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, various Standards and Interpretations (including amendments thereto) were in issue but not yet effective. The management anticipates that adoption of these Standards and Interpretations in future periods will have no material impact on these financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for financial assets which are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and the employees' benefits which are recognised at the present value of future obligations using the projected credit method.

These financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis, which contemplates the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements have been presented in Saudi Riyals (SR) which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRSs that are as endorsed in KSA, requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including contingent liabilities disclosure. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that may require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of related assets or liabilities, in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the statement of financial position date, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on information available when financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company's management. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Measurement of expected credit loss allowance

The measurement of impairment losses requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Company's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Explanation of inputs, assumptions, and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in note 20, which also sets out the key sensitivities of the ECL to change these elements. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Company's model for determination of defaults, which assigns Probabilities of Default (PDs) to the individual pool of receivables and assessing the exposure at default (EAD).
- The Company's criteria for assessing the credit losses for finance leases to be measured on a Lifetime Expected Credit Loss (LTECL) basis and the qualitative assessment.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

a) Measurement of expected credit loss allowance (continued)

- The segmentation of finance leases when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis.
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the appropriate inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as government spending, and the effect on PDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

b) Actuarial valuation of employee benefits liabilities

The cost of the employees' defined benefit obligation and the carrying value of employees' defined benefit obligation are determined using external actuarial valuation. An external actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future.

These include the determination of appropriate discount rate and future salary increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

c) Going concern

The Company's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, these financial statements continue to be prepared on going concern basis.

d) Sale of leases under securitisation arrangements

The Company exercises judgements in determining whether and to what extent it has transferred significant risk of the sold leases to the buyer or neither transferred nor retained such risks.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented.

New IFRS pronouncements, effective January 1, 2025 (refer note 26) did not have any effect on the financial statements.

4.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and with banks and other short-term highly liquid deposit, if any, with original maturities of three months or less from the purchase date, which are available to the Company without any restrictions.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.2 Net investment in finance leases

The determination of whether an arrangement contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date. The arrangement is assessed for whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets, or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Gross investment in finance leases represents the gross lease payments receivable by the Company, and the net investment represents the present value of these lease payments, discounted at commission rate implicit in the lease.

4.3 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and 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 recognized 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. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the reporting period in which they are incurred. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life of the principal classes of assets are as follows:

	No. of years
Leasehold improvements	10
Furniture and fixtures	10
Motor vehicles	4
Office equipment	3 – 10

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An item of property and equipment, and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the asset is derecognized.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, being the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present values using the pre-Zakat discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The fair value less costs to sell is based on observable market prices or, if no observable market prices exist, estimated prices for similar assets or if no estimated prices for similar assets are available, then based on discounted future cash flow calculations.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.4 Accounts payable and accruals

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured. Accounts payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

4.5 Zakat and tax

The Company is subject to Zakat in accordance with the regulations of the Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority ("ZATCA") in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Zakat expense is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Zakat is not accounted for as income tax and as such no deferred tax is calculated relating to Zakat. Additional amounts payable, if any, at the finalization of final assessments are accounted for when such amounts are determined.

The Company withholds taxes on certain transactions with non-resident parties in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as required under Saudi Arabian income tax law.

4.6 Employee benefit obligations

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post-employment benefits

The Company's obligation under employees' end-of-service benefits is accounted for as an unfunded defined benefit plan and is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The Company determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in employee costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

4.8 Provisions

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

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

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

4.9 Revenue recognition – Income from finance leases and other income

i) Lease income

Finance lease income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the minimum lease payments of financial assets, except for:

a. Purchased or originated financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition ("POCI") of financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset.
b. Financial assets that are not 'POCI' but have subsequently become credit-impaired (or 'stage 3'), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision).

The difference between the aggregate lease contract receivable and the cost of the leased assets plus initial direct costs is recorded as unearned lease finance income. The initial direct costs, which include amounts such as commissions and legal fees that are incremental and directly attributable to negotiating and arranging a lease, are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognized over the lease term. The interest rate implicit in the lease is defined in such a way that the initial direct costs are included automatically in the finance lease receivable. Lease payments relating to the year are applied against lease receivables to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.9 Revenue recognition – Income from finance leases and other income (continued)

ii) Net income from finance lease receivable sold to financial institutions

Income from finance lease receivables sold to the financial institution is recognized when the Company sells lease receivables to the financial institution and de-recognizes them from the financial statements. Income is reduced by the discount charged by the financial institution, accrued insurance cost in respect of assets leased under sold receivables and incidental cost of arrangement including those to be incurred as servicing agent.

iii) Other income

Any incentives received from the sellers of motor vehicles sold by the Company under finance lease is presented under Income as other income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.10 Financial instruments

Classification of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets under the following categories:

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at FVOCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Financial assets of equity nature are classified and measured at FVTOCI if the Company makes a one-time irrevocable election as such upon initial recognition. All other financial assets of equity nature are classified and measured at FVTPL. All other financial assets of debt nature that do not meet the criteria for classification as FVTOCI or amortised cost, as well as financial assets that are required to be classified as FVTPL, are classified as FVTPL.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Initial measurement

At initial recognition, financial assets or financial liabilities are measured at their fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. In the case of financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability is the initial recognition amount.

Classification of financial liabilities

The Company designates a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistency or where a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 12 months of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

All other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset so that the net amount reported in the statement of financial position where the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Reclassifications

Financial assets are reclassified when the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets. For example, when there is a change in management's intention to hold the asset for a short term or long term. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial assets is as follows:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses), together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

FVTOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

FVTPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

De-recognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when, and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from financial asset expire, or it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. The Company accounts for sale / transfer of finance leases under the guidance and requirements of IFRS accounting standards. For sales / transfers where all significant risks have been transferred, the sold leases are derecognised. For sales whereby significant risk are neither transferred nor retained, the Company continues to record the leases sold upto the extent of its continuing involvement with credit to continuing involvement liability. Servicing liability is recorded where the Company assumes an obligation to service the sold leases but any compensation received does not cover the Company's cost.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.10 Financial instruments (continued)

De-recognition (continued)

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligations specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. A substantial change in the terms of a debt instrument is considered as an extinguishment of the original liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment.

Modification

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognise a modification gain or loss in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or credit adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets) or, when applicable, the revised effective interest rate. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

For financial liabilities, if an exchange or change in the terms of a debt instrument do not qualify for de-recognition it is accounted for as modification of the financial liability. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For net investment in finance leases, the Company applies the three-stage model ('general model') for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1 ("Performing") includes financial instruments that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that have low credit risk at the reporting date. For these assets, 12-month expected credit losses ('ECL') are recognised and interest revenue is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset (that is, without deduction for credit allowance). 12-month ECL are the ECL that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. It is not the expected cash shortfalls over the 12-month period but the entire credit loss on an asset, weighted by the probability that the loss will occur in the next 12 months.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment (continued)

Stage 2 ("Under-performing") includes financial instruments that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, unless they have low credit risk at the reporting date, but that do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime ECL are recognised, but interest revenue is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset. Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the maximum contractual period during which the Company is exposed to credit risk. ECL are the weighted average credit losses, with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights.

Stage 3 ("Non-performing") includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets, lifetime ECL are recognised and interest revenue is calculated on the net carrying amount (that is, net of credit allowance).

The Company, when determining whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly, considers reasonable and supportable information available, in order to compare the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring at initial recognition of the financial instrument. Other instruments are considered as low risk and the Company uses a provision matrix in calculating the expected credit losses.

Financial assets are written off only when:

(i) the lease or other receivable is at least one year past due, and
(ii) there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Where financial assets are written off, the Company continues to engage enforcement activities to attempt to recover the lease receivable due. Where recoveries are made, after write-off, are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025	2024
Cash in hand (note 5.1)	**--**	3,295
Cash at banks	**14,676,481**	5,891,120
Short term deposit	**2,532,229**	--
	17,208,710	5,894,415
Short term deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months (note 5.2)	**(2,532,229)**	--
	14,676,481	5,894,415

5.1 At 31 December, all bank balances are maintained with local banks, which are rated at investment grade levels.

5.2 This represents short term deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months. This deposit carry interest rate of 5.1% (31 December 2024: nil).

6. NET INVESTMENT IN FINANCE LEASES

	Note	2025	2024
Gross investment in finance leases		**340,160,126**	401,822,265
Less: Unearned finance income		**(71,427,541)**	(95,712,675)
Present value of minimum lease payments		**268,732,585**	306,109,590
Less: allowance for expected credit losses on finance leases	6.4	**(12,290,424)**	(11,749,599)
Net investment in finance leases	6.1	**256,442,161**	294,359,991

6.1 This includes continuing involvement asset amounting to nil (2024: SR 1.1 million) in respect of the Company's continuing involvement in the lease portfolio sold under securitisation agreement.

6.2 The contractual maturity of the gross investment in finance lease and net investment in finance leases is as follows:

	Years	Gross investment	Unearned finance income	Net investment (before allowance for expected credit losses)
December 31, 2025				
Current portion	**2026**	**131,105,034**	**32,887,328**	**98,217,706**
Non-current portion	**2027**	**83,596,629**	**20,811,588**	**62,785,041**
	2028	**59,582,667**	**12,048,685**	**47,533,982**
	2029	**50,340,593**	**5,008,427**	**45,332,166**
	2030	**15,311,063**	**669,584**	**14,641,479**
	2031	**224,140**	**1,929**	**222,211**
Total non-current portion		**209,055,092**	**38,540,213**	**170,514,879**
Total		**340,160,126**	**71,427,541**	**268,732,585**
Less: allowance for expected credit losses on finance leases				**(12,290,424)**
				256,442,161

6. NET INVESTMENT IN FINANCE LEASES (continued)

	Years	Gross investment	Unearned finance income	Net investment (before allowance for expected credit losses)
December 31, 2024				
Current portion	2025	119,541,897	39,266,391	80,275,506
Non-current portion	2026	116,728,718	27,443,675	89,285,043
	2027	69,045,323	16,675,590	52,369,733
	2028	53,648,596	9,462,844	44,185,752
	2029	41,429,280	2,851,609	38,577,671
	2030	1,428,451	12,566	1,415,885
Total non-current portion		282,280,368	56,446,284	225,834,084
Total		401,822,265	95,712,675	306,109,590
Less: allowance for expected credit losses on finance leases				(11,749,599)
				294,359,991

The Company's implicit rate of return on leases ranges between 7% and 24% per annum (2024: between 7% and 24% per annum). These are secured by promissory notes from the customer and against leased assets.

Amounts due after one year represents minimum lease payments under finance lease contracts, which are due for payment by customers after one year from the statement of financial position date.

6.3 The analysis of changes in gross investment in finance lease is as follows:

2025

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2025	**356,050,529**	**21,382,492**	**24,389,244**	**401,822,265**
Net repayment during the year	**(52,120,087)**	**(4,019,296)**	**(1,300,544)**	**(57,439,927)**
Transfer to stage 1	**8,518,207**	**(6,166,393)**	**(2,351,814)**	**--**
Transfer to stage 2	**(14,690,177)**	**16,153,217**	**(1,463,040)**	**--**
Transfer to stage 3	**(10,287,890)**	**(4,982,468)**	**15,270,358**	**--**
Write-offs	**--**	**--**	**(4,222,212)**	**(4,222,212)**
Balance at December 31, 2025	**287,470,582**	**22,367,552**	**30,321,992**	**340,160,126**

6. NET INVESTMENT IN FINANCE LEASES (continued)

2024

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	275,814,359	17,503,651	20,031,426	313,349,436
Net disbursement / (repayment) during the year	90,893,438	(46,171)	249,006	91,096,273
Transfer to stage 1	9,842,203	(7,052,023)	(2,790,180)	--
Transfer to stage 2	(10,807,289)	12,926,549	(2,119,260)	--
Transfer to stage 3	(9,692,182)	(1,949,514)	11,641,696	--
Write-offs	--	--	(2,623,444)	(2,623,444)
Balance at December 31, 2024	356,050,529	21,382,492	24,389,244	401,822,265

6.4 The movement in allowance for expected credit losses on investment in finance leases is as follows:

	2025	2024
At the beginning of the year	**11,749,599**	9,819,222
Charge for the year	**4,763,037**	4,553,821
Written off during the year	**(4,222,212)**	(2,623,444)
At the end of the year	**12,290,424**	11,749,599

6.5 During 2021, the Company sold its finance lease receivables under securitisation contracts amounting to Saudi Riyals 73 million to a financial institution and derecognized the same from its books and recorded a net gain of Saudi Riyals 4.1 million on such derecognition. No such sales were made during the year ended December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2025. Outstanding position of such sold receivables has been disclosed in Note 22. The Company has entered an arrangement for servicing such sold finance lease receivables on behalf of the financial institutions. In respect of these sold finance lease receivables, the Company acts in the capacity of a servicing agent for subsequent collection of lease instalments on behalf of the financial institutions. The Company has calculated and accounted for a net servicing liability under such agreement with these financial institutions, which is disclosed in Note 22.

6.6 Category-wise allowance for expected credit losses on Investment in finance lease is as follows:

	2025	2024
Performing (Stage 1)	**1,850,211**	3,380,152
Under-performing (Stage 2)	**2,017,529**	2,189,305
Non-performing (Stage 3)	**8,422,684**	6,180,142
	12,290,424	11,749,599

6. NET INVESTMENT IN FINANCE LEASES (continued)

6.7 An analysis of changes in allowance for expected credit losses on investment in finance lease is as follows:

2025

	12 month ECL (Stage 1)	**Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)**	**Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)**	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2025	**3,380,152**	**2,189,305**	**6,180,142**	**11,749,599**
Charge for the year	**(1,529,941)**	**(171,776)**	**6,464,754**	**4,763,037**
Write-offs	**--**	**--**	**(4,222,212)**	**(4,222,212)**
Balance at December 31, 2025	**1,850,211**	**2,017,529**	**8,422,684**	**12,290,424**

2024

	12 month ECL (Stage 1)	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	2,672,293	487,422	6,659,507	9,819,222
Charge for the year	707,859	1,701,883	2,144,079	4,553,821
Write-offs	--	--	(2,623,444)	(2,623,444)
Balance at December 31, 2024	3,380,152	2,189,305	6,180,142	11,749,599

6.8 Finance income from net investment in finance leases recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to Saudi Riyal 31.2 million (31 December 2024 Saudi Riyal 27.2 million)

7. PERSONAL FINANCING RECEIVABLES

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Gross receivables - Tawarruq financing	**117,579**	325,884
Less: Unearned finance income	**(22,290)**	(118,113)
Present value of Personal financing receivables	**95,289**	207,771
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(44,261)**	(98,549)
	51,028	109,222

7. PERSONAL FINANCING RECEIVABLES (continued)

7.1 The contractual maturity of the gross investment in Personal financing and net investment in Personal financing is as follows:

	Years	Gross investment	Unearned finance income	Net investment (before allowance for expected credit losses)
December 31, 2025				
Current portion	**2026**	**83,408**	**16,568**	**66,840**
Non-current portion	**2027**	**32,038**	**5,654**	**26,384**
	2028	**2,133**	**68**	**2,065**
Total non-current portion		**34,171**	**5,722**	**28,449**
Total		**117,579**	**22,290**	**95,289**
Less: allowance for expected credit losses on finance leases				**(44,261)**
				51,028

	Years	Gross investment	Unearned finance income	Net investment (before allowance for expected credit losses)
December 31, 2024				
Current portion	2025	100,623	50,818	49,805
Non-current portion	2026	95,484	38,378	57,106
	2027	76,164	21,259	54,905
	2028	46,259	7,419	38,840
	2029	7,354	239	7,115
Total non-current portion		225,261	67,295	157,966
Total		325,884	118,113	207,771
Less: allowance for expected credit losses on finance leases				(98,549)
				109,222

7. PERSONAL FINANCING RECEIVABLES (continued)

7.2 The analysis of changes in gross investment in personal financing is as follows:

2025

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2025	**120,646**	**--**	**205,238**	**325,884**
Net repayment during the year	**(3,067)**	**--**	**(49,319)**	**(52,386)**
Transfer to stage 3	**(117,579)**	**--**	**117,579**	**--**
Write-offs	**--**	**--**	**(155,919)**	**(155,919)**
Balance at December 31, 2025	**--**	**--**	**117,579**	**117,579**

2024

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	36,396	--	234,970	271,366
Net disbursement during the year	84,250	--	127,573	211,823
Write-offs	--	--	(157,305)	(157,305)
Balance at December 31, 2024	120,646	--	205,238	325,884

7.3 The movement in allowance for expected credit losses on Personal financing receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
At the beginning of the year	**98,549**	140,464
Charge for the year	**101,631**	115,390
Written off during the year	**(155,919)**	(157,305)
At the end of the year	**44,261**	98,549

7.4 Category-wise allowance for expected credit losses on Personal financing receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Performing (stage 1)	**--**	3,031
Under-performing (stage 2)	**--**	--
Non-performing (stage 3)	**44,261**	95,518
	44,261	98,549

7. PERSONAL FINANCING RECEIVABLES (continued)

7.5 An analysis of changes in allowance for expected credit losses on Personal financing receivable is as follows:

2025

	12 month ECL (Stage 1)	**Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)**	**Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)**	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2025	**3,031**	**--**	**95,518**	**98,549**
(Reversal) / charge for the year	**(3,031)**	**--**	**104,662**	**101,631**
Write-offs	**--**	**--**	**(155,919)**	**(155,919)**
Balance at December 31, 2025	**--**	**--**	**44,261**	**44,261**

2024

	12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	643	--	139,821	140,464
Charge for the year	2,388	--	113,002	115,390
Write-offs	--	--	(157,305)	(157,305)
Balance at December 31, 2024	3,031	--	95,518	98,549

7.6 Finance income from Personal finance leases recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to Saudi Riyal 47 thousands (31 December 2024 Saudi Riyal 55.3 thousands)

8. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025	2024
Restricted deposits (note 8.1)	**--**	6,390,582
Prepaid insurance	**6,489,439**	7,394,630
Receivable from employees	**521,251**	862,060
Other prepayments and receivables	**1,880,786**	1,173,475
	8,891,476	15,820,747

8.1 The Company had been appointed as a servicing agent for the receivables sold to the financial institutions against securitization agreements therefore the financial institutions required the Company to keep certain balance as restricted deposit against such services for sold receivables. These deposits have been released at the end of securitization and agency agreements.

9. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

On December 14, 2017, the Company subscribed to 2.326% shareholding in Saudi Company for Registration of Financial Leasing Contracts ("Registration Company"), registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Registration Company has been formed for registration of contracts relating to financial leases, amendments, registration and transfer of title deeds of the assets under the finance leases. The investment is not held for trading and the Company has decided to irrevocably classify the investment as FVOCI. Moreover, as at December 31, 2025, and 2024 the investment is classified under level 3 of fair value hierarchy.

10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

December 31, 2025	**Leasehold improvements**	**Furniture and fixtures**	**Motor vehicles**	**Office equipment**	**Total**
Cost:					
At January 1, 2025	**3,803,063**	**3,995,671**	**1,180,483**	**2,522,035**	**11,501,252**
Additions	**--**	**47,903**	**1,115,490**	**667,985**	**1,831,378**
Disposals	**--**	**--**	**(818,948)**	**--**	**(818,948)**
At December 31, 2025	**3,803,063**	**4,043,574**	**1,477,025**	**3,190,020**	**12,513,682**
Depreciation:					
At January 1, 2025	**3,803,063**	**3,850,260**	**727,849**	**2,265,264**	**10,646,436**
Charge for the year	**--**	**56,834**	**353,552**	**176,819**	**587,205**
Disposals	**--**	**--**	**(537,640)**	**--**	**(537,640)**
At December 31, 2025	**3,803,063**	**3,907,094**	**543,761**	**2,442,083**	**10,696,001**
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2025	**--**	**136,480**	**933,264**	**747,937**	**1,817,681**

10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

December 31, 2024	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Right of use assets	Total
Cost:						
At January 1, 2024	3,803,063	3,894,632	785,431	2,354,365	3,805,500	14,642,991
Additions	--	101,039	395,052	167,670	--	663,761
At December 31, 2024	3,803,063	3,995,671	1,180,483	2,522,035	3,805,500	15,306,752
Depreciation:						
At January 1, 2024	3,803,063	3,816,202	585,617	2,118,372	3,424,950	13,748,204
Charge for the year	--	34,058	142,232	146,892	380,550	703,732
At December 31, 2024	3,803,063	3,850,260	727,849	2,265,264	3,805,500	14,451,936
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2024	--	145,411	452,634	256,771	--	854,816

11. SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital of the Company as of December 31, 2025, and 2024 comprised of 10,000,000 shares stated at Saudi Arabian Riyals 10 per share owned as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Shareholding 2025	Shareholding 2024
Modern Ajwad for Commercial Investment Company Limited	Saudi Arabia	**60%**	60%
Tawad Holding Company	Saudi Arabia	**40%**	40%
		100%	100%

12. STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the Company's By-Laws, no profit for the year has been transferred to the statutory reserve. The Company has resolved to maintain the current level of statutory reserve and this reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders.

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025	2024
Third parties (note 13.1)	**6,351,264**	14,070,992
Related party (note 14)	**106,218,247**	161,105,270
	112,569,511	175,176,262

13.1 The payable to third parties include other payables and the temporary timing differences of amounts collected from customers and payable to financial institutions against securitization and agency agreement amounting to nil (2024: SR 6.1 million). All these amounts are payable within next twelve months.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company, in the normal course of business, enters into transactions with other entities that fall within the definition of a related party. The Company is a member of an affiliated group of companies which are directly or indirectly controlled by Abduljawad family, which are the ultimate shareholders. Related parties include the ultimate shareholders, companies owned by the shareholders and key management personnel. Transactions with related parties were carried out in the normal course of business on terms that were no more favorable than those available or which reasonably be expected to be available in similar transactions with non-related parties i.e., equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

a) Related party transactions

Significant related party transactions and balances arising therefrom are described as under:

Name	Relationship	Nature of transactions	For the year ended December 31, 2025	2024
Universal Motors Agencies	Affiliate	Purchase of motor vehicles	**58,072,146**	168,575,547
Universal Motors Agencies	Affiliate	Incentive income	**1,986,383**	2,379,640

b) Due to a related party

Name	Relationship	Nature of transactions	**As at December 31, 2025**	As at December 31, 2024
Universal Motors Agencies	Affiliate	Purchase of motor vehicles	**106,218,247**	161,105,270

c) Compensation of key management personnel

Name	Nature of transactions	For the year ended December 31, 2025	2024
Key management personnel	Salaries and bonuses paid / accrued to key management personnel	**1,686,380**	1,040,926
Directors	Directors' fee	**660,000**	660,000
Key management personnel	End of service benefits accrued during the year	**212,574**	73,578

15. ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
Employee related accruals	**1,071,812**	1,754,583
Accrued professional fees	**1,348,201**	1,417,698
Other liabilities	**7,535,730**	7,067,269
	9,955,743	10,239,550

16. ZAKAT

16.1 Zakat base

The principal elements of the approximate Zakat base are as follows:

	2025	2024
Equity	**136,348,955**	133,046,947
Non-current liabilities	**5,213,468**	4,462,636
Total financing resources	**141,562,423**	137,509,583
Total assets	**289,245,626**	322,925,395
Assets subject to Zakat ("Zakat assets")	**115,991,767**	88,795,097
Zakat assets / Total assets	**40.10%**	27.50%
Approximate Zakat base	**50,181,360**	40,686,120
Zakat due at 2.5% for the year	**1,297,063**	1,051,634

16.2 Movement in Zakat refundable

	2025	2024
At the beginning of the year	**(3,941,720)**	(4,993,354)
Charge for the year	**1,297,063**	1,051,634
Zakat assessment adjustment	**26,149**	--
At the end of the year	**(2,618,508)**	(3,941,720)

16.3 Status of Zakat assessments

During the year ended 31 December 2019, the Company has received a settlement notice from the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (ZATCA) relating to the treatment of non-current portion of net investment in its finance leases for the purpose of determining the Zakat base. The notice prescribes the method to calculate the Company's Zakat liability for the year ended 31 December 2018 and stated that applying the same principles, the Company was entitled to a credit of SR 9.7 million for the year when the Company was provided a license from SAMA to be involved in the finance lease activities till 2017, whereas there would be a charge of SR 0.5 million for the year ended 31 December 2018. Management has agreed to the settlement notice and has accordingly recorded a net Zakat refundable of SR 9.2 million during the year ended 31 December 2018. This amount has been subsequently adjusted for Zakat charge for the years from 2019 to 2024. The Company has filed its Zakat declarations with ZATCA up to 2024.

Furthermore, Zakat assessments have been finalized up to the years and including the year ended December 31, 2022.

17. SHORT TERM LOAN

The Company has banking facility with a local bank based on Islamic banking agreements to finance working capital totalling SR 50 million (December 31, 2024: nil). The balance of utilized facility as of December 31, 2025, amounting to SR 24.4 million (December 31, 2024: nil). The cost of bank financing is calculated based on the SIBOR rate for the borrowing period plus the bank's profit margin. This includes accrued finance cost amounting to SR 0.76 million (December 31, 2024: nil).

The movement of the short-term loan for the year ended 31 December is as follows:

	2025	2024
At the beginning of the year	**--**	--
Withdrawals	**24,400,000**	--
Finance cost	**1,183,893**	--
Repayment	**(425,944)**	--
At the end of the year	**25,157,949**	--

18. EMPLOYEES' DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The Company operates an approved unfunded employees' end of service benefits plan ("EOSB") for its employees as required by the Saudi Arabian Labor Law. The amount recognized in the statement of financial position is determined as follows:

	2025	2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**5,213,468**	3,341,114

An independent actuarial valuation exercise has been conducted by the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 to ensure the adequacy of provision for employees' end of service benefits in accordance with the rules stated under the Saudi Arabian Labour Law by using the Projected Unit Credit Method as required under International Accounting Standards 19: Employee Benefits.

The movement in EOSB for the year ended December 31, is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance as at January 1	**3,341,114**	2,968,814
Included in profit or loss		
Current service costs	**256,686**	428,299
Interest costs	**171,328**	141,874
	428,014	570,173
Included in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial loss	**1,919,028**	132,074
Benefits paid	**(474,688)**	(329,947)
Balance as at December 31	**5,213,468**	3,341,114

18. EMPLOYEES' DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Defined benefit obligation

Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions, applied at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

	2025	2024
Discount rate	**5.20%**	5.52%
Future salary growth / expected rate of salary increases	**5.20%**	4.25%
Retirement age	**60 years**	60 years

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables. The current longevities underlying the values of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date were as follows:

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 8 years as at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024: 8 years)

Sensitivity analysis:

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

	2025		2024	
	Increase	**Decrease**	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	**4,797,955**	**5,695,946**	3,077,835	3,626,994
Future salary growth (1% movement)	**5,718,032**	**4,771,411**	3,626,914	3,077,797

Although the analysis does not take into account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

19. OTHER INCOME

	2025	2024
Incentive from a related party (note 14)	**1,986,383**	2,379,640
Income from final settlement of securitization arrangements	**--**	1,326,503
Collection from legacy customers	**529,686**	615,825
Other	**116,528**	--
	2,632,597	4,321,968

20. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Note	2025	2024
Salaries and allowances		**17,442,138**	14,479,519
Professional charges		**3,222,633**	2,509,331
Directors' fee		**660,000**	660,000
Depreciation	10	**587,205**	703,732
Repair and maintenance		**665,003**	388,057
Rent, utilities & communication		**1,430,512**	1,130,720
Training expenses		**511,435**	253,024
Others		**2,608,968**	1,782,310
		27,127,894	21,906,693

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks which mainly include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial statements. The Board of Directors of the Company has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors of the Company manages through its various committees.

21.1 Market risk

Market risk comprises of three types of risk: currency risk, cashflow and fair value interest rate risk and price risk.

Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. As the Company's transactions are principally in Saudi Riyals, the Company is not exposed to any significant currency risk.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risks is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument would fluctuate as a result of changes in interest rates. As at 31 December 2025, the Company has interest bearing liabilities in the form of short term loan from Banks. The Company monitors fluctuations, where applicable, in interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis
For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

Price risk
The Company is not exposed to other price risk such as equity risk and commodity risk as the Company is neither involved in investment in trading securities nor the commodities.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

21.2 Credit risk

21.2 .1 Risk management

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The risk is generally limited to principal amounts and accrued profit thereon, if any. The Company has established procedures to manage credit exposure including credit approvals, credit limits, collateral and guarantee requirements.

The Company also manages risk through a credit department which evaluates customers' credit worthiness and obtains adequate securities where applicable.

The Company's policy is to enter into financial instrument contract by following internal guidelines such as approving counterparties and approving credits.

21.2 .2 Credit quality analysis

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical 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. Concentration of credit risk indicates the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographic location.

The Company provides leased assets to retail and fleet customers. Retail customers consist of individuals whereas the Company classifies small businesses as fleet customers. Concentration of the Company's customer base on the basis of percentage of the outstanding balance of gross investment in finance lease as at December 31 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Retail	**93.96%**	94.28%
Corporate (SMEs)	**6.04%**	5.72%
	100%	100%

The credit quality of receivables can be assessed with reference to their historical performance with no or some defaults in recent history. However, the rating for quality of Company's investments cannot be determined because the customer base of the Company consist of individual customers and small businesses for which such data is not readily available.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

21.2 Credit risk (continued)

21.2 .2 Credit quality analysis (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is:

	2025	2024
Net investment in finance Lease	**268,732,585**	306,109,590
Personal financing receivables	**95,289**	207,771
Restricted deposits	**--**	6,390,582
Other receivables (including employee receivables)	**1,875,882**	993,448
Cash at banks	**14,676,481**	5,891,120
Short term deposit	**2,532,229**	--
	287,912,466	319,592,511

Following tables set out the information about the credit quality of net investment in finance lease on the basis of Company's customers:

	December 31, 2025				
	12-month ECL (Stage 1)	**Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)**	**Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)**	**Purchased credit impaired**	**Total**
Corporate (SMEs)	**12,704,154**	**438,999**	**2,961,356**	**--**	**16,104,509**
Retail	**212,922,171**	**17,575,010**	**22,130,895**	**--**	**252,628,076**
	225,626,325	**18,014,009**	**25,092,251**	**--**	**268,732,585**

	December 31, 2024				
	12-month ECL (stage 1)	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)	Purchased credit impaired	Total
Corporate (SMEs)	15,706,607	50,378	745,898	--	16,502,883
Retail	254,030,355	16,373,103	19,203,249	--	289,606,707
	269,736,962	16,423,481	19,949,147	--	306,109,590

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

21.2 Credit risk (continued)

21.2 .2 Credit quality analysis (continued)

Following tables set out the information about the credit quality of Personal financing receivables:

	December 31, 2025				
	12-month ECL (Stage 1)	**Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)**	**Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)**	**Purchased credit impaired**	**Total**
Retail	**--**	**--**	**95,289**	**--**	**95,289**

	December 31, 2024				
	12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)	Purchased credit impaired	Total
Retail	74,054	--	133,717	--	207,771

The credit quality of the Company's bank balances is assessed with reference to external credit ratings which, in all cases, are above investment grade rating. The bank balances along with credit ratings are tabulated below:

	2025	2024
A-	**1,087,288**	5,891,120
A	**13,589,193**	--
	14,676,481	5,891,120

21.2 .3 Impairment

Cash at banks and restricted deposits are placed with banks with sound credit ratings which is given above. Cash at bank, advances to employees, restricted deposits with bank and other receivables are considered to have low credit risk; therefore, 12 months ECL model was used for impairment assessment. Based on management impairment assessment, there is no provision required in respect of these balances. The Company applies general impairment ECL model to measure the credit allowances against net investment in finance lease.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

21.2 Credit risk (continued)

21.2 .3 Impairment

Measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

(i) probability of default (PD);
(ii) loss given default (LGD); and
(iii) exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. Where it is available, market data may also be used to derive the PD. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between ratings classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Company estimates LGD parameters based on the legal standing against the defaulting counterparties. The LGD models also consider the structure, collateral, net value, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the lease receivable.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Company derives the EAD from the current lease receivables to the customer and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the lease contract including amortization. The EAD of a lease receivable is its carrying amount.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for lease receivables for which credit risk has not significantly increased, the Company measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for risk management purposes, the Company considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Company has the right to require instalment.

Categorization

The Company categorizes its investment in finance leases into Stage 1, Stage 2, and Stage 3, as described in Notes 4.10 and 6.3.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

21.2 Credit risk (continued)

21.2 .3 Impairment (continued)

Amounts arising from ECL – Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the 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. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) as at the reporting date; with
- the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly include quantitative changes in PDs and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency.

The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Company's quantitative modeling, the remaining lifetime PD is determined to have increased significantly.

Using its expert credit judgment and, where possible, relevant historical experience, the Company may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

As a backstop, the Company considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 90 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the customer.

Collateral

The Company, in the ordinary course of lending activities, holds collaterals as security to mitigate credit risk in the lease receivable. These collaterals are the underlying assets subject to such finance lease. For lease receivables that are credit impaired at the reporting period, the Company closely monitors collateral held as it becomes more likely that Company will take possession of collateral to mitigate potential credit losses. Lease receivables that are credit-impaired and related collateral held in order to mitigate potential losses are shown below:

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

21.2 Credit risk (continued)

21.2 .3 Impairment (continued)

	Collateral value (Depreciated value)
December 31, 2025	**64,214,909**
December 31, 2024	61,596,571

Net (reversal) / charge for expected credit losses

	2025	2024
ECL charge against NIFL (note 6.3)	**4,763,037**	4,553,821
ECL charge against PF (note 7.2)	**101,631**	115,390
Recoveries against write-offs	**(5,547,688)**	(5,160,743)
	(683,020)	(491,532)

21.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. 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. As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 the current liabilities of the Company did not exceed its current assets. The Company's financial liabilities primarily consist of accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities. Even though significant portion of these liabilities are expected to be settled within 12 months from the reporting date, the Company expects to have adequate liquid funds to settle its current liabilities through close monitoring of its current assets and current liabilities.

The Company's management has prepared its business plan and cash flow forecasts for the twelve months from the reporting date taking into consideration the nature and condition of business, the degree to which it is effected by external factors and other financial data available at the time of preparation of such forecasts.

Following is the contractual maturities of undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities as at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

At December 31, 2025	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	**112,569,511**	--	--	--	**112,569,511**
Short term loan	**25,157,949**	--	--	--	**25,157,949**
Accrued and other liabilities	**9,955,743**	--	--	--	**9,955,743**
	147,683,203	--	--	--	**147,683,203**

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

21.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

At December 31, 2024	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	175,176,262	--	--	--	175,176,262
Accrued and other liabilities	10,239,550	--	--	--	10,239,550
Net servicing liability	822,585	256,344	42,593	--	1,121,522
	186,238,397	256,344	42,593	--	186,537,334

21.4 Capital risk management

The objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain a strong capital base to support the sustained development of its business.

The Company manages its capital structure by monitoring return on net assets and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to its shareholders or increase its share capital. Further, the Company monitors aggregate amount of financing offered by the Company on the basis of the regulatory requirements of Regulations for Companies and SAMA which requires Finance Companies engaged in financing other than real estate, to maintain aggregate financing to capital ratio of three times.

	2025	2024
Aggregate financing to capital ratio (Net investment in finance lease divided by total equity)	**1.90**	2.23

Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

21.5 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

The Company's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, investments in finance lease, available-for-sale investment and financial liabilities consisting of accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities and net servicing liability.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values at the statement of financial position date.

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

21.5 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy.

The Company, if applicable, uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

At December 31, 2025	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Assets					
FVTOCI	**892,850**	**892,850**	**--**	**--**	**892,850**

At December 31, 2024	Carrying amount	Fair value	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets					
FVTOCI	892,850	892,850	--	--	892,850

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, trade payables and other liabilities and accruals approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Level 3
The management believes that the carrying value of the investment approximates to the fair value at December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

There were no transfers between levels during the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024.

22. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES – SECURITIZATION AND AGENCY AGREEMENTS

In accordance with the terms of certain securitization and agency agreements, the Company had sold finance lease receivables to various financial institutions.

The Company managed these derecognized finance lease receivables as a servicer in accordance with the securitization and agency agreements entered into with the financial institution (see Note 6). The Company managed these sold receivables for an agreed fee which is netted-off with related cost of servicing these finance lease receivables sold to financial institution. Also, see Note 23.

The outstanding position of such off-statement of financial position finance lease receivables is as follows:

	2025	2024
Finance lease receivables sold under securitization agreements	--	12,284,466

Maturity profile of finance lease receivable sold under securitized deals are as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Less than one year	**One to five years**	Less than one year	One to five years
Securitization agreements	--	--	9,738,926	2,545,540

23. NET SERVICING LIABILITY UNDER AGENCY AGREEMENT

Under the securitization and agency agreements, the Company has been appointed by the financial institutions to service the receivables sold to financial institutions. Where the Company is appointed to service the derecognized financial assets for a fee, the Company initially recognizes either a net servicing asset or a net servicing liability for that servicing contract at its fair value.

The fair value of net servicing asset/ liability is determined based on the present value of estimated future cash flows related to contractually specified servicing fees less servicing costs. The primary determinants of the fair value of net servicing asset/ liability are discount rates, estimates of servicing costs and the fixed servicing fees. The management assesses the cost of servicing including salaries and other direct costs. The annual change in the servicing cost represents the increment to the servicing cost as a result of inflation.

Variations in one or a combination of these assumptions could materially affect the estimated values of net servicing liability.

24. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is not applicable to the Company.

25. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

During the year, certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to align with the current year presentation. However, there was no impact of such reclassification on the statement of profit or loss and statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

26. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

As at December 31, 2025, there were legal proceedings of routine nature outstanding against the Company in the amount of SR 1.9 million.

27. PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED AND NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Amendments to Standards

The following table lists the Standards that are required to be applied for annual period beginning after 1 January 2025. The adoption of the following amendments to the existing standards had no significant impact on the financial statements of the Company on the current period or prior periods and is expected to have no significant effect in the future periods.

Standard / Interpretation	Description	Effective from periods beginning after the following date
Amendment to IAS 21 – Lack of exchangeability	IASB amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help in determining whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not exchangeable. Amendment set out a framework under which the spot exchange rate at the measurement date could be determined using an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique.	1 January 2025

Standards and Amendments Issued but Not Yet Effective

The standards, interpretations and amendments issued, but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the financial statements of the Company are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, where applicable, when they become effective, and the Company is currently analysing the impacts of these forthcoming pronouncements.

27. PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED AND NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

Standards and Amendments Issued but Not Yet Effective (continued)

Standard / Interpretation	Description	Effective from periods beginning after the following date
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Partial gain or loss recognition for transactions between an investor and its associate or joint venture only apply to the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations and the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution to an associate or a joint venture of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 is recognized in full.	Effective date deferred indefinitely
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Under the amendments, certain financial assets including those with ESG-linked features could now meet the SPPI criterion, provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from an identical financial asset without such a feature. The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to clarify when a financial asset or a financial liability is recognized and derecognized and to provide an exception for certain financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system.	1 January 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Contracts referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity amends IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to more faithfully reflect the effects of contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity on an entity's financial statements.	1 January 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11	Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between the requirements in the Accounting Standards. The 2024 amendments are to the following standards: IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7; IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.	1 January 2026

27. PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED AND NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

Standard / Interpretation	Description	Effective from periods beginning after the following date
IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	IFRS 18 provides guidance on items in statement of profit or loss classified into five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes and discontinued operations It defines a subset of measures related to an entity's financial performance as 'management-defined performance measures' ('MPMs'). The totals, subtotals and line items presented in the primary financial statements and items disclosed in the notes need to be described in a way that represents the characteristics of the item. It requires foreign exchange differences to be classified in the same category as the income and expenses from the items that resulted in the foreign exchange differences. The management is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 18.	1 January 2027
IFRS 19, Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	IFRS 19 allows eligible subsidiaries to apply IFRS Accounting Standards with the reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19. A subsidiary may choose to apply the new standard in its consolidated, separate or individual financial statements provided that, at the reporting date it does not have public accountability, and its parent produces consolidated financial statements under IFRS Accounting Standards.	1 January 2027

28. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no significant events subsequent to the year ended 31 December 2025, that would require disclosures or adjustments in these financial statements.

29. DATE OF AUTHORISATION OF ISSUE

These financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 1 March 2026.