

Consolidated financial statements and independent auditors' report

Kuwait Financial Centre – KPSC and Subsidiaries

Kuwait

31 December 2025

Contents

	Page
Independent auditors' report	1 to 4
Consolidated statement of profit or loss	5
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	6
Consolidated statement of financial position	7
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	8 to 9
Consolidated statement of cash flows	10 to 11
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	12 to 69

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of
Kuwait Financial Centre – KPSC
Kuwait

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Kuwait Financial Centre - Kuwaiti Public Shareholding Company (the “Parent Company”) and its subsidiaries, (together referred to as the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)*, as applicable to audits of consolidated financial statements of public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Management fees and commission income

The Group manages various funds and portfolios on a fiduciary basis for its customers. In addition, the Group provides corporate advisory and other financial services to clients in debt and capital markets. The Group recognized management fees and commission income in profit or loss arising from these services of KD10.4 million for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: KD9.8 million). The recognition of management fees and commission income is dependent on the terms of the underlying management contracts and corporate advisory mandates agreed between the Group and its clients and/or the funds it manages. Management fees are calculated as a percentage of the net asset value of the Assets Under Management (“AUM”) in accordance with the Group’s contracts with its customers and varies across different funds and products.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of Kuwait Financial Centre - KPSC (continued)

Management fees and commission income (continued)

We have considered the recognition of management fees and commission income as a key audit matter due to the inherent risk of fraud associated with revenue recognition, the complexities in the revenue recognition process as described above and the level of audit effort required. The Group's policy on revenue recognition is set out in note 5.3 and the related disclosures are made in note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit procedures included, among others, obtaining an understanding of the process used to recognise revenue, evaluating the design and implementation and testing of the operating effectiveness of controls management has put in place over valuing underlying fiduciary assets. We selected samples of portfolios/funds under management and recomputed the fee income based on the fair value of the underlying assets at the reporting date, and reperformed the calculation of the revenue recognised based on the contractually agreed rates with customers. We assessed the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.

Other Information included in the Group's 2025 annual report

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the Annual Report of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. We obtained the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors, prior to the date of our auditors' report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the Group's Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 after the date of our auditors' report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the Group's complete Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB as adopted by the CBK for use in the State of Kuwait, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of Kuwait Financial Centre - KPSC (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than 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 Group'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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group's consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



**Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of Kuwait Financial Centre - KPSC
(continued)**

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

We further report that, during the course of our audit, we have not become aware of any violations of the provisions of Law No. 32 of 1968, as amended, concerning currency, the Central Bank of Kuwait and the organisation of banking business, and its related regulations, or of the provisions of Law No. 7 of 2010, concerning the Capital Markets Authority and its related regulations during the year ended 31 December 2025 that might have had a material effect on the business or financial position of the Parent Company.

Hend Abdullah A. Surayea
(Licence No. 141-A)
of Grant Thornton – Al-Qatami, Al-Aiban & Partners

Bader A. Al-Wazzan
(Licence No. 62-A)
of Deloitte & Touche – Al-Wazzan & Co.

Kuwait
10 February 2026

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

	Notes	Year ended 31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	Year ended 31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Income			
Interest income	8	1,292	1,251
Dividend income		1,636	1,176
Management fees and commission income	9	10,425	9,811
Gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	4,258	4,798
Gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through OCI		3	-
Share of results of associates	20	8,229	2,602
(Loss)/gain on partial redemption of investment in associates	20.3	(13)	45
Deemed gain on derecognition of a subsidiary	7.1.2	370	-
Gain on sale of investment properties	21	580	433
Net rental income	21	1,204	605
Foreign currency exchange gain/(loss)		402	(788)
Other income		206	376
		28,592	20,309
Expenses and other charges			
General and administrative expenses	11	(13,368)	(11,898)
Finance costs	12	(3,233)	(2,653)
Impairment of investment properties (net)	21	(11)	(98)
Other expenses		(687)	(671)
		(17,299)	(15,320)
Profit before provisions for contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS), National Labour Support Tax (NLST), Zakat and Directors' remuneration		11,293	4,989
Provision for contribution to KFAS		(103)	(43)
Provision for NLST		(285)	(141)
Provision for Zakat		(114)	(56)
Provision for Directors' remuneration	32	(175)	(105)
Profit for the year		10,616	4,644
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		10,820	4,456
Non-controlling interests		(204)	188
Profit for the year		10,616	4,644
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Parent Company			
	13	22 Fils	9 Fils

The notes set out on pages 12 to 69 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	Year ended 31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Profit for the year	10,616	4,644
Other comprehensive income:		
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
<i>Fair value reserve:</i>		
Share of other comprehensive income/(loss) of associates	219	(219)
<i>Items to be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>		
<i>Fair value reserve:</i>		
Net change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI	5	-
<i>Foreign currency translation reserve:</i>		
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	96	(10)
Share of other comprehensive (loss)/income of associates	(63)	293
Total other comprehensive income	257	64
Total comprehensive income for the year	10,873	4,708
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to:		
Owners of the Parent Company	11,084	4,515
Non-controlling interests	(211)	193
	10,873	4,708

The notes set out on pages 12 to 69 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position

	Notes	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Assets			
Cash and bank balances	14	8,390	5,952
Time deposits	14	693	1,208
Accounts receivable and other assets	15	7,081	6,579
Loans to customers	16	2,404	2,498
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17	79,954	70,352
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	18	1,306	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	19	3,651	3,723
Investment in associates	20	68,467	59,164
Investment properties	21	18,002	34,757
Right of use assets	22	3,900	1,903
Equipment		1,011	879
Total assets		194,859	187,015
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	23	10,826	12,715
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		12	-
Lease liabilities	24	3,955	1,934
Borrowings	25	23,057	19,085
Bonds issued	26	35,000	35,000
Total liabilities		72,850	68,734
Equity			
Share capital	27	50,484	50,484
Share premium	27	7,902	7,902
Treasury shares	28	(2,045)	(1,606)
Statutory reserve	29	20,717	19,567
Voluntary reserve	29	19,072	17,922
Other components of equity	30	1,152	888
Retained earnings		16,787	12,177
Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company		114,069	107,334
Non-controlling interests	7.2	7,940	10,947
Total equity		122,009	118,281
Total liabilities and equity		194,859	187,015


Diraar Yusuf Alghanim
Chairman


Ali Hassan Khalil
Chief Executive Officer

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company							Non-controlling interests	Total	
	Share capital KD '000	Share premium KD '000	Treasury shares KD'000	Statutory reserve KD '000	Voluntary reserve KD '000	Other components of equity (note 30) KD '000	Retained earnings KD '000			Sub Total KD '000
Balance at 1 January 2025	50,484	7,902	(1,606)	19,567	17,922	888	12,177	107,334	10,947	118,281
Net change in non-controlling interests (Note 7.1.1 & 7.1.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,189	3,189
Effect of change in ownership percentage of subsidiaries (Note 7.1.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(480)	(480)	480	-
Arising on de-recognition of a subsidiary (Note 7.1.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,342)	(5,342)
Payment of cash dividend to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,123)	(1,123)
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	(439)	-	-	-	-	(439)	-	(439)
Cash dividend (Note 31)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,430)	(3,430)	-	(3,430)
Transactions with owners	-	-	(439)	-	-	-	(3,910)	(4,349)	(2,796)	(7,145)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,820	10,820	(204)	10,616
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	264	(7)	257
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	264	10,820	11,084	(211)	10,873
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	1,150	1,150	-	(2,300)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	50,484	7,902	(2,045)	20,717	19,072	1,152	16,787	114,069	7,940	122,009

The notes set out on pages 12 to 69 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

	Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company							Non-controlling interests	Total	
	Share capital KD '000	Share premium KD '000	Treasury shares KD'000	Statutory reserve KD '000	Voluntary reserve KD '000	Other components of equity (note 30) KD '000	Retained earnings KD '000			Sub Total KD '000
Balance at 1 January 2024	50,484	7,902	(671)	19,087	17,442	829	10,992	106,065	6,769	112,834
Net change in non-controlling interests (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,653	4,653
Effect of change in ownership percentage of subsidiaries (Note 7.1.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	668	668	(668)	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,979)	(2,979)	-	(2,979)
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	(935)	-	-	-	-	(935)	-	(935)
Transactions with owners	-	-	(935)	-	-	-	(2,311)	(3,246)	3,985	739
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,456	4,456	188	4,644
Total other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	59	5	64
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	59	4,456	4,515	193	4,708
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	480	480	-	(960)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	50,484	7,902	(1,606)	19,567	17,922	888	12,177	107,334	10,947	118,281

The notes set out on pages 12 to 69 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Notes	Year ended 31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	Year ended 31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		10,616	4,644
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	8	(1,292)	(1,251)
Depreciation	11	1,455	1,318
Gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through OCI		(3)	-
Share of results of associates	20	(8,229)	(2,602)
Loss/(gain) on partial redemption of investment in associate	20.3	13	(45)
Deemed gain on derecognition of a subsidiary	7.1.2	(370)	-
Gain on sale of investment properties	21	(580)	(433)
Impairment charge of investment properties (net)	21	11	98
Provisions for credit losses		630	671
Finance costs	12	3,233	2,653
		5,484	5,053
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(11,028)	(10,097)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		12	-
Accounts receivable and other assets		(2,194)	(877)
Loans to customers		95	70
Accounts payable and other liabilities		6,520	2,015
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,111)	(3,836)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Change in time deposits with contractual maturity exceeding three months	14	(7)	(4)
Purchase of equipment		(495)	(360)
Additions to right of use assets	22.1	(81)	-
Proceeds from redemption of financial assets at amortised cost		479	852
Purchase of financial assets at amortised cost		(23)	(479)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through OCI		(5,511)	-
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through OCI		4,184	-
Additions to investment properties	21	(5,705)	(8,048)
Proceeds from sale of investment properties	21	10,733	3,055
Additions to investment in associates	20	(1,537)	(1,212)
Proceeds from partial redemption of investment in associates	20	3,162	1,234
Dividend received from associates	20	305	357
Cash outflow due to deconsolidation of a subsidiary	7.1.2	(1,106)	-
Interest income received		843	895
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		5,241	(3,710)

The notes set out on pages 12 to 69 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

	Notes	Year ended 31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	Year ended 31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend paid		(3,436)	(2,976)
Proceeds from borrowings	25	15,853	11,137
Repayment of borrowings	25	(11,780)	(1,500)
Proceeds from bonds issued	26	18,600	-
Repayment of bonds issued	26	(18,600)	-
Purchase of treasury shares		(439)	(935)
Payment of lease liabilities	24	(616)	(616)
Net change in non-controlling interests		3,189	4,653
Payment of cash dividend to non-controlling interests		(1,123)	-
Finance costs paid		(3,045)	(2,445)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(1,397)	7,318
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,733	(228)
Foreign currency adjustments		(817)	473
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	14	7,092	6,847
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	14	9,008	7,092
Material non-cash transactions:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17	1,426	-
Investment in associates	20.2	(1,426)	-
Right of use assets	22	(2,489)	-
Lease liabilities	24	2,489	-

The notes set out on pages 12 to 69 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1 Incorporation and activities

Kuwait Financial Centre – KPSC (“the Parent Company”) was incorporated in 1974 in accordance with the Commercial Companies Law in the State of Kuwait. The Parent Company along with its subsidiaries are jointly referred to as “the Group”. The Parent Company is listed on the Boursa Kuwait and is governed under the directives of the Central Bank of Kuwait and Capital Markets Authority of Kuwait.

The principal activities of the Parent Company are as follows:

- Funding import and export operations, whether by direct credit or accepting drafts drawn on the company for short terms, as well as brokerage in securing the banking facilities for clients in Kuwait and abroad.
- Undertake the job of broker between borrowers and lenders, undertake approved agency works for the payment processes arising from issuing medium and long term securities, in addition to keeping securities on behalf of the clients.
- Dealing and trading in the foreign currencies and the precious metal markets inside and outside Kuwait.
- Undertake all the services which assist to extend and support the money and capital market capacity in Kuwait and fulfil its needs within the limits of the law and the procedures or instructions issued by the Central Bank of Kuwait. The company may have an interest or participate in any manner with the bodies practicing business similar to its business or which may assist it to achieve its objectives inside or outside Kuwait and it may acquire such bodies or append them to itself.
- Offering personal, commercial and consumer loans, undertake finance operations on the basis of margin related to investment operations in the local and international markets, trading currencies, as well as the finance operations related to pledging investment portfolios and securities, and undertaking finance and brokerage in international and local commercial operations.
- Investment in the various economic sectors such as the industrial, real estate, agricultural, services and other sectors, whether directly or by contribution through existing companies or incorporating these companies related to the said activity or acquire projects which fulfil such objective.
- Performing the functions of a security agent, mortgage trustee, and payment agent for all types of assets, cash, and portfolios on behalf of or for the benefit of others.
- Unregistered securities broker in the stock exchange.
- Investment portfolio manager.
- Collective investment scheme manager.
- Investment advisor.
- Placement agent.
- Custodian.
- Market maker

The address of the Parent Company’s registered office is PO Box 23444, Safat 13095, Burj Al Shaya, Floor 8, Al Soor Street, Al Mirqab, Kuwait City, State of Kuwait.

The Parent Company’s Board of Directors approved these consolidated financial statements for issue on 10 February 2026 and are subject to the approval of the General Assembly of the shareholders of the Parent Company.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared under historical cost convention except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars (“KD”) which is the functional and presentation currency of the Parent Company and all amounts are rounded to the nearest thousand (KD ‘000), except when otherwise indicated.

The Group attributes total comprehensive income or loss of subsidiaries between the owners of the Parent Company and the non-controlling interests based on their respective ownership interests.

3 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the regulations for financial services institutions as issued by the CBK in the State of Kuwait. These regulations require expected credit loss (“ECL”) on credit facilities (i.e. loans and receivables) to be measured at the higher of the amount computed under IFRS 9 in accordance to the CBK guidelines or the provisions as required by CBK instructions; the consequent impact on related disclosures; and the adoption of all other requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) (collectively referred to as IFRS Accounting Standards, as adopted by CBK for use by the State of Kuwait).

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the assumption the Group operates on a going concern basis, which assumes the Group will be able to discharge its liabilities as they fall due. In confirming the validity of the going concern basis of preparation, the Group has considered various factors and has a reasonable expectation that the Group has and will have adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future.

4 Changes in accounting policies

4.1 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the Group

The following amendments to existing IFRS Accounting Standards were effective for the current year.

<i>Standard or Interpretation</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning</i>
IAS 21 Amendments – Lack of exchangeability	1 January 2025

IAS 21 Amendments – Lack of exchangeability

The amendments to IAS 21 addresses determination of exchange rate when there is long term lack of exchangeability. The amendments:

- Specify when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not — a currency is exchangeable when an entity is able to exchange that currency for the other currency through markets or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay at the measurement date and for a specified purpose; a currency is not exchangeable into the other currency if an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency.
- Specify how an entity determines the exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable — when a currency is not exchangeable at the measurement date, an entity estimates the spot exchange rate as the rate that would have applied to an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and that would faithfully reflect the economic conditions prevailing.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

4.1 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards adopted by the Group

IAS 21 Amendments – Lack of exchangeability (continued)

- Require the disclosure of additional information when a currency is not exchangeable — when a currency is not exchangeable an entity discloses information that would enable users of its financial statements to evaluate how a currency’s lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, its financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The adoption of the amendments did not have a significant impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

4.2 IASB Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the IASB but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Group.

Management anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Group’s accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncements. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Group’s consolidated financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

<i>Standard or Interpretation</i>	<i>Effective for annual periods beginning</i>
IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – volume 11	1 January 2026

IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments

The amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 addresses three changes:

- derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer whereby entities are permitted to deem a financial liability (or part of it) that will be settled in cash using an electronic payment system to be discharged before the settlement date if specified criteria are met. An entity that elects to apply this derecognition option would be required to apply it to all settlements made through the same electronic payment system.
- Classification of financial assets based on a) contractual terms that are consistent with basic lending arrangements, b) assets with non-recourse description has been enhanced to include a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity’s ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets, and c) contractually linked instruments have been clarified, and

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

4.2 IASB Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments (continued)

- Disclosures relating to a) financial assets at FVTOCI where entities are required to disclose fair value gain or loss separately for financial assets derecognised in the period and the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments held at the end of the period, and b) contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in a basic lending risks and costs.

Management does not anticipate that the adoption of the amendments in the future will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The new standard will replace the IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements though it contains a number of the current requirements in the IAS 1. IFRS 18 sets out to ensure the financial statements provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Although IFRS 18 includes many of the requirements of IAS 1, it introduces new requirements to better structure financial statements and to provide more detailed and useful information to investors, including:

- Two new subtotals defined in the statement of profit or loss, namely (1) operating profit and (2) profit or loss before financing and income taxes
- The classification of all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss in one of five categories
- Disclosures of management-defined performance measures (MPM)
- An improvement in the principles related to the aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements and accompanying notes

Some of the disclosure requirements previously contained in IAS 1 have been transferred to IAS 8 without any material changes. This applies in particular to disclosures on accounting policies and sources of estimation uncertainty. As a result of these changes, IAS 8 will be renamed 'Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements'. The publication of IFRS 18 also results in consequential amendments to other IFRS Accounting Standards, including IAS 7.

Management is currently working to identify all of the impacts that IFRS 18 will have on the primary consolidated financial statements and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 allows reduced disclosure requirements for an entity instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards if the entity 1) is a subsidiary, 2) it does not have public accountability, 3) it has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. An entity electing to apply IFRS 19 is required to apply other IFRS Accounting Standards, except for the disclosure requirements.

Management does not anticipate adoption of the new standard for its consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

4.2 IASB Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – volume 11

The annual improvement project updates a number of standards primarily providing clarifications and removing inconsistencies.

Management does not anticipate adoption of the amendments will have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

5 Material accounting policy information

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below.

5.1 Basis of consolidation

The Group's financial statements consolidate those of the Parent Company and all of its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and they are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for reporting dates which are typically not more than three months from that of the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made for the effect of any significant transactions or events that occur between that date and the reporting date of the Parent Company's financial statements. The details of the significant subsidiaries are set out in note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

All transactions and balances between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation, including unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group companies. Where unrealised losses on intra-group asset sales are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from a group perspective. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Profit or loss and other comprehensive income of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are recognised from the date the Group gains control, or until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary, as applicable.

Non-controlling interests, presented as part of equity, represent the portion of a subsidiary's profit or loss and net assets that is not held by the Group. The Group attributes total comprehensive income or loss of subsidiaries between the owners of the parent and the non-controlling interests based on their respective ownership interests. Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- derecognizes the cumulative translation differences, recorded in equity
- recognizes the fair value of the consideration received

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.1 Basis of consolidation (continued)

- recognizes the fair value of any investment retained
- recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group has directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Structured entities

The Group has created certain Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for the Group's asset management and investment banking activities. SPVs are entities that, by design, either (1) lack sufficient equity to permit the entity to finance its relevant activities without additional financial support from other parties or (2) have equity investors that do not have the ability to make significant decisions relating to the entity's operations through voting rights, or do not have the obligation to absorb the expected losses, or do not have the right to receive the residual returns of the entity.

The primary beneficiary of an SPV (i.e. the party that has a controlling financial interest) is required to consolidate the assets and liabilities of the SPV. The primary beneficiary is the party that has both (1) the power to direct the relevant activities of the SPV that most significantly impact the SPV's economic performance and (2) through its interests in the SPV, the obligation to absorb the losses or the right to receive benefits from the SPV that could potentially be significant to the SPV.

To assess whether the Group has the power to direct the relevant activities of an SPV that most significantly impact the SPV's economic performance, the Group considers all the facts and circumstances, including its role in establishing the SPV and its ongoing rights and responsibilities. This assessment includes:

- Identifying the relevant activities that most significantly impact the SPV's economic performance; and
- Identifying which party, if any, has power over those relevant activities.

In general, the parties that make the most significant decisions affecting the SPV or have the right to unilaterally remove those decision-makers are deemed to have the power to direct the relevant activities of an SPV.

To assess whether the Group has the obligation to absorb losses of the SPV or the right to receive benefits from the SPV that could potentially be significant to the SPV, the Group considers all of its economic interests, including debt and equity investments, management and incentive fees, derivatives or other arrangements deemed to be variable interests in the SPV. This assessment requires that the Group apply judgement in determining whether those interests, in aggregate, are considered potentially significant to the SPV. Factors considered in assessing significance include: the design of the SPV, including its capitalisation structure; subordination of interests; payment priority; relative share of interests held across various classes within the SPV's capital structure; and the reasons why the interests are held by the Group.

Certain SPVs are used to raise funds from the Group's clients on the basis of product offering documents with eventual objectives of investments in specified asset classes as defined in the offering documents of the SPVs. These SPVs are created on behalf of clients by the Group's asset management teams where underlying properties are developed and managed by a property developer in respective location. The Group does not control these SPVs as at the reporting date in accordance with the definition of control in IFRS 10. Accordingly, these SPVs are not consolidated into the Group's consolidated financial statements. The Group's investments in SPV are subject to the terms and conditions of the respective SPV's offering documentation and, are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of SPV's underlying assets (Note 37.5).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.1 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Structured entities (continued)

The Group has also created or sponsored certain SPVs primarily to enable its investment banking clients to meet their specific objectives or for allowing clients to hold investments. The Group may provide corporate administration, asset management and advisory services to these SPVs, which involve the Group making decisions on behalf of such entities. The Group administers and manages these entities on behalf of clients who are non-affiliated third parties and are primary economic beneficiaries of the underlying investments. In case of some SPVs, the Group owns voting rights in the SPVs which are protective in nature (i.e. not substantive).

Accordingly, as the Group does not control these SPVs as at the reporting date in accordance with the definition of control in IFRS 10, these SPVs are not consolidated into the Group's consolidated financial statements. The Group's interest in these SPVs are classified as investment vehicles under accounts receivable and other assets.

5.2 Business combinations

The Group applies the acquisition method in accounting for business combinations. The consideration transferred by the Group to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group, which includes the fair value of any asset or liability arising from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Group recognises identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination regardless of whether they have been previously recognised in the acquiree's financial statements prior to the acquisition. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are generally measured at their acquisition-date fair values.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Goodwill is stated after separate recognition of identifiable intangible assets. It is calculated as the excess of the sum of a) fair value of consideration transferred, b) the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and c) acquisition-date fair value of any existing equity interest in the acquiree, over the acquisition-date fair values of identifiable net assets. If the fair values of identifiable net assets exceed the sum calculated above, the excess amount (i.e. gain on a bargain purchase) is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss immediately.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue arises from rendering of services, investing activities and real estate activities.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer. The Group follows a 5-step process:

- 1 Identifying the contract with a customer
- 2 Identifying the performance obligations
- 3 Determining the transaction price
- 4 Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
- 5 Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

The Group recognises revenue from the following major sources:

5.3.1 *Rendering of services*

The Group earns fees and commission income from diverse range of asset management, investment banking, custody and brokerage services provided to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income and asset management, custody and other management fees.

Fee income arising from services provided at certain point in time

Fees arising for rendering specific advisory services, brokerage services, equity and debt placement transactions for a third party or arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party and incentive fees earned are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.

5.3.2 *Interest income*

Interest income is reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

5.3.3 *Dividend income*

Dividend income are recognised at the time the right to receive payment is established.

5.3.4 *Rental income*

Rental income arising from investment properties is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease term.

5.3.5 *Gain from sale of investment properties*

Revenue from sale of investment properties is recognised on completion of sale contract.

5.4 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or at the date of their origin.

5.5 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.6 Taxation

5.6.1 Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS)

The contribution to KFAS is calculated at 1% of taxable profit of the Group attributable to the owner of the Parent Company in accordance with the modified calculation based on the Foundation's Board of Directors' resolution, which states that income from Kuwaiti shareholding associates and subsidiaries and transfer to statutory reserve should be excluded from profit for the year when determining the contribution.

5.6.2 National Labour Support Tax (NLST)

NLST is calculated in accordance with Law No. 19 of 2000 and the Minister of Finance Resolutions No. 24 of 2006 at 2.5% of taxable profit of the Group attributable to the owner of the Parent Company. As per law, income from Kuwait listed subsidiaries and associates and direct cash dividends from Kuwait listed companies which are subjected to NLST have to be deducted from the profit for the year.

5.6.3 Zakat

Contribution to Zakat is calculated at 1% of the profit of the Group attributable to the owner of the Parent Company in accordance with Law No. (46) of 2006.

Under the NLST and Zakat regulations, no carry forward of losses to the future years or any carry back to prior years is permitted.

5.6.4 Taxation on overseas subsidiaries

Taxation on overseas subsidiaries is calculated on the basis of the tax rates applicable and prescribed according to the prevailing laws, regulations and instructions of the countries where these subsidiaries operate.

5.7 Investment in associates

Associate is an entity over which the Group is able to exert significant influence but which is neither subsidiary nor joint ventures. Investment in associate is initially recognised at cost and subsequently accounted for using the equity method. Any goodwill or fair value adjustment attributable to the Group's share in the associate is not recognised separately and is included in the amount recognised as investment in associate.

Under the equity method, the carrying amount of the investment in associate is increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate, adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies of the Group.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between the Group and its associate are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the entity. Where unrealised losses are eliminated, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment.

The share of results of an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated statements of profit or loss. This is the profit attributable to equity holders of the associate and therefore is profit after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate.

The difference in reporting dates of the associate and the Group is not more than three months. Adjustments are made for the effects of significant transactions or events that occur between that date and the date of the Group's consolidated financial statements. The associate's accounting policies conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.7 Investment in associates (continued)

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associate. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount under a separate heading in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any differences between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

5.8 Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Properties under development also include properties that are being constructed or developed for future use as investment properties and are not depreciated.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are accounted for using the cost model whereby these investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The Group depreciates its investment properties except lands and projects under development on the straight-line method over their expected useful lives of 30 - 50 years.

Investment properties are de-recognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment properties are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

5.9 Equipment

Equipment are initially recognised at acquisition cost including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Group's management.

Equipment are subsequently measured using the cost model, cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis to write down the cost less estimated residual value of equipment.

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.9 Equipment (continued)

The following useful lives are applied:

- Office equipment and software: 3 to 5 years
- Vehicles: 3 to 4 years
- Furniture and fixtures: 7 to 10 years
- Decorations: 7 years

Material residual value estimates and estimates of useful life are updated as required, but at least annually.

When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any gain or loss resulting from their disposal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

5.10 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value. On initial recognition, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

To determine their classification and measurement category, IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instrument's contractual cash flow characteristics.

Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective and in order to generate contractual cash flows. The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on a number of observable factors such as:

5.10.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets

- The stated policies and objectives for the financial assets and the operation of those policies in practice;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity.

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.10 Financial instruments (continued)

5.10.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

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

The Group assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test. 'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset. Interest is defined as consideration for time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal and for other basic lending risks and costs as well as a profit margin. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

The Group classifies its financial assets upon initial recognition into the following categories:

- Financial assets carried at amortised cost
- Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost:

A financial asset is carried at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

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

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

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost comprise of the followings:

- *Loans and advances*

Loans and advances are financial assets originated by the Group by providing money directly to the borrower that have fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market.

- *Accounts receivable and other assets*

Receivables are stated at original invoice amount less allowance for any impairment.

- *Debt instruments*

Debt instruments classified at amortized cost represents investments in interest bearing instruments.

- *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, together with time deposits that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash and balances with banks and financial institutions, short term deposits (with original maturity less than three months) less due to bank and other short-term borrowings due within three months of the contract date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.10 Financial instruments (continued)

5.10.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost: (continued)

Financial assets carried at FVTPL:

Financial assets in this category are those assets which have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management designates an instrument at FVTPL that otherwise meet the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI only if it eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. Financial assets with contractual cash flows not representing solely payment of principal and interest are mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Equity instruments at FVTOCI:

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

Gains and losses on subsequent measurement of these equity instruments are never recycled to consolidated statement of profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss when the rights to receive cash flows has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income.

Equity instruments at FVTOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment. Upon derecognition cumulative change in fair value are reclassified from fair value reserve to retained earnings in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Debt instruments at FVTOCI:

The Group measures debt instruments at FVTOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test

Debt instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value and gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income and foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.10 Financial instruments (continued)

5.10.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses on financial assets:

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically;

- for financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss;
- for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences on the amortised cost of the debt instrument are recognised in profit or loss. Other exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income in the fair value reserve;
- for financial assets measured at FVTPL that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss; and
- for equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income in the fair value reserve.

Impairment of financial assets:

The Group computes Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- Loans to customers
- Bank balances and time deposits
- Accounts receivables and other financial assets

Equity investments are not subject to ECL.

Impairment of loans to customers:

Loans to customers granted by the Group consists of commercial loans and staff loans. Impairment on loans to customers is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at an amount equal to the higher of ECL under IFRS 9 according to the CBK guidelines and the provisions required by the CBK instructions.

Impairment of financial assets other than loans to customers:

The Group recognises ECL on balances and deposits with banks and accounts receivable.

The Group applies three-stage approach to measuring ECL as follows:

Stage 1: 12 months ECL

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to 12-month ECL on financial assets where there have not been significant increase in credit risk since their initial recognition or on exposures that are determined to have a low credit risk at the reporting date. The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL on financial assets where there have been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit impaired.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.10 Financial instruments (continued)

5.10.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets: (continued)

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL on financial assets that are determined to be credit impaired based on objective evidence of impairment.

Life time ECL is ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is the portion of life time expected credit loss that results from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both life time ECLs and 12 month ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

Determining the stage of impairment

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is credit impaired. The Group considers a financial asset to be credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred or when contractual payments are 90 days past due.

At each reporting date, the Group also assesses whether there have been significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life from the reporting date with the risk of default at the date of initial recognition. The quantitative criteria used to determine a significant increase in credit risk is a series of relative and absolute thresholds. All financial assets that are 90 days past due are deemed to have significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and migrated to stage 2 even if other criteria do not indicate a significant increase in credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are probability weighted estimates of credit losses and are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial instrument. Cash shortfall represent the difference between cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The key elements in the measurement of ECL include probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

The Group estimates these elements using appropriate credit risk models taking into consideration the internal and external credit ratings of the assets, nature and value of collaterals, forward looking macro-economic scenarios, etc.

The Group has applied simplified approach to impairment for trade and other receivables (represented by management fees and other dues from clients) as permitted under IFRS 9. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.10 Financial instruments (continued)

5.10.1 Classification and measurement of financial assets (continued)

Provision for credit losses in accordance with CBK instructions

The Group is required to calculate provisions for credit losses on credit facilities (loans to customers) in accordance with the instructions of CBK on the classification of credit facilities and calculation of provisions. Credit facilities are classified as past due when a payment has not been received on its contractual payment date or if the facility is in excess of pre-approved limits.

A credit facility is classified as a bad loan (non-performing loan) when the interest or a principal instalment is past due more than 90 days, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate. In addition to specific provisions, ECL to be measured at the higher of the ECL on credit facilities computed under IFRS 9 according to the CBK guidelines or the provisions as required by CBK instruction which is minimum general provisions of 1% on cash facilities and 0.5% on non-cash facilities are made on all applicable credit facilities (net of certain restricted categories of collateral) which are not subject to specific provisioning. Past due and past due and impaired loans are managed and monitored as irregular facilities.

5.10.2 Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, accounts payable and other liabilities, bonds and derivatives financial instruments.

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

- ***Financial liabilities at amortised cost***

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held for trading, or (iii) designated at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accounts payable and other liabilities, borrowings and bonds issued are classified as financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost.

Accounts payable and other liabilities

Accounts payable and other liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

Borrowings:

Murabaha facilities

Murabaha facilities represent amount payable on deferred settlement basis for assets purchases under murabaha arrangements. Murabaha facilities are stated at the contractual amount payable, less deferred profit payable.

Profit payable is expensed on a time apportionment basis taking account of the profit rate attributable and the balance outstanding.

Bonds

Bonds are stated at their principal amount, net of directly related costs of issuing the bonds to the extent that such costs have not been amortised. These costs are amortised through the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the life of the bonds using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.10 Financial instruments (continued)

5.10.2 Classification and measurement of financial liabilities (continued)

- **Financial liabilities at amortised cost: (continued)**

Bonds (continued)

All other borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate method (EIR) amortisation process.

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The transaction cost is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group classifies short sale liabilities as financial liabilities at FVTPL as these are held for trading purpose. Short sale liabilities arise when borrowed securities are sold in an anticipation of a decline in the market value of that securities.

Foreign exchange gains and losses on financial liabilities:

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss, for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship. For those liabilities which are designated as a hedging instrument for a hedge of foreign currency risk foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity.

5.10.3 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities:

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

If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.10 Financial instruments (continued)

5.10.4 Derivative financial instruments:

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. Derivatives are not offset in the consolidated financial statements unless the Group has both legal right and intention to offset.

All derivative financial instruments used for hedge accounting are recognised initially at fair value and reported subsequently at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position. To the extent that the hedge is effective, changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income and included within the cash flow hedge reserve in equity. Any ineffectiveness in the hedge relationship is recognised immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

At the time the hedged item affects consolidated statement of profit or loss, any gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to consolidated statement of profit or loss and presented as a reclassification adjustment within other comprehensive income. However, if a non-financial asset or liability is recognised as a result of the hedged transaction, the gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are included in the initial measurement of the hedged item.

All derivative financial instruments are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as either assets (positive fair values) or liabilities (negative fair values).

Derivative financial instruments used by the Group include foreign exchange forwards contracts.

Note 38.2 sets out details of the fair values of the derivative instruments.

5.11 Trade and settlement date accounting

All 'regular way' purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date i.e. the date that the entity commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

5.12 Amortised cost of financial instruments

This is computed using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. The calculation takes into account any premium or discount on acquisition and includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

5.13 Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.14 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in note 38.

5.15 Impairment testing of non-financial assets

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. To determine the value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Group's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect management's assessment of respective risk profiles, such as market and asset-specific risks factors.

Impairment losses for cash-generating units reduce first the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that cash-generating unit. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash-generating unit. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment charge is reversed if the cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

5.16 Equity, reserves and dividend payments

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued and paid up.

Share premium includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Statutory and voluntary reserves comprise appropriations of current and prior period profits in accordance with the requirements of the Companies' Law and the Parent Company's articles of association.

Other components of equity include the following:

- foreign currency translation reserve – comprises foreign currency translation differences arising from the translation of financial statements of the Group's foreign entities into Kuwait Dinars.
- Fair value reserve – comprises gains and losses relating to investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and Group's share of cumulative change in fair value reserve of associates.

Retained earnings include all current and prior period retained profits. All transactions with owners of the Parent Company are recorded separately within equity.

Dividend distributions payable to equity shareholders are included in accounts payable and other liabilities when the dividends have been approved in a meeting of the general assembly.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.17 Treasury shares

Treasury shares consist of the Parent Company's own issued shares that have been reacquired by the Group. The treasury shares are accounted for using the cost method. Under this method, the weighted average cost of the shares reacquired is charged to a contra account in equity.

When the treasury shares are reissued, gains are credited to a separate account in equity, (the "treasury shares reserve"), which is not distributable. Any realised losses are charged to the same account to the extent of the credit balance on that account. Any excess losses are charged to retained earnings then to the voluntary reserve and statutory reserve. No cash dividends are paid on these shares. The issue of stock dividend shares increases the number of treasury shares proportionately and reduces the average cost per share without affecting the total cost of treasury shares.

5.18 Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Group and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there is a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements, but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

5.19 Foreign currency translation

5.19.1 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective Group entity, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate).

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items denominated in foreign currency at year-end exchange rates are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary items are not retranslated at year-end and are measured at historical cost (translated using the exchange rates at the transaction date), except for non-monetary items measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

5.19.2 Foreign operations

In the Group's consolidated financial statements, all assets, liabilities and transactions of Group entities with a functional currency other than the KD are translated into KD upon consolidation. The functional currency of the entities in the Group has remained unchanged during the reporting period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.19 Foreign currency translation (continued)

5.19.2 Foreign operations (continued)

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

5.20 End of service benefits

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

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

5.21 Fiduciary assets

Assets and related deposits held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets or liabilities of the Group and accordingly are not included in these consolidated financial statements.

5.22 Segment reporting

The Group has three operating segments: asset management, investment banking and others. In identifying these operating segments, management generally follows the Group's service lines representing its main services. Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each requires different approaches and other resources.

For management purposes, the Group uses the same measurement policies as those used in its consolidated financial statements. In addition, assets or liabilities which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment are not allocated to a segment.

5.23 Leased assets

The Group as a lessee

For any new contracts entered into, the Group considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.23 Leased assets (continued)

The Group as a lessee (continued)

To apply this definition the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group
the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Group assesses whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position measured as follows:

Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

Subsequent to initial measurement, the Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

Lease liability

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability is reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

5 Material accounting policy information (continued)

5.23 Leased assets (continued)

The Group as a lessor

The Group enters into lease agreements as a lessor with respect to some of its investment properties. The Group classifies its leases as either operating or finance leases. When the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head-lease and sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is classified as finance lease or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use of asset arising from the head-lease.

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

Amounts due under finance leases are recognised as receivables. Finance lease income is allocated to the accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding for the finance lease.

6 Significant management judgements and estimation uncertainty

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

6.1 Significant management judgments

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

6.1.1 Business model assessment

The Group classifies financial assets after performing the business model test. This test includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured and the risks that affect the performance of the assets. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

6.1.2 Classification of real estate

Management decides on acquisition of a real estate whether it should be classified as trading, property held for development or investment property.

The Group classifies properties under development as investment properties if it acquired with the intention of holding it to earn rental income or capital appreciation upon completion of the development.

The Group classifies property as investment property if it is acquired to generate rental income or for capital appreciation.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

6 Significant management judgements and estimation uncertainty (continued)

6.1 Significant management judgments (continued)

6.1.3 Control assessment

When determining control, management considers whether the Group has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of an investee on its own to generate returns for itself. The assessment of relevant activities and ability to use its power to affect variable return requires considerable judgement.

6.1.4 Structured entities

The Group uses judgement in determining which entities are structured entities. If the voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity and such voting rights relate to the administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements, the Group identifies such entities as structured entities. After determining whether an entity is a structured entity, the Group determines whether it needs to consolidate this entity based on the consolidation principles of IFRS 10.

Managed funds

The Group sponsors certain asset management funds as fund manager. Where the non-affiliated members of the fund have the ability to remove the Group as fund manager without cause (i.e. kick-out rights), based on simple majority vote, or the non-affiliated members have rights to participate in important decisions, the Group does not consolidate such funds. In limited cases, where the non-affiliated members do not have substantive kick-out or participation rights, the Group consolidates the funds if the Group as a fund manager has both power and a potentially significant interest.

The Group's asset management funds have investments in both publicly held and privately held entities. These investments are accounted for under "investment company" guidelines and accordingly, irrespective of the percentage of equity ownership interests held, are carried on the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. If consolidated, the Group retains the accounting under such specialised "investment company" guidelines.

6.2 Estimates uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

6.2.1 Impairment of associates and joint ventures

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associated company, at each reporting date based on existence of any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

6.2.2 Impairment of financial assets

Measurement of estimated credit losses involves estimates of loss given default and probability of default. Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in case of default by customer. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default in the future. The Group based these estimates using reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

6 Significant management judgements and estimation uncertainty (continued)

6.2 Estimates uncertainty (continued)

6.2.3 Provision for credit losses

The Group reviews its loans to customers on a regular basis to assess whether a provision for credit losses should be recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. In particular, considerable judgement by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provisions required. Such estimates are necessary based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgement and uncertainty, and actual results may differ resulting in future changes to such provisions.

6.2.4 Impairment of investment properties

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of its investment properties to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss or indication that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist in accordance with accounting policies stated in note 5.8 & note 5.15. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined based on higher of fair value and value in use.

6.2.5 Depreciation of investment properties and equipment

The Group's management determines the useful lives and related depreciation charges. The depreciation charge for the year will change significantly if actual life is different from the estimated useful life of the asset.

6.2.6 Fair value of financial instruments

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. This requires management to develop estimates and assumptions based on market inputs, using observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where such data is not observable, management uses its best estimate. Estimated fair values of financial instruments may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date (note 38).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7 Subsidiary companies

7.1 Details of the Group's consolidated subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of the subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Ownership percentage		Principal activity
		31 Dec. 2025 %	31 Dec. 2024 %	
Mar-Gulf Management Company Inc.	USA	100.00	100.00	Asset management
Markaz First Management and Economic Consultancy Company – KSCC	Kuwait	94.94	94.94	Economic consultancy
Markaz Arabian Fund (Note 7.1.1)	Bahrain	94.59	94.47	Investment Fund
Markaz Fixed Income Fund (Note 7.1.1)	Kuwait	94.04	92.64	Investment Fund
GCC Momentum Fund (Note 7.1.1)	Kuwait	46.44	54.69	Investment Fund
Markaz Offshore I Ltd	Cayman Islands	100.00	100.00	Investment
Marmore Mena Intelligence Private Limited	India	98.73	98.73	Consultancy
Aradi Development Limited	Cayman Islands	96.89	96.89	Real Estate
Markaz Real Estate Investment Company WLL	KSA	100.00	100.00	Real Estate
Rimal Venture Company WLL	Bahrain	100.00	100.00	Asset management
Arab Gulf Real Estate Development Company WLL	Kuwait	100.00	100.00	Real Estate
Bay View Real Estate Company WLL	Kuwait	100.00	100.00	Real Estate
Boardwalk International Real Estate Company WLL	Kuwait	100.00	100.00	Real Estate
Al Rihab United Real Estate Company WLL	Kuwait	-	100.00	Real Estate
Al Bandriya Real Estate Company WLL	Kuwait	100.00	99.85	Real Estate
Azzuri Real Estate Company WLL	Kuwait	100.00	100.00	Real Estate
Real Estate Options Company LLC	UAE	100.00	100.00	Real Estate
Sagentus Holding Co. WLL	Kuwait	100.00	100.00	Real Estate
Markaz Development 3	Cayman Islands	62.64	62.64	Real Estate
Markaz Investment Advisors Ltd	Cayman Islands	100.00	100.00	Asset Management
MKZ Development 8	Cayman Islands	100.00	100.00	Investment Fund
MKZ Development 15 (Note 7.1.2)	Cayman Islands	-	100.00	Real Estate
MKZ Development 25	Cayman Islands	100.00	100.00	Real Estate
MKZ Development 29	Cayman Islands	100.00	100.00	Real Estate
MKZ Development 32	Cayman Islands	100.00	100.00	Real Estate
MKZ Tabasheer Holding Company –SPC (Note 7.1.3)	Kuwait	100.00	-	Real Estate
MKZ Development 50 (Note 7.1.4)	Cayman Islands	100.00	-	Real Estate
Ayana Real Estate Development Company - SPC (Note 7.1.5)	Kuwait	100.00	-	Real Estate

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7 Subsidiary companies (continued)

7.1 Details of the Group’s consolidated subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows:
 (continued)

7.1.1 During the year, the ownership of Markaz Arabian Fund increased by 0.12%, Markaz Fixed Income Fund increased by 1.40% and GCC Momentum Fund decreased by 8.25% due to changes in the number of investment units owned by the non-controlling interests as a result of subscription and redemption of the funds’ units. These changes in the ownerships resulted in a net loss of KD480 thousand (31 December 2024: net gain of KD688 thousand) which has been recognised in consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Although the Group’s ownership interest in GCC Momentum Fund decreased below 50%, it continues to control the Fund as it retains control in accordance with IFRS 10 due to its ability to direct relevant activities and its exposure to variable returns.

7.1.2 During the year, the Group de-recognised its subsidiary, MKZ Development 15, due to loss of control and reclassified it as investment in associate.

Summarised financial information of the derecognized subsidiary is as follows:

	KD’000
Fair value of residual interest	1,435
Less:	
Total identifiable net assets derecognized*	1,065
Deemed gain on derecognition of subsidiary	370

* The initial fair value of the residual interest recognized as investment in associates is equivalent to the fair value of the identifiable net assets on the date the control is lost. This includes assets, liabilities and NCI amounting to KD14,848 thousand, KD8,441 thousand and KD5,342 thousands, respectively. The cash outflow resulting from this derecognition amounted to KD 1,106 thousand.

7.1.3 During the year, the Group incorporated a new subsidiary “MKZ Tabasheer Holding Company - SPC” registered in Kuwait with 100% ownership.

7.1.4 During the year, the Group incorporated a new subsidiary “MKZ Development 50” registered in Cayman Island with 100% ownership.

7.1.5 During the year, the Group incorporated a new subsidiary “Ayana Real Estate Development Company - SPC” registered in Kuwait. The Group holds 100% of the legal ownership in the subsidiary; however, it has a 70% economic interest pursuant to a contractual arrangement.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7 Subsidiary companies (continued)

7.2 Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

The Group includes three subsidiaries, with material non-controlling interests (NCI) as follows:

Name	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by the NCI		Profit/(loss) allocated to NCI		Accumulated NCI	
	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	%	%	KD '000	KD '000	KD '000	KD '000
Luluat Al Bandariah for Real Estate Development Company (through Al Bandriya Real Estate Company WLL)	50	50.1	82	67	2,126	2,234
PDC 197 (through MKZ Development 15)	-	45	(287)	(53)	-	2,870
GCC Momentum Fund	53.56	45.31	(15)	170	3,012	2,197
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests			16	4	2,802	3,646
			(204)	188	7,940	10,947

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7 Subsidiary companies (continued)

7.2 Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests (continued)

Summarised financial information for the above subsidiaries, before intragroup eliminations, is set out below:

	31 Dec. 2025		31 Dec. 2024		
	Al Bandriya Real Estate KD '000	GCC Momentum Fund KD '000	Al Bandriya Real Estate KD '000	MKZ Development 15 KD '000	GCC Momentum Fund KD '000
Non-current assets	4,217	-	4,360	7,671	-
Current assets	134	5,635	184	1,950	4,993
Total assets	4,351	5,635	4,544	9,621	4,993
Liabilities					
Total liabilities	(104)	(12)	(97)	(3,232)	(145)
Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company	2,121	2,611	2,213	3,519	2,651
Non-controlling interests (including shareholders accounts)	2,126	3,012	2,234	2,870	2,197
Total equity	4,247	5,623	4,447	6,389	4,848

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7 Subsidiary companies (continued)

7.2 Subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests (continued)

Summarised financial information for the above subsidiaries, before intragroup eliminations, is set out below (continued):

	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	Al Bandriya Real Estate KD '000	MKZ Development 15 KD '000	GCC Momentum Fund KD '000	Al Bandriya Real Estate KD '000	MKZ Development 15 KD '000	GCC Momentum Fund KD '000
Revenue	322	(178)	47	287	(9)	427
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the owners of the Parent Company	76	(71)	(13)	65	(72)	205
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to NCI	82	(287)	(15)	67	(53)	170
Profit/(loss) for the year	158	(358)	(28)	132	(125)	375
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income	(10)	-	(5)	5	84	3
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	148	(358)	(33)	137	(41)	378
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to the owners of the Parent Company	72	(71)	(15)	69	12	206
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year attributable to NCI	76	(287)	(18)	68	(53)	172
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	148	(358)	(33)	137	(41)	378
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	341	(6,930)	(1,156)	281	(3,785)	(1,655)
Net cash from investing activities	-	12,231	131	-	4,560	-
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(392)	(6,407)	845	(249)	-	1,836
Net cash (outflow)/inflow	(51)	(1,106)	(180)	32	775	181

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

8 Interest income

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	Year ended 31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
On financial assets at amortised cost:		
- Time deposits	29	57
- Loans to customers	172	177
- Debt instruments	291	303
On financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	103	-
On financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	697	714
	1,292	1,251

9 Management fees and commission income

Management fees and commission income relate to income arising from the Group's management of portfolios, funds, custody and similar trust, fiduciary activities and advisory services.

10 Gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	Year ended 31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,544	1,717
(Loss)/gain on sale and reclassification of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 17)	(286)	3,081
	4,258	4,798

11 General and administrative expenses

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	Year ended 31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Staff costs	7,943	7,061
Depreciation	1,455	1,318
Other general and administrative expenses	3,970	3,519
	13,368	11,898

12 Finance costs

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	Year ended 31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
On financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
- Bonds issued	1,805	1,794
- Bank borrowings	1,277	725
- Lease liabilities	151	134
	3,233	2,653

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

13 Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Parent Company

Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Parent Company is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (excluding treasury shares).

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2025	Year ended 31 Dec. 2024
Profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Parent Company (KD '000)	10,820	4,456
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (excluding treasury shares)	488,729,346	494,648,665
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Parent Company	22 Fils	9 Fils

14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise of the following accounts:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Cash and bank balances	8,390	5,952
Time deposits	693	1,208
	9,083	7,160
Less: Time deposits with contractual maturity exceeding three months	(75)	(68)
Cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of consolidated statement of cash flows	9,008	7,092

The Group's Kuwait Dinar time deposits carry interest rates of 0.50% (31 December 2024: 2.70% to 3.50%) per annum and foreign currency deposits carry interest rates ranging between 2.125% to 7.25% (31 December 2024: 3.75% to 7.25%) per annum.

At 31 December 2025, the total unsecured overdraft facilities available to the Group from local commercial banks which carry interest at 2.00% to 2.25% above Central Bank of Kuwait discount rate was KD3,000 thousand (31 December 2024: KD3,000 thousand). As at 31 December 2025, no amount has been availed from these facilities (31 December 2024: Nil).

15 Accounts receivable and other assets

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Management fees and commission receivables	3,659	2,737
Prepayments and advances	669	583
Interest receivable	1,094	823
Investment vehicles*	39	34
Other receivables	1,620	2,402
	7,081	6,579

*This represents amount invested by the Group in the share capital of certain SPVs.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

15 Accounts receivable and other assets (continued)

The average credit period for management fees and commission receivables is 30-90 days. No interest is charged on outstanding receivables. Receivables are written off (i.e. derecognised) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Management fees and commission receivables comprise of:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Neither past due nor impaired	3,601	2,727
Past due but not impaired	58	10
	3,659	2,737

Aging of past due but not impaired balances:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
90 to 180 days	39	5
Above 180 days	19	5
	58	10

16 Loans to customers

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Commercial loan	2,000	2,000
Personal loans	428	523
	2,428	2,523
General provision for credit losses	(24)	(25)
	2,404	2,498

The interest rate on commercial and personal loans ranged from 1.50% to 7.50% (31 December 2024: 1.50% to 8%) per annum. All loans are denominated in Kuwait Dinar as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

The maturity profile of loans to customers is as follows:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Between one month and six months	4	4
Between six months and one year	2,014	2,026
Over one year	410	493
	2,428	2,523

Provision for credit losses is made in accordance with Central Bank of Kuwait requirements. Loan to customers amounting to KD2,000 thousand is performing and secured against customer portfolio in favor of the Parent Company. The remaining loans of KD428 thousand are performing and are extended to the employees of the Group where their end of service balances exceed the loans balances outstanding.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

17 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Local quoted securities	3,976	2,881
Foreign quoted securities	25,774	23,123
Local managed funds	7,351	6,413
Foreign managed funds	11,095	9,292
Fixed income securities	16,511	17,572
Equity participation	15,247	11,071
	79,954	70,352

The interest rates on fixed income securities range from 0.125% to 7.75% (31 December 2024: 2% to 7%) per annum.

During the year, the Group reclassified its investment in MKZ Development 14 with a carrying value of KD1,426 thousand from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss to investment in associates as the Group concluded that it exercises significant influence over the company (Note 20).

18 Financial assets at at fair value through other comprehensive income

This represents investment in Sukuks issued by a local Islamic bank carrying profit rate of 6.25% per annum (31 December 2024: Nil).

19 Financial assets at amortised cost

These represent foreign debt instruments amounting to KD3,651 thousand (31 December 2024: KD3,723 thousand) carrying interest rate of 7.5% to 8% (31 December 2024: 7.5% to 8%) per annum.

20 Investment in associates

The movement of investment in associates is as follows:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Carrying value at 1 January	59,164	33,679
Additions during the year	1,537	1,212
Reclassification during the year (Note 20.1 & 20.2)	2,861	23,143
Partial capital redemptions during the year (Note 20.3)	(3,175)	(1,189)
Cash dividend received during the year	(305)	(357)
Share of results of associates	8,229	2,602
Share of other comprehensive income	219	(219)
Foreign currency adjustments	(63)	293
Carrying value at 31 December	68,467	59,164

- 20.1 During the year, the Group reclassified its investment in MKZ Development 15, with a carrying amount of KD1,435 thousand from investment in a subsidiary to investment in associate, as the Group lost control but continues to exercises significant influence over the company (Note 7.1.2). This reclassification represents a non-cash transaction and accordingly, has not been disclosed in the consolidated statement of cash flow. On initial recognition as an associate, the fair value of the existing investment equals to the net assets of the associate.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20 Investment in associates (continued)

20.2 During the year, the Group reclassified its investment in MKZ Development 14, with a carrying amount of KD 1,426 thousand, from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss to investment in an associate, as the Group concluded that it exercises significant influence over the company (Note 17). This reclassification represents a non-cash transaction and, accordingly, has not been disclosed in the statement of cash flows. On initial recognition as an associate, the fair value of the retained investment was equal to the net assets of the associate.

20.3 Partial capital redemptions during the year resulted in a loss of KD13 thousand (2024: gain of KD45 thousand).

20.4 The details of the Group's investment in associates are as follows:

Company name	Principal activities	Place of incorporation	Effective ownership interest		Carrying value	
			31Dec. 2025 %	31 Dec. 2024 %	31Dec. 2025 KD '000	31Dec. 2024 KD '000
First Equilease for Equipment and Transportation Company-KSCC	Transportation and Renting Investment Fund	Kuwait	17.24	17.24	1,504	1,454
Markaz Islamic Fund	Fund	Kuwait	43.36	43.00	8,581	6,689
Markaz Investment and Development Fund	Investment Fund	Kuwait	33.75	33.76	18,658	16,025
Markaz Gulf Real Estate Fund	Investment Fund	Kuwait	25.37	26.89	4,406	5,043
MKZ Development 24	Real Estate Investment Fund	Cayman	23.86	23.86	1,550	1,894
NW1 IOS GP Fund LP	Fund	USA	19.48	19.48	3,651	4,578
Markaz Fund for Excellent Yields – Mumtaz	Investment Fund	Kuwait	24.67	24.68	27,140	23,143
MKZ Development Denver	Real Estate	Cayman	26.83	26.83	377	338
MKZ Development 15 (Note 20.1)	Real Estate	Cayman	27.56	-	1,174	-
MKZ Development 14 (Note 20.2)	Real Estate	Cayman	24.62	-	1,426	-
					68,467	59,164

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20 Investment in associates (continued)

20.4 Summarized financial information of material associates is as follows: (continued)

	Markaz Fund for Excellent Yields – Mumtaz		Markaz Investment and Development Fund		Markaz Gulf Real Estate Fund		Markaz Islamic Fund		NW1 IOS GP Fund	
	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
	KD '000	KD '000	KD '000	KD '000	KD '000	KD '000	KD '000	KD '000	KD '000	KD '000
Total assets	110,174	93,929	55,361	47,558	18,647	19,332	19,821	15,583	18,786	23,620
Total liabilities	(141)	(164)	(71)	(91)	(1,282)	(578)	(32)	(26)	(44)	(117)
Net assets	110,033	93,765	55,290	47,467	17,365	18,754	19,789	15,557	18,742	23,503
Group's share in equity	24.67%	24.68%	33.75%	33.76%	25.37%	26.89%	43.36%	43.00%	19.48%	19.48%
Group's carrying amount of the investment	27,140	23,143	18,658	16,025	4,406	5,043	8,581	6,689	3,651	4,578
Revenue	17,465	-	8,456	5,538	1,048	1,052	4,649	1,508	567	1,417
Profit for the year	16,200	-	7,802	4,940	483	482	4,389	1,312	462	1,314
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	-	-	-	-	(49)	155	-	-	-	-

The Group calculated its share of the results of associates using audited financial statements as at 31 December 2025 for Markaz Fund for Excellent Yields – Mumtaz, Markaz Investment and Development Fund and Markaz Islamic Fund. For the remaining associates, the Group calculated its share of results based on unaudited management accounts as at 31 December 2025.

All associates are unquoted.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

21 Investment properties

The movement in investment properties is as follows:

	Freehold lands KD'000	Projects under development KD'000	Lands & buildings KD'000	Total KD'000
31 December 2025				
Cost				
At 1 January	1,818	18,706	15,424	35,948
Additions	23	5,190	492	5,705
Disposals	(680)	-	(9,473)	(10,153)
Transfers	-	(9,473)	9,473	-
Arising on derecognition (Note 7.1.2)	-	(12,231)	-	(12,231)
Impairment charge	(11)	-	-	(11)
Foreign currency adjustment	(10)	567	(134)	423
At 31 December	1,140	2,759	15,782	19,681
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January	-	-	(1,191)	(1,191)
Charge for the year	-	-	(521)	(521)
Foreign currency adjustment	-	-	33	33
At 31 December	-	-	(1,679)	(1,679)
Net book value				
At 31 December	1,140	2,759	14,103	18,002
31 December 2024				
Cost				
At 1 January	1,763	21,277	8,148	31,188
Additions	-	8,048	-	8,048
Disposals	-	-	(2,941)	(2,941)
Derecognition due to deconsolidation	-	(10,159)	10,159	-
Impairment/(charge) reversal	48	(146)	-	(98)
Foreign currency adjustment	7	(314)	58	(249)
At 31 December	1,818	18,706	15,424	35,948
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January	-	-	(1,102)	(1,102)
Charge for the year	-	-	(415)	(415)
Relating to disposals	-	-	319	319
Foreign currency adjustment	-	-	7	7
At 31 December	-	-	(1,191)	(1,191)
Net book value				
At 31 December	1,818	18,706	14,233	34,757

At 31 December 2025, the fair value of the investment properties amounted to KD21,134 thousand (31 December 2024: KD40,487 thousand). Investment properties were revalued by independent evaluators using a number of assumptions, including estimated rental income, capitalization yields, historical transactions, market knowledge, occupancy rates and cost of construction. In estimating the fair value of investment properties, the highest and best use is their current use. There has been no change to the valuation technique during the year.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

21 Investment properties (continued)

During the year, the Group recognised net impairment losses of KD11 thousand (31 December 2024: KD98 thousand) in respect of certain investment properties.

Investment properties with carrying value of KD10,153 thousand (31 December 2024: KD2,622 thousand) were sold during the year for a consideration of KD10,733 thousand (31 December 2024: KD3,055 thousand) realising a net gain of KD580 thousand (31 December 2024: KD433 thousand).

The rental income earned from the investment properties amounted to KD2,715 thousand (31 December 2024: KD1,582 thousand) and related direct operating expenses incurred amounted to KD1,511 thousand (31 December 2024: KD977 thousand).

Investment properties with aggregate carrying value of KD9,891 thousand (31 December 2024: KD18,486 thousand) are secured against bank borrowings (Note 25).

The Group's investment properties are located as below:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
North America	9,891	18,486
Europe	2,759	10,110
GCC	5,352	6,161
	18,002	34,757

22 Right of use of assets

These represent Group's lease hold rights over certain office buildings and properties. Following is the movement in right of use of assets during the year:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	1,903	2,432
Additions (Notes 22.1 & 24)	2,570	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(570)	(533)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(3)	4
	3,900	1,903

- 22.1 During the year, the Parent Company was awarded a tender from the Touristic Enterprise Company (TEC) under an eighteen-year Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) contract that includes developing a property located in Jahra, Kuwait over a two-year period and then operating and managing the developed property for sixteen years. Additions during the year include KD 81 thousand lease payments made before lease commencement date. Under the terms of BOT contract, the Parent Company has provided various letters of guarantee amounting to KD 1,117 thousand in favor of TEC (Note 35).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

23 Accounts payable and other liabilities

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Accrued expenses	3,078	2,528
Post-employment benefits	5,245	4,879
Dividend payable	419	425
Payable to contractors	-	3,169
Other liabilities	2,084	1,714
	10,826	12,715

24 Lease liabilities

The Group has lease liabilities related to certain office buildings and properties. Following is the movement for the lease liabilities during the year:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	1,934	2,412
Additions (Note 22.1)	2,489	-
Finance costs charged for the year	151	134
Paid during the year	(616)	(616)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(3)	4
	3,955	1,934

Future minimum lease payments as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 were as follows:

	Minimum lease payments due		Total
	One year KD '000	Over 1 year KD '000	KD '000
31 December 2025:			
Lease payments	616	6,012	6,628
Finance charges	(69)	(2,604)	(2,673)
Net present values	547	3,408	3,955
31 December 2024:			
Lease payments	616	1,530	2,146
Finance charges	(99)	(113)	(212)
Net present values	517	1,417	1,934

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

25 Borrowings

This represents the following bank borrowings:

	Interest rates	Available facility limit KD '000	Outstanding balance	
			31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Secured*:				
Foreign conventional loans	2.45% over SOFR** 2.75% over USTCMYI (3M)***	- 8,857	- 8,307	4,453 7,882
Unsecured:				
Local Islamic borrowings	KD loans: 1.75% to 2% over CBDR	10,000	4,000	2,250
Local Islamic borrowings	USD loans: 2% over SOFR (6M)	6,108	-	-
Local conventional loans	KD loans: 1.50% to 2% over CBDR	20,000	10,750	4,500
		44,965	23,057	19,085

*These facilities are secured by certain foreign investment properties (Note 21).

**SOFR: Secured Overnight Financing Rate.

***USTCMYI: US Treasury Constant Maturity Yield Index.

Movement of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Opening balance	19,085	9,413
Proceeds from bank borrowings	15,853	11,137
Repayment of bank borrowings	(11,780)	(1,500)
Effect of change in foreign exchange rates	(101)	35
Closing balance	23,057	19,085

26 Bonds issued

On 20 December 2020, the Parent Company issued unsecured debenture bonds in the principal amount of KD35,000 thousand as follows:

- KD17,500 thousand with a fixed rate of 4.75% payable quarterly in arrears matured on 20 December 2025. On 17 December 2025, the Parent Company rolled over KD 8,200 thousand of these bonds into the new bond issue as per bond holders' instructions and on 21 Decemeber 2025, it settled the remaining amount KD 9,300 thousand of these bonds in cash.
- KD17,500 thousand with variable rate of 3% above Central Bank of Kuwait Discount rate, capped at 5.5%, which is payable quarterly in arrears matured on 20 December 2025. On 17 December 2025, the Parent Company rolled over KD 8,200 thousand of these bonds into the new bond issue as per bond holders' instructions and on 21 Decemeber 2025, it settled the remaining amount KD 9,300 thousand of these bonds in cash.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

26 Bonds issued (continued)

On 17 December 2025, the Parent Company issued the first tranche of unsecured debenture bonds in the principal amount of KD35,000 thousand under “KD 50,000 thousand senior unsecured bond program” as follows:

- KD17,500 thousand with a fixed rate of 5.25% payable quarterly in arrears maturing on 17 December 2030.
- KD17,500 thousand with variable rate of 2% above Central Bank of Kuwait Discount rate, capped at 1% plus applicable rate on relevant fixed tranche, which is payable quarterly in arrears maturing on 17 December 2030.

27 Share capital and share premium

a) Share capital

	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000
Authorised: 600,000,000 shares (31 December 2024: 600,000,000 shares) of 100 Kuwaiti Fils each	60,000	60,000
Issued and fully paid 504,841,834 shares (31 December 2024: 504,841,834 shares) of 100 Kuwaiti Fils each	50,484	50,484

b) Share premium

Share premium represents the excess of the issue price of a share over its nominal value and is not available for distribution except in cases stipulated by the Companies Law.

28 Treasury shares

	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Number of shares	17,937,712	14,855,993
Percentage of issued shares	3.55%	2.94%
Market value (KD '000)	2,780	2,184
Cost (KD'000)	2,045	1,606

Reserves of the Parent Company equivalent to the cost of the treasury shares have been earmarked as non-distributable.

29 Reserves

Statutory reserve

The Companies Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association require that 10% of the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Parent Company before KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Directors' remuneration is transferred to the statutory reserve. The shareholders of the Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfer when the reserve totals 50% of the paid-up share capital.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

29 Reserves (continued)

Statutory reserve (continued)

Distribution of statutory reserve is limited to the amount required to enable the payment of a dividend of 5% of paid up share capital to be made in years when retained earnings are not sufficient for the payment of a dividend of that amount.

Voluntary reserve

According to the Parent Company's Articles of Association 10% of the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Parent Company before KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Directors' remuneration is transferred to the voluntary reserve. There are no restrictions on distribution of voluntary reserve.

No transfer to reserves is required in any year in which the Group incurs a loss or has accumulated losses.

30 Other components of equity

	Fair value reserve KD'000	Foreign currency translation reserve KD'000	Total KD'000
Balance at 1 January 2025	(219)	1,107	888
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	103	103
Net change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI	5	-	5
Share of other comprehensive income / (loss) of associates	219	(63)	156
Total other comprehensive income	224	40	264
Balance at 31 December 2025	5	1,147	1,152
Balance at 1 January 2024	-	829	829
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	(15)	(15)
Share of other comprehensive (loss) / income of associates	(219)	293	74
Total other comprehensive (loss) / income	(219)	278	59
Balance at 31 December 2024	(219)	1,107	888

31 Proposed dividends and Annual General Assembly

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company has proposed a cash dividend of 8 Fils per share for the year ended 31 December 2025. The Board of Directors of the Parent Company has further proposed an amount of KD 175 thousand as directors' remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2025. The proposed dividend and directors' remuneration are subject to the approval of shareholders at the Parent Company's Annual General Assembly

The shareholders of the Parent Company at the Annual General Assembly held on 16 March 2025 approved the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024 and the Board of Directors' proposal to distribute cash dividend of 7 Fils per share and an amount of KD105 thousand as directors' remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

32 Related party transactions

Related parties represent associates, joint ventures, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management. Details of transactions between the Group and its related parties are disclosed below.

	Year ended 31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	Year ended 31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Transactions included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:		
Interest income on loans to customers	1	1
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost	291	303
Management fees and commission income	6,000	4,437
General and administrative expenses	(525)	(525)
Finance costs	(110)	(134)
Key management compensation:		
Salaries and other short-term benefits (see (a) below)	1,428	1,160
End of service benefits	94	80
Audit committee fees	15	15
Board of Directors' remuneration (Note 31)	175	105
	1,712	1,360

a) Salaries and other short-term benefits include provision for variable compensation which may slightly vary from the amounts included above between the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements and the date of 2025 Annual General Meeting. The amount of variation is not expected to be material.

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Balances included in the consolidated statement of financial position:		
Loans to customers	24	47
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,651	3,723
Right-of-use assets	1,356	1,881
Accounts receivable and other assets	3,424	2,993
Accounts payable and other liabilities	1,471	1,307
Lease liabilities	1,407	1,911
Commitments:		
Unsold borrowed equity securities	654	174

33 Segmental information

Operating segments are identified based on internal management reporting information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance, and is reconciled to Group's profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

33 Segmental information (continued)

The Group's business segments are summarised into Asset Management, Investment Banking and other operations.

Asset Management segment includes MENA investments, international investments, private equity, real estate, oil and gas, custody and fixed income.

Investment banking segment includes capital markets, advisory and M&A.

Others includes treasury, loan and direct investments.

The revenues and profits generated from, and assets and liabilities allocated to, Group's business segments are as follows:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

33 Segmental information (continued)

	Asset Management		Investment Banking		Others		Total	
	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000
Segment revenue	26,471	19,848	867	829	1,254	(368)	28,592	20,309
Segment results	15,269	9,454	(254)	(54)	(3,722)	(4,411)	11,293	4,989
Provisions for KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Directors' remuneration	(502)	(240)	-	-	(175)	(105)	(677)	(345)
Profit/(loss) for the year	14,767	9,214	(254)	(54)	(3,897)	(4,516)	10,616	4,644
Total assets	185,177	178,205	-	-	9,682	8,810	194,859	187,015
Total liabilities	13,845	18,120	227	185	58,778	50,429	72,850	68,734
Interest income	1,108	1,061	-	-	184	190	1,292	1,251
Finance costs	(655)	(469)	-	-	(2,578)	(2,184)	(3,233)	(2,653)
Depreciation	(588)	(447)	(2)	(3)	(865)	(868)	(1,455)	(1,318)
Impairment of investment properties-(net)	(11)	(98)	-	-	-	-	(11)	(98)
Purchase of equipment	(25)	(33)	(13)	(2)	(457)	(325)	(495)	(360)
Additions to investment properties	(5,705)	(8,048)	-	-	-	-	(5,705)	(8,048)

Segment income above represents revenue generated from external customers. There is no inter-segment revenue during the year and previous year.

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- There are no assets used jointly by any reportable segment.
- There are no liabilities for which any segment is jointly liable.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

34 Fiduciary accounts

The Group manages portfolios and mutual funds on behalf of others, and maintains cash balances and securities in fiduciary accounts, which are not reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position. Assets under management at 31 December 2025 amounted to KD1,520,496 thousand (31 December 2024: KD1,409,466 thousand) which include related party assets under management at 31 December 2025 amounting to KD520,808 thousand (31 December 2024: KD465,009 thousand). The Group earned management fees of KD9,333 thousand (31 December 2024: KD8,726 thousand) from the asset management activities.

35 Commitments and contingent liabilities

	31 Dec. 2025 KD '000	31 Dec. 2024 KD '000
Commitments for purchase of investments	373	818
Commitments for investment properties	-	9,843
Unsold borrowed equity securities	2,610	823
	2,983	11,484

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had contingent liabilities representing a letter of guarantee amounting to KD 1,117 thousand (31 December 2024: KD Nil) issued to Touristic Enterprise Company in respect of its right of use from which no material liability is expected to arise (Note 22).

36 Forward foreign exchange contracts

The contractual amounts of outstanding derivative instruments together with the fair value are as follows:

	31 Dec.2025		31 Dec.2024	
	Contractual amounts KD'000	Assets/ (liabilities) KD'000	Contractual amounts KD'000	Assets/ (liabilities) KD'000
<i>At fair value through profit or loss:</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	10,679	32	10,758	(117)

37 Risk management objectives and policies

The Group's activities expose it to variety of financial risks: market risks (including foreign currency risk, interest and profit rate risk, and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company is ultimately responsible for setting out risk strategies and objectives and policies for their management. The Group's risk management is carried out by the central risk management function and focuses on actively securing the Group's short to medium term cash flows by minimizing the potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. Long term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

The most significant financial risks to which the Group is exposed are described below:

37.1 Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

The Group mainly operates in the GCC, USA, Europe and other Middle Eastern countries and is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from various foreign currency exposures, primarily with respect to US Dollar, Saudi Riyals and Euro. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

37 Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

37.1 Market risk (continued)

a) Foreign currency risk (continued)

To mitigate the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk, non-Kuwaiti Dinar cash flows are monitored and forward exchanged contracts are entered into in accordance with the Group's risk management policies. Generally, the Group's risk management procedures distinguish short-term foreign currency cash flows (due within twelve months) from longer-term cash flows. Where the amounts to be paid and received in specific currency are expected to largely offset one another, no further hedging activity is undertaken. Forward foreign contracts are mainly entered into for significant long-term foreign currency exposures that are not expected to be offset by other currency transactions.

The Group had the following net significant exposures denominated in foreign currencies, translated into Kuwaiti Dinar at the closing rate at year end:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000
US Dollar	60,246	49,905
Saudi Riyal	11,522	12,076
Euro	12,091	16,427
Others	9,304	7,270

Foreign currency sensitivity is determined based on 2% (31 December 2024: 2%) increase or decrease in exchange rate. There has been no change during the year in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

If the Kuwaiti Dinar had strengthened/weakened against the foreign currencies assuming the sensitivity given in the table below, then this would have the following impact on the profit for the year:

	31 Dec. 2025		31 Dec. 2024	
	+ 2% KD'000	- 2% KD'000	+ 2% KD'000	- 2% KD'000
Profit for the year	(1,859)	1,859	(1,702)	1,702

Exposures to foreign exchange rates vary during the year depending on the volume and nature of the transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Group's exposure to foreign currency risk.

b) Interest and profit rate risk

Interest and profit rate risk arise from the possibility that changes in interest and profit rates will affect future profitability or the fair values of financial instruments. The Group is exposed to interest and profit rate risk principally on its deposits, loans to customers, investments, bonds and bank borrowings which carry interest and profit at commercial rates. The Board of Directors has established levels of interest and profit rate risk by setting limits on the interest and profit rate gaps for stipulated periods.

Interest and profit rate sensitivity is determined based on 1% (31 December 2024: 1%) increase or decrease in interest and profit rate. There has been no change during the year in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

37 Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

37.1 Market risk (continued)

b) Interest and profit rate risk (continued)

If interest and profit rate had increased/decreased assuming the sensitivity given in the table below, then this would have the following impact on the profit for the year:

	31 Dec. 2025		31 Dec. 2024	
	+ 1% KD'000	- 1% KD'000	+ 1% KD'000	-1% KD'000
Profit for the year	(335)	335	(305)	305

Provisions are monitored on a daily basis and hedging strategies used to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.

c) Equity price risk

This is a risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether these changes are caused by factors specific to individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Group is exposed to equity price risk with respect to its listed equity investments which are primarily located in Kuwait, USA, and GCC. Equity investments are classified as “financial assets at fair value through profit or loss”.

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits determined by the Group. There have been no changes during the year in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

The equity price risk sensitivity is determined on the exposure to equity price risks at the reporting date. If equity prices had been 2% higher/lower, the effect on the profit for the year would have been as follows:

	Profit for the year	
	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000
Financials assets at fair value through profit or loss	±704	±593

The Group’s sensitivity to equity price risk in regards to its unquoted investments cannot be reliably determined due to numerous uncertainties and non-availability of reliable information to determine future price of such investments.

37.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group’s credit policy and exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The Group seeks to avoid undue concentrations of risks with individuals or groups of customers in specific locations or business through diversification of its activities. It also obtains security when appropriate.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

37 Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

37.2 Credit risk (continued)

The Group's exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts of financial assets recognised at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, as summarized below:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000
Bank balances	8,382	5,947
Time deposits	693	1,208
Accounts receivable and other assets (excluding prepayment and advance payments)	6,412	5,996
Loans to customers	2,404	2,498
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	1,306	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,651	3,723
Fixed income securities	16,511	17,572
	39,359	36,944

Except for certain receivables and loans to customers referred to in Notes 15 and 16, none of the above financial assets are past due or impaired. The Group continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by group, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Where available at reasonable cost, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers and other counterparties are obtained and used. The Group's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties. The Group's management considers that all the above financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality.

In respect of receivables, the Group is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty. Further details in relation to credit risk of receivables and loans to customers are disclosed in Notes 15 and 16, respectively. It is the Group's policy to measure such instruments on a 12-month ECL basis. The credit risk for bank balances and time deposits is considered negligible since the counterparties are reputable financial institutions with high credit quality and no history of default. Based on management assessment, the expected credit loss impact arising from such financial assets are insignificant to the Group as the risk of default has not increased significantly.

Information on other significant geographical concentrations of credit risk is set out in note 37.3.

37.3 Concentration of assets

The Group operates in different geographical areas. The distribution of financial assets which is exposed to credit risk by geographic region is as follows:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000
Kuwait	11,476	10,462
North America	9,989	7,933
GCC	1,517	1,474
Europe	16,247	16,958
Others	130	117
	39,359	36,944

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

37 Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

37.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Upto 1 month KD'000	1-3 months KD'000	3-12 months KD'000	Above 1 year KD'000	Total KD'000	Weighted average effective interest/profit rate %
31 December 2025						
Financial liabilities						
Accounts payable and other liabilities	2,301	3,125	155	-	5,581	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		12	-	-	12	-
Lease liabilities	3	151	463	6,012	6,629	6.00% to 7.75%
Borrowings	10,844	4,161	426	8,730	24,161	4.38% to 7.64%
Bonds issued	-	470	1,411	42,525	44,406	5.25% to 6.25%
	13,148	7,919	2,455	57,267	80,789	
31 December 2024						
Financial liabilities						
Accounts payable and other liabilities	2,425	2,066	3,345	-	7,836	-
Lease liabilities	3	151	462	1,530	2,146	6.00% to 6.50%
Borrowings	6,848	229	624	13,339	21,040	4.13% to 7.64%
Bonds issued	-	448	36,345	-	36,793	4.75% to 5.50%
	9,276	2,894	40,776	14,869	67,815	

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

37 Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

37.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity profile of assets and liabilities at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	Within 1 year KD'000	Over 1 year KD'000	Total KD'000
31 December 2025			
Assets			
Cash and bank balances	8,390	-	8,390
Time deposits	686	7	693
Accounts receivable and other assets	6,428	653	7,081
Loans to customers	1,998	406	2,404
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	79,954	-	79,954
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	1,306	1,306
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,477	2,174	3,651
Investment in associates	-	68,467	68,467
Investment properties	-	18,002	18,002
Right of use assets	-	3,900	3,900
Equipment	-	1,011	1,011
	98,933	95,926	194,859
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	5,581	5,245	10,826
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	12	-	12
Lease liabilities	547	3,408	3,955
Borrowings	14,750	8,307	23,057
Bonds issued	-	35,000	35,000
	20,890	51,960	72,850
31 December 2024			
Assets			
Cash and bank balances	5,952	-	5,952
Time deposits	1,144	64	1,208
Accounts receivable and other assets	6,333	246	6,579
Loans to customers	2,006	492	2,498
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	70,352	-	70,352
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,723	-	3,723
Investment in associates	-	59,164	59,164
Investment properties	-	34,757	34,757
Right of use assets	-	1,903	1,903
Equipment	-	879	879
	89,510	97,505	187,015
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and other liabilities	8,953	3,762	12,715
Lease liabilities	517	1,417	1,934
Borrowings	6,750	12,335	19,085
Bonds issued	35,000	-	35,000
	51,220	17,514	68,734

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

37 Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

37.5 Structured entities (Special Purpose Vehicles)

The Group has established certain Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for the Group's asset management activities. These SPVs are used to raise funds from the Group's clients on the basis of product offering documents with eventual objectives of investments in specified asset classes as defined in the offering documents of the SPVs. These SPVs are managed on a fiduciary basis by the Group's asset management teams and as the Group does not control these SPVs as at the reporting date in accordance with the definition of control in IFRS 10, these SPVs are not consolidated into the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The Group's investments in SPVs are subject to the terms and conditions of the respective SPVs' offering documentation and, are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of SPVs' underlying assets.

The exposure to investments in SPVs at fair value, by strategy employed, is disclosed in the following table.

These investments are included in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Funding Strategy	Type of activities	Number of SPVs	Fair value of Group's investment in SPVs KD '000	% of net asset attributable to Group
Equity	Investment in real estate	16 (31 December 2024: 14)	KD5,561 (31 December 2024: KD6,033)	9.41% (31 December 2024: 9.24%)

38 Fair value measurement and summary of financial assets & liabilities by category

38.1 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000
Financial assets:		
At amortised cost:		
- Cash and bank balances	8,390	5,952
- Time deposits	693	1,208
- Accounts receivable and other assets (excluding prepayment and advance payments)	6,412	5,996
- Loans to customers	2,404	2,498
- Financial assets at amortised cost	3,651	3,723
At fair value:		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	79,954	70,352
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	1,306	-
Forward foreign currency contracts		
- At fair value (included under accounts receivable and other assets)	32	-
Total financial assets	102,842	89,729

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

38 Fair value measurement and summary of financial assets & liabilities by category (continued)

38.1 Categories of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000
Financial liabilities:		
<i>At amortised cost:</i>		
- Accounts payable and other liabilities	5,581	7,836
- Lease liabilities	3,955	1,934
- Borrowings	23,057	19,085
- Bonds issued	35,000	35,000
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	12	-
<i>Forward foreign currency contracts</i>		
- At fair value (included under accounts payable and other liabilities)	-	117
Total financial liabilities	67,605	63,972

Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are stated at amortised cost, approximate their fair values.

38.2 Fair value hierarchy

Fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

38 Fair value measurement and summary of financial assets & liabilities by category (continued)

38.2 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the consolidated statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

	KD'000			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
31 December 2025				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Quoted securities	29,750	-	-	29,750
Managed funds	5,438	13,008	-	18,446
Fixed income securities	15,111	-	1,400	16,511
Equity participations	-	-	15,247	15,247
	50,299	13,008	16,647	79,954
Financial assets at fair value through OCI				
Fixed income securities	1,306	-	-	1,306
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(12)	-	-	(12)
Derivatives				
Forward foreign currency contracts held for trading	-	32	-	32
	51,593	13,040	16,647	81,280
31 December 2024				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Quoted securities	26,004	-	-	26,004
Managed funds	3,641	12,064	-	15,705
Fixed income securities	16,072	-	1,500	17,572
Equity participations	-	-	11,071	11,071
	45,717	12,064	12,571	70,352
Derivatives				
Forward foreign currency contracts held for trading	-	(117)	-	(117)
	45,717	11,947	12,571	70,235

There have been no significant transfers between levels during the reporting date.

Measurement at fair value

The methods and valuation techniques used for the purpose of measuring fair value are unchanged compared to the previous reporting date.

a) Quoted securities

All the listed securities are publicly traded in stock exchanges. Fair values have been determined by reference to their quoted bid prices at the reporting date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

38 Fair value measurement and summary of financial assets & liabilities by category (continued)

38.2 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Measurement at fair value (continued)

b) Unquoted securities

The consolidated financial statements include holdings in unlisted securities which are measured at fair value. Fair value is estimated using other valuation techniques which include some assumptions that are not supportable by observable market prices or rates.

c) Investments in managed funds

Investment funds managed by others mainly comprise of unquoted units and the fair value of these units has been determined based on net assets values reported by the fund managers as of the reporting date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

38 Fair value measurement and summary of financial assets & liabilities by category (continued)

38.2 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined (in particular, the valuation techniques(s) and inputs used).

Financial assets	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input (s)	Significant unobservable input (s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000				
Financial assets at FVTPL:						
Quoted securities	29,750	26,004	1	Quoted bid prices	N/A	N/A
Managed funds	5,438	3,641	1	Quoted bid prices	N/A	N/A
Managed funds	13,008	12,064	2	NAV Basis	Net Assets Value	Net Assets Value
Fixed income securities	15,111	16,072	1	Quoted bid prices	N/A	N/A
Fixed income securities	1,400	1,500	3	Discounted cash flows	Cash flow estimate and discount rate	Higher estimated cash flows and lower discount rate, results in higher fair value
Equity participations	15,247	11,071	3	Adjusted NAV Basis	Discount for lack of marketability	Lower discount rate, results in higher fair value
Financial assets at fair value through OCI						
Fixed income securities	1,306	-	1	Quoted bid prices	N/A	N/A
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(12)	-	1	Quoted bid prices	N/A	N/A
Derivatives:						
Forward foreign currency contracts held for trading	32	(117)	2	Foreign exchange rate/ DCF method	N/A	N/A

The impact on consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income would be immaterial if the relevant risk variables used to fair value the level 3 investments were changed by 5%.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

38 Fair value measurement and summary of financial assets & liabilities by category (continued)

38.2 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Level 3 fair value measurements

The Group's financial assets and liabilities classified in level 3 uses valuation techniques based on significant inputs that are not based on observable market data. The financial instruments within this level can be reconciled from beginning to ending balances as follows:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000
Opening balance	12,571	12,310
Net purchase/(redemption)	6,039	1,521
Reclassification (Note 20.2)	(1,426)	-
Net change in fair value	(537)	(1,260)
Closing balance	16,647	12,571

39 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, human error, system failure or from external events. The Group has a set of policies and procedures, which are approved by the Board of Directors and are applied to identify, assess and supervise operational risk. The management ensures compliance with policies and procedures and monitors operational risk as part of the overall risk management.

40 Capital management objectives

The Group's capital management objectives are to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide adequate return to its shareholders through the optimization of the capital structure.

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

The Group's risk management reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

The capital structure of the Group consists of the following:

	31 Dec. 2025 KD'000	31 Dec. 2024 KD'000
Borrowings, bonds issued and lease liabilities	62,012	56,019
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(9,008)	(7,092)
Net debt	53,004	48,927
Total equity	122,009	118,281

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

40 Capital management objectives (continued)

This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by the total equity as follows:

	31 Dec. 2025 %	31 Dec. 2024 %
Net debt to equity ratio	43.4	41.4