شركة اسمنت الكويت
KUWAIT CEMENT COMPANY

Kuwait Cement Company

Kuwait Public Shareholding Company
and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

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For the financial year ended 31 December 2025

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Shareholders of
Kuwait Cement Company - K.P.S.C.
State of Kuwait

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Kuwait Cement Company - K.S.C. (Public) "Parent Company" and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group") which includes the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statements of income, income and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include 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 financial year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Accounting Standards as issued by ISAB.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements included in our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the State of Kuwait, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidences we have obtained are 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 the 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 professional opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Below is the details of material audit matters that we have determined and how we addressed each of these audit matters in our audit.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at KD 130,257,489 as at 31 December 2025, which represents a significant part of the total assets of the Group.

The impairment test carried by the management of the Group is significant to our audit because the assessment of the recoverable amount requires the management to make significant judgements and estimates. Management used the value in use method to assess the recoverable amount. The determination of the value in use requires that significant estimates and assumptions be made concerning future cash flows, growth rates, future business prospects and associated discount rates. Accordingly, we consider this as a key audit matter.

The adopted audit procedures include obtaining the impairment study and reviewing the appropriateness of valuation model and reasonableness of the adopted key assumptions that have been made. In addition, assessing the adequacy of disclosures as stated in Note 5 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the Group's annual report for the financial year ended 31 December 2025, other than the consolidated financial statements and the auditors' report thereon. We have not obtained the Group's annual report which also includes the report of Board of Directors, prior to the date of auditor's report. We expect to obtain these reports after the date of auditor's report. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to peruse the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is not materially identical 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, we conclude that the other information includes a material misstatement; we will be required to disclose that fact in our report. We have nothing to disclose in this regard. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not include the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Responsibilities of management and Those Charged with Governance for the consolidated financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Accounting Standards as issued by ISAB, 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, the management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and adopting the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than those resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Group's management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting 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 auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

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

- Evaluate the overall framework, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the related transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of companies or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide Those Charged with Governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Among the matters communicated with Those Charged with Governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year and are therefore considered as a material audit matter. We disclosed these matters in our auditor's report unless local laws or regulations preclude public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 information given in the Parent Company's Board of Directors' report relating to these consolidated financial statements are in accordance therewith. We further report that we obtained the information that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate 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, nothing has come to our attention indicating any violations of the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, and its Executive Regulations, as amended, or of the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of association, as amended, have occurred during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 that might have a material effect on the Group's business or its consolidated financial position.

We further report that, during the course of our audit, nothing has come to our attention indicating any material violations of the provisions of Law No. 7 of 2010 concerning the Establishment of Capital Markets Authority and the Organization of Securities Activity and its Executive Regulations, as amended, during the year ended 31 December 2025, which might have materially affected the Group's business or its consolidated financial position.

Faisal Saqer Al Saqer
License No. 172 – "A"
BDO Al Nisf & Partners

Kuwait: 3 March 2026

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Kuwait Cement Company - K.S.C. (Public)
and its Subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

شركة اسمنت الكويت
KUWAIT CEMENT COMPANY

Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

(All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinars)

	Note	2025	2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	130,257,489	125,492,079
Intangible assets		10	10
Investment properties	6	770,641	770,641
Investment in associates	7	19,202,739	18,206,065
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	138,155,562	112,506,573
Right-of-use assets	9	6,986,421	1,994,902
Total non-current assets		295,372,862	258,970,270
Currents assets			
Inventory	10	19,286,894	19,857,849
Accounts receivable and other debit balances	11	16,373,404	17,050,148
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		6,069,442	593,892
Cash and cash equivalents	12	6,704,724	8,259,336
Total current assets		48,434,464	45,761,225
Total assets		343,807,326	304,731,495
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Capital	13	73,330,387	73,330,387
Share premium		26,675,810	26,675,810
Treasury shares	14	(13,546,935)	(13,546,935)
Profits on sale of treasury shares		441,409	441,409
Statutory reserve	15	48,270,703	48,270,703
Voluntary reserve	16	42,048,346	42,048,346
General reserve		18,930,128	18,930,128
Investments revaluation reserve		35,291,814	8,483,375
Group's share in associates' reserves		219,858	(25,883)
Foreign currency translation reserve		107,854	107,854
Retained earnings		10,243,732	6,781,207
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company		242,013,106	211,496,401
Non-controlling interests		221,077	192,487
Total equity		242,234,183	211,688,888
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans, bank facilities and Murabaha	17	53,995,360	48,354,648
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity		4,367,758	4,244,403
Lease liabilities	9	5,649,660	942,279
Total non-current liabilities		64,012,778	53,541,330
Current liabilities			
Loans, bank facilities and Murabaha	17	14,307,200	14,467,000
Accounts payable and other credit balances	18	22,712,235	24,511,655
Lease liabilities	9	540,930	522,622
Total current liabilities		37,560,365	39,501,277
Total liabilities		101,573,143	93,042,607
Total equity and liabilities		343,807,326	304,731,495

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Dr. Abdulaziz Rashed Al-Rashed
Chairman

Mishaal Abdulmohsen Al-Rashed
Vice Chairman and CEO

Kuwait Cement Company - K.S.C. (Public)
and its Subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

شركة اسمنت الكويت
KUWAIT CEMENT COMPANY

Consolidated statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2025

(All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinars)

	Note	2025	2024
Sales		77,305,226	68,412,594
Cost of sales	19	(69,757,167)	(61,550,378)
Gross profit		7,548,059	6,862,216
Selling, general and administrative expenses		(3,751,620)	(3,569,534)
Net income from other activities	20	532,502	305,512
Operating profit		4,328,941	3,598,194
Provision for expected credit losses no longer required / (charged)	11	125,799	(180,252)
Finance charges		(3,326,178)	(3,421,122)
Interest income		68,723	56,861
Net investment income	21	5,005,548	2,545,621
Group's share in associates' business results	7	1,112,603	674,773
Net profit for the year before deductions		7,315,436	3,274,075
Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences	24	(56,578)	(23,383)
National Labour Support Tax		(91,559)	(36,259)
Zakat		(14,176)	(5,420)
Net profit for the year		7,153,123	3,209,013
Attributable to:			
The Parent Company's Shareholders		7,147,924	3,205,910
Non-controlling interests		5,199	3,103
Net profit for the year		7,153,123	3,209,013
Basic and diluted earnings per share (fils)	22	10.03	4.50

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Kuwait Cement Company - K.S.C. (Public)
and its Subsidiaries
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شركة اسمنت الكويت
KUWAIT CEMENT COMPANY

Consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025

(All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinars)

	Note	2025	2024
Net profit for the year		7,153,123	3,209,013
Other comprehensive income items:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the consolidated statement of income:			
Group's share of associates' reserves	7	245,741	92,127
Items that may not be subsequently reclassified to the consolidated statement of income:			
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		27,403,078	17,427,455
Total other comprehensive income for the year		27,648,819	17,519,582
Total comprehensive income for the year		34,801,942	20,728,595
Attributable to:			
The Parent Company's Shareholders		34,774,439	20,710,405
Non-controlling interests		27,503	18,190
Total comprehensive income for the year		34,801,942	20,728,595

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Kuwait Cement Company - K.S.C. (Public)
and its Subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

(All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinars)

	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company													
	Capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Profits on sale of treasury shares	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Reserve General	Investments revaluation reserve	Group's share in associates' reserves	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January 2024	73,330,387	26,675,810	(13,546,935)	441,409	48,270,703	42,048,346	18,930,128	(8,871,062)	(118,010)	107,854	3,497,258	190,765,888	170,155	190,936,043
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,205,910	3,205,910	3,103	3,209,013
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,412,368	92,127	-	-	17,504,495	15,087	17,519,582
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,412,368	92,127	-	3,205,910	20,710,405	18,190	20,728,595
Transferred from investments revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(57,931)	-	-	57,931	-	4,131	4,131
The Group's share from the transferred to retained earnings in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,108	20,108	-	20,108
Change in Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Balance as at 31 December 2024	73,330,387	26,675,810	(13,546,935)	441,409	48,270,703	42,048,346	18,930,128	8,483,375	(25,883)	107,854	6,781,207	211,496,401	192,487	211,688,888
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,147,924	7,147,924	5,199	7,153,123
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,380,774	245,741	-	-	27,626,515	22,304	27,648,819
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,380,774	245,741	-	7,147,924	34,774,439	27,503	34,801,942
Transferred from investments revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(572,335)	-	-	572,335	-	1,087	1,087
The Group's share from the transferred to retained earnings in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,108	20,108	-	20,108
Cash dividends (Note 25)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,277,842)	(4,277,842)	-	(4,277,842)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	73,330,387	26,675,810	(13,546,935)	441,409	48,270,703	42,048,346	18,930,128	35,291,814	219,858	107,854	10,243,732	242,013,106	221,077	242,234,183

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Kuwait Cement Company - K.S.C. (Public)
and its Subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

شركة اسمنت الكويت
KUWAIT CEMENT COMPANY

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

(All amounts are in Kuwaiti Dinars)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net profit for the year before deductions	7,315,436	3,274,075
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,905,511	3,628,519
Provision for expected credit losses (no longer required) / charged	(125,799)	180,252
Gains on sale of property, plant and equipment	(88,529)	(964)
Finance charges	3,326,178	3,421,122
Interest income	(68,723)	(56,861)
Net investment income	(5,182,608)	(2,682,378)
Group's share in associates' business results	(1,112,603)	(674,773)
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity	123,355	415,981
Net operating profit before working capital changes	7,092,218	7,504,973
Inventory	630,355	(2,355,350)
Accounts receivable and other debit balances	802,543	(1,575,950)
Accounts payable and other credit balances	(1,980,452)	2,305,821
Net cash generated from operating activities	6,544,664	5,879,494
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Paid for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(7,304,211)	(2,438,673)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	220,544	23,412
Paid for purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(3,535,029)	(1,118,358)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,290,205	4,046,584
Paid for purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(12,472,531)	(1,854,440)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,836,782	1,254,722
Dividend income received	4,724,585	3,069,982
Term deposits	-	2,000,000
Interest income received	68,723	56,861
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	(5,170,932)	5,040,090
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Withdrawn from loans, bank facilities and Murabaha	16,861,248	6,000,000
Paid for loans, bank facilities and murabaha	(11,380,336)	(15,430,085)
Finance charges paid	(3,311,314)	(3,408,314)
Lease liabilities paid	(838,819)	(825,476)
Dividends paid	(4,259,123)	(11,885)
Net change in non-controlling interests	-	11
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,928,344)	(13,675,749)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,554,612)	(2,756,165)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8,259,336	11,015,501
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Note 12)	6,704,724	8,259,336

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

1. Incorporation and activity

Kuwait Cement Company - Kuwait Public Shareholding Company - "the Parent Company" incorporated as per the Amiri Decree issued on 5 November 1968. The Parent Company's shares were listed on Kuwait Stock Exchange on 29 September 1984. Pursuant to the Extraordinary General Assembly held on 22 October 2023, some articles of the Articles of Association were amended, the latest of which was noted in the Commercial Register under No. 1532 dated 26 November 2023.

The Parent Company's objectives are as follows:

1- Production of cement of all kinds.
2- Production of refractory bricks, blocks and tiles (including refractory cement).
3- Production of bulk, hollow cement blocks and bricks.
4- Production of cement block.
5- Production of kinds of concrete or cement.
6- Production of asbestos cement or cellulosic fiber cement.
7- Production of building materials produced from plant materials and agglomerated with cement.
8- Aggregate crusher.
9- Chemical stores.
10- Extract sand and refilling (quarries).
11- Transportation of solid and liquid waste.
12- Collection of non-hazardous waste.
13- Collection of hazardous waste.
14- Treating and disposing of non-hazardous waste.
15- Treating and disposing of hazardous waste.
16- Recycling used tires.
17- Import of aggregate.
18- Wholesale of cement, gypsum and the like.
19- Wholesale of sand and aggregate.
20- Retail sale of building materials and scrap.
21- Storage in warehouses.
22- Investing the financial surplus in portfolios managed by specialized companies and entities.
23- Sale and purchase of shares and bonds for the interest of the Company.
24- Owning the real estate and movables necessary to carry out its work within the limits permitted by law.
25- Managing its subsidiaries or participating in the management of other companies in which it contributes and providing the necessary support to them.
26- Production of agglomerated cement (clinker).
27- Importing chemicals.

The Company may have interests or participate in any suitable way with entities and companies conducting similar activities or which may assist it in achieving its objectives in Kuwait or abroad. It may as well acquire such entities or affiliate them, and participate in incorporation of real estate companies. The Company may practice the above activities inside the State of Kuwait and abroad either in its own name or by proxy. The Company may practice similar, supplementary, necessary or related business to the mentioned objectives.

The Parent Company's headquarters is located at Sharq, Al Sawaber area, Shuhada Street, Cement House, P.O. Box 20581, Safat 13066, State of Kuwait.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorized for issue by the Parent Company's Board of Directors on 3 March 2026. and it is subject to the approval of the shareholders' general assembly.The Annual General Assembly of the Parent Company's Shareholders has the power to amend these consolidated financial statements after their issuance.

2. Application of new and revised international financial reporting standards ("IFRSs")

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

The accounting policies used in preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous year except for the changes resulting from the application of certain new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards beginning on or after 1 January 2025 (unless otherwise stated) as follows:

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

The amendments had no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

b) New standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective

The International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") has issued a number of standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are effective in future accounting periods and which the Group has decided not to apply early.

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

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

The Group is currently working to identify all the effects that the amendments may have on the consolidated financial statements and the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures
In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to:

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

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026.

2. Application of new and revised international financial reporting standards ("IFRSs") (Continued)

b) New standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective (Continued)

Amendments to IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures (continued)

The Group is currently working to identify all the effects that the amendments may have on the consolidated financial statements and the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to choose to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while continuing to apply the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, the Company must, at the end of the reporting period, be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, not be subject to public accountability, and be a parent company (ultimate or direct) that prepares consolidated financial statements that are available for public use and comply with IFRS. IFRS 19 will be effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with early application permitted.

The Group does not expect to be eligible to apply IFRS 19.

3. Material accounting policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Companies' Law No. 1 of 2016 and its Executive Regulations, as amended.

3.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on basis of historical cost except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which are carried at fair value. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars ("KD"), which is the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency once the consolidated financial statements are prepared.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain estimates, assumptions and judgments in applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas where material judgments and estimates have been made in preparing the consolidated financial statements and their effect are disclosed in Note 4.

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

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.3 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and its following subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group").

Name of the Company	Activity Principal	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of ownership (%) 2025	2024
Shuwaikh Cement Company - K.S.C.C	Industrial	State of Kuwait	99.250	99.250
Amwaj Real Estate Company - K.S.C.C	Real Estate	State of Kuwait	96.000	96.000
Kuwait Cement Ready-mix Company - K.S.C.C	Industrial	State of Kuwait	99.844	99.844

The Group consolidated its subsidiaries based on the audited financial statements as at 31 December 2025.

The subsidiaries' total assets amounted to KD 24,527,692 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: KD 30,487,968) and their net losses amounted to KD 800,163 for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: net losses amounted to KD 179,853).

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Parent Company and subsidiaries controlled by the Parent Company. Control is achieved when the Parent Company has: (a) power over an investee, (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the returns.

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

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Parent Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent Company losses control over subsidiary. Specifically, revenues and expenses of subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of income or the consolidated other comprehensive income from the date the Company gains control over the subsidiary until the date when Company ceases to control.

Profit or loss and each item of income and other comprehensive income items are distributed to the shareholders of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the shareholders of the Company or to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. All intra-Group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect changes in their interest in subsidiaries. The difference between the amount by which non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and is available to the Company's shareholders.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.3 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Subsidiaries (Continued)

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is stated in the consolidated statement of income and is calculated as the difference between:

a) The aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and
b) The carrying value of assets before disposal (including goodwill), the liabilities of the subsidiary as well as non-controlling interests.

All amounts previously recognised in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities of the subsidiary. The fair value of any investment retained in the "former" subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS 9, or the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses combination are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in the consolidated statement of income as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in a business combination are initially recognised at fair value, except deferred tax assets and liabilities, equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements and assets that are classified as held for sale in which cases they are accounted for in accordance with the related IFRS.

Goodwill is measured by the excess of the consideration transferred, the share of non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of any previously acquired interest over the net value of the assets acquired and identifiable liabilities incurred as at the acquisition date. If the net value of assets acquired and liabilities incurred exceeds the consideration transferred, the share of non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of any previously acquired interest, such excess is recognized directly in the consolidated statement of income as profit.

The non-controlling interest in acquired subsidiary is measured by the proportion of the non-controlling interest in the identifiable net assets of the acquiree or at the fair value of that interest. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the consolidated statement of income. Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income relating to previous interests prior to the acquisition date are transferred to the consolidated statement of income as if the interest had been disposed of in its entirety.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of subsidiaries is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition less impairment losses, if any.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.3 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Goodwill (Continued)

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired.

If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in the consolidated statement of income. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

3.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses if any. Cost includes the purchase price and directly associated costs of bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Maintenance and repairs, replacements and improvements of minor importance are expensed as incurred. In situations, where it is clearly demonstrated that the expenditure has resulted in an increase in the future economic benefits expected to be obtained from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment beyond its originally assessed standard of performance.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line basis over its expected useful life, except for furnace equipment (listed under machinery and equipment), for which depreciation is calculated using the production units method as follows:

	Useful life
Buildings	5 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment (except for furnace equipment)	7 - 50 years
Motor vehicles, computers & furniture	1-7 years

The asset's residual values, useful life and depreciation method is reviewed periodically to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from items of property, plant and equipment. Should the estimated useful lives of a property, plant and equipment be changed, such lives are changed at beginning of the financial year of change without retroactivity.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is reviewed at each consolidated statement of financial position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment in this carrying value. If any such indication exists, an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, being the difference between carrying value and the asset's recoverable amount. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.4 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

The recoverable amount of asset is the greater of their fair value less costs to sell or the value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash flows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Profits or losses on disposals are determined by the difference between net sale proceeds and net carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Work in progress is included in property, plant and equipment in the consolidated statement of financial position until they are completed and ready for their intended use, at that time, they are reclassified under similar assets and the depreciation commences.

3.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with definite life, which are separately acquired, are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses if any. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives.

The useful live and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each financial year. Changes in estimations are accounted for as at the beginning of the financial year in which the change occurred.

Intangible assets with infinite life, which are separately acquired, are carried at cost less impairment losses if any.

Intangible assets are removed on disposal or when it is proved that there will not be any future benefit resulting from use of these assets. The profit or loss resulting from disposal are measured by the difference between the net proceeds and carrying value of the disposed asset and are then recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

3.6 Investment properties

Property that is held for long-term rental terms or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Group, is classified as investment properties. Investment property also includes property that is being constructed or developed for future use as investment property.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Transaction costs include professional fees for legal services and initial leasing commissions to bring the property to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating. The carrying amount also includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

Investment properties are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Land is not depreciated. Building is depreciated using the straight line basis over its estimated useful lives of 10-20 years.

Investment property is derecognised when it has been disposed of or permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Gains or losses on the disposal of investment property are determined as the difference between the carrying amount and the net disposal proceeds. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of investment property are recognised in the consolidated statement of income in the year of retirement or disposal.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.6 Investment properties (Continued)

Transfers are made to investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by the end of owner occupation or commencement of an operating lease. Transfers are made from investment property when, and only when, there is a change in the use, evidenced by commencement of owner occupation or commencement of development with a view to sale.

3.7 Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. The Group's investment in its associates is accounted for using the equity method.

The Group calculated its investments share in the associates based on financial statements as at 30 September 2025, with making the amendments related to any material transactions made during the period from 1 October to 31 December 2025 (if any).

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date.

Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share of the business results of the associate.

Any change in statement of other comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Group's other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate. The aggregate of the Group's share of results of an associate is shown on the consolidated statement of income outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associates. At the date of each consolidated financial statements, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Impairment of an associate in the consolidated statement of income.

When the Group loses significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in consolidated statement of income.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.8 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

The tangible and intangible assets are reviewed annually to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment in value. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The net recoverable amount is determined at the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of income for the year in which they arise. When an impairment is written back, the impairment is reversed to the extent of net carrying amount of the asset if no impairment was recognised. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

3.9 Financial instruments

A financial asset or liability is recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of such instrument.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized using trade date accounting. Changes in fair value between the trade date and settlement date are recognized in the consolidated statement of income or in the consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income in accordance with the policy applicable to the related instrument. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by laws or conventions in the market place.

A financial asset (in whole or in part) is de-recognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset has expired or the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership and has not retained control. If the Group has retained control, it continues to recognize the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. A financial liability is derecognized when the Group's obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same creditor on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability.

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are added to the cost of all financial instruments except for financial assets classified at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs for financial assets carried as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

Financial assets

The Group determines classification and measurement category of financial assets based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instrument's contractual cash flow characteristics except for equity instruments and derivatives.

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. 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 observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Group's key management personnel;
- 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;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.9 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Business model assessment (Continued)
The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also material aspects of the Group's assessment. 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.

Contractual cash flow assessment
Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial instrument, the Group assesses whether the financial instrument's cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (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 (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of 'interest' within a basic lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and interest margin. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

Financial assets are classified into following categories under IFRS 9:
- Amortized cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Fair value through profit or loss.

Amortized cost

The Group classifies its financial assets at amortized cost if the following conditions are met, and are not designated at fair value through profit or loss:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Equity instruments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income
Upon initial recognition, the Group may elect to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as at fair value through other comprehensive income if 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.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.9 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Fair value through other comprehensive income (Continued)

Equity instruments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (Continued)
Equity instruments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income are subsequently measured at their fair value. Changes in fair value including foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. Dividends are recognized in consolidated statement of income when the right of the payment 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 carried at fair value through other comprehensive income

Not subject to impairment testing. Upon disposal, cumulative gains or losses are reclassified from other comprehensive income to retained earnings in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets whose business model is to acquire or sell, or whose contractual terms do not give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), are classified at fair value through profit or loss.

In addition to the above, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably classify financial assets that do not meet the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income as carried at fair value through profit or loss. If doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of income. Interest income and dividends are recognised in the consolidated statement of income according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

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.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applied the simplified approach and measure the loss allowance for receivables balances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The expected credit losses on receivables balances are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

The Group writes off receivables balances when there is information indicating that the debtor is in financial difficulties and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

The Group applies the general approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, for financial instruments in cash and bank balances. The Group uses external rating agency credit grades for assessing credit risk on these financial assets and these published grades are continuously monitored and updated.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.9 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity
Debt and equity instruments issued by an entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by an entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or fair value through consolidated statement of income.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost
Financial liabilities that are not classified under the following items, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method:
1) Contingent cash consideration in a business combination;
2) Held for trading;
3) Classified at fair value through profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Foreign exchange gains and losses
For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at 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 the "other gains or expenses" item in the consolidated statement of income for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

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

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.10 Inventories

Inventories are held at lower of cost and net realisable value. Raw materials cost is determined on a weighted average cost basis. The cost of finished goods and goods in process includes direct materials, direct labor and fixed and variable manufacturing overhead and other costs incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling prices less all the estimated costs to make the sale.

3.11 Employees' end of service indemnity

The Group is liable under Kuwait Labour Law to make payments under defined benefit plans to employees at termination of employment. Regarding non-Kuwaiti employees in other countries; the indemnity is calculated based on law identified in these countries. Such payment is made on a lump sum basis at the end of an employee service. This liability is un-funded and is computed based on amount payable that would arise on involuntary termination of all employees on the consolidated financial statements date. The management expects this method to produce a reliable approximation of the present value of the Group's liability.

3.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the consideration expected to be required to settle the obligation using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

3.13 Treasury shares

Treasury shares consist of the Parent Company's own shares that have been issued, subsequently reacquired by the Group and not yet reissued or canceled. Treasury shares are accounted for using the cost method. Under the cost method, the weighted average cost of the shares reacquired is charged to a contra equity account. When the treasury shares are reissued, profits are credited to a separate account in equity "treasury shares reserve" which is not distributable. Any realised losses are charged to the same account to the extent of the credit balance on that account. Any excess losses are charged to retained earnings, reserves, and then share premium respectively. Gains realised subsequently on the sale of treasury shares are first used to offset any previously recorded losses in share premium, reserves, retained earnings and treasury shares reserve respectively. No cash dividends are paid on these shares. The issue of bonus shares increases the number of treasury shares proportionately and reduces the average cost per share without affecting the total cost of treasury shares.

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

3.14 Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's companies are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars ("KD").

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.14 Foreign currency (Continued)

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Kuwaiti Dinars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the consolidated financial statements date.

Foreign exchange profits and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Group's companies

The results and financial position of all the Group's companies that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency (except those companies that operate in countries with high inflation rate) are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each consolidated statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that consolidated financial statements;
- Income and expenses for each consolidated statement of income are translated at average exchange rate.
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of the statement of equity.

3.15 Revenue recognition

Revenues from contracts with customers are recognized when the entity meets performance obligation through transferring the promised goods or services to the customer. Such goods or services are considered transferred when the customer has control over these goods or services at point in time or over time. Revenues are measured at the consideration expected to be received by the entity having the right to do so against transferring the promised good or service to the customer, except for the amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The consideration promised in a contract with the customer includes fixed or variable amounts or both of them.

Group's revenue streams arise from the following activities:

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at point in time, when the entity satisfies the performance obligation, and when the control over the goods is transferred to the customer. Control is transferred at the point in time the customer takes undisputed delivery of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods, which have been previously purchased by the customer, are shipped to the specific location and the risks of obsolescence and loss are transferred to the customer. This represents the point in time at which the right to collect outstanding receivables becomes unconditional, i.e. such amounts are due directly when the purchase is made.

Dividends income

Dividends income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Interest income

Interest income are recognized on time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

Leases

Rental income on operating leases is recognised over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis.

Other income

Other income are recognized at point in time or over time, once such service is rendered or upon completing the service according to its nature.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.16 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.17 Government grants

The government grants are recognized when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all accompanied conditions will be fulfilled. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is deducted from the related expenses on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as revenues at equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants from non-cash assets, the asset and grant are recognized at the nominal values and are released yearly in equal installments on the profits or losses over the expected useful life of the asset based on the depreciation pattern of the related asset's features.

3.18 Accounting for leases

When the Group is the lessee
The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognizes a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date on which the lessor makes the asset available for use by the Group (the commencement date).

On that date, the Group measures the right of use at cost, which comprises of:
- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred to restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a particular period; this is recognised as part of the cost of the right of use asset when the Group incurs the obligation for those costs, which may be at the commencement date or as a consequence of having used the asset during a particular period.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. On that date, the lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:
- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate;
- Amounts expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Payments associated with short term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in consolidated statement of income.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.18 Accounting for leases (Continued)

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. The costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Subsequent measurement
Generally, in order for reclassification to be made, the Group, after the commencement date, measures the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the asset's estimated useful life or the lease term. The Group determines whether a right of use asset is impaired and recognizes any impairment loss in the consolidated statement of income. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss.

After the commencement date, the Group measures lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used);
- A lease is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the consolidated statement of income over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The constant periodic rate of interest is the discount rate used at the initial measurement of lease liability.

For a contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the lessor shall allocate the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

When the Group is the lessor
Leases in which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the lease is classified as a finance lease.

All other leases are classified as operating leases.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.18 Accounting for leases (Continued)

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

When a lease includes lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate consideration under the lease to each component.

3.19 Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences

Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences "KFAS" is calculated at 1% of the profit attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company before deducting the contribution to KFAS, NLST, Zakat provision and directors' remuneration, and after excluding the Parent Company's share from profits of the Kuwaiti shareholding subsidiaries and associates, and transfer to statutory reserve account.

3.20 National Labor Support Tax

National Labor Support Tax (NLST) is calculated at 2.5% of the profit attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company before deduction of contribution to KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration, and after excluding the share of the Parent Company in the profits of the associates and cash dividends received from companies listed in Boursa Kuwait in accordance with law No. 19 for year 2000 and Ministerial resolution No. 24 of 2006 and their executive regulations.

3.21 Contribution to Zakat

Zakat contribution is calculated at 1% of the profit attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company before deducting KFAS, NLST, Zakat provision and directors' remuneration, and after excluding the Parent Company's share from profits of the Kuwaiti shareholding subsidiaries and associates, also Zakat share paid by the Kuwaiti shareholding subsidiaries and cash dividends received from Kuwaiti shareholding companies. This is in accordance with Law No. 46 of 2006 and Ministerial Order No. 58 of 2007 and its implementing executive rules.

3.22 Dividends

The Group recognizes cash and non-cash dividends to the Shareholders of the Parent Company as liabilities when such dividends are finally approved, and when decision on such dividends is no longer at the discretion of the Group. Such dividends are approved when they are agreed upon by the Annual General Assembly of the Parent Company's Shareholders, whereby the value of such dividends is recognized in equity.

The non-cash dividends are measured at fair value of assets that will be distributed, along with recognizing result of the re-measurement at fair value directly in equity. When distributing such non-cash dividends, the difference between the carrying value of that liability and the carrying value of the distributed assets is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Dividends approved after the consolidated financial statements date are disclosed as events subsequent to the consolidated statement of financial position date.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.23 Financial risk management

Financial risk

The activities of the Group expose it to a set of financial risks, which are market risk, which include (foreign currency risk and risks of change in fair value resulting from the change in interest rates, and risks of fluctuations in cash flows resulting from the change in interest rates, and price risk) in addition to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's management for these financial risks is concentrated in the continuous evaluation of market conditions and trends and the management's assessment of the changes to long and short-term market factors.

a) Market risk

Market risk, comprising of foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk arises due to movements in foreign currency rates, interest rates and market prices of assets.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will be affected as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk resulting primarily from dealing with financial instruments in US Dollar. The foreign currency risk results from future transactions and from the assets and liabilities denominated with different currency other than the functional currency. The Group has set policies to manage foreign currency risk represented in close monitoring of the change in currency rate, in addition to monitoring the effect of such changes on the financial position of the Group. Also, the use of hedging instruments to cover for the exchange rate risk of some foreign currencies over the year.

The Group is not significantly exposed to foreign currency risk.

Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risk through its investments classified in the consolidated financial statements as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group manages this risk by diversifying its investments on the basis of pre-determined asset allocation across various categories, continuous appraisal of market conditions and trends and management's estimate of long term changes in fair value. In addition, the Group keeps its investments at specialised investment companies which manage these investments.

The Group monitors the management of the investment portfolios through monthly periodic reports provided by the portfolio managers of these portfolios and takes the necessary actions when required to minimise the expected market risk of these investments.

The table below indicates the impact of the decrease in the Kuwait Stock Exchange "KSE" index on the consolidated statement of income and the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income. This analysis is based on the assumption that the KSE changes by ±5% with all other variables held constant.

	Effect on the consolidated statement of income and the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income.	
	2025	2024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,864,675	4,696,616
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	161,040	29,695

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.23 Financial risk management (Continued)

Financial risk (continued)

a) Market Risk (continued)

Cash flow and fair value fluctuation risk resulting from the change in interest rate

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate.
As the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Group's income and operating cash flows are independent of interest rate risks.

The Group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. The Group has floating and fixed interest bearing loans.

Financial instruments with fixed interest rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risks. Financial instruments with variable interest rates expose the Group to the risk of fluctuations in cash flows resulting from the change in interest rates.

The Group analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. Available scenarios are considered by the Group, taken into consideration the ability for refinancing and renewal of existing and alternative borrowings.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument leading to financial loss.

The Group has policies and procedures in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any counter party and to monitor the collection of the debit balances on an ongoing basis. The Group limits its credit risk with regard to bank balances by only dealing with reputable banks. Furthermore: Debit balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. Accordingly, the Group's exposure to bad debts is insignificant.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group's cash and cash equivalents measured at amortized cost are considered to have a low credit risk and the loss allowance is calculated based on the 12 months expected loss. Cash at banks and cash in portfolios are placed with high credit rating financial institutions with no previous history of default. Based on management's 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 since initial recognition.

Trade receivables

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified model of recognizing lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables as these items do not have a significant financing component. In measuring the ECLs, trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis respectively and classified based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

Expected loss rates are based on the payment model for revenue or customer ageing. The historical rates are adjusted to reflect current and forwarding looking macroeconomic factors affecting the customer's ability to settle the outstanding amount. However, given the short period exposed to credit risk, the impact of these macroeconomic factors has not been considered significant within the period of consolidated financial statements.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.23 Financial risk management (Continued)

Financial risk (Continued)

b) Credit risk (Continued)

Trade receivables (Continued)
Trade receivables are written off (i.e. derecognized) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Failure to make payments is considered an indicator of no reasonable expectation of recovery and therefore is considered as credit impaired.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on trade receivables and other receivables:

	2025		
	Gross carrying amount at default	**Average expected credit losses rate**	**Lifetime ECLs**
Ageing of receivables			
Less than 30 days	6,247,238	1.94%	121,160
30 to 60 days	3,997,130	6.10%	243,686
61 to 90 days	2,423,707	17.62%	427,138
91 to 180 days	2,860,756	70.42%	2,014,609
More than 180 days	4,708,437	84.75%	3,990,558
	20,237,268		6,797,151

	2024		
	Gross carrying amount at default	Average expected credit losses rate	Lifetime ECLs
Ageing of receivables			
Less than 30 days	5,551,750	1.41%	78,228
30 to 60 days	2,575,375	3.60%	92,645
61 to 90 days	1,616,027	6.29%	101,603
91 to 180 days	3,447,626	37.92%	1,307,219
More than 180 days	8,131,195	65.71%	5,343,255
	21,321,973		6,922,950

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its liabilities when they fall due. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors liquidity on a regular basis.

The ultimate responsibility of managing the liquidity risk is kept with the board of directors. The Group manages the liquidity by keeping appropriate reserves and obtaining bank credit facilities. As well as it continuously monitors the expected and actual cash flows and a comparison of maturity dates of financial assets and liabilities.

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.23 Financial risk management (Continued)

Financial risk (Continued)

c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

The following are the maturity dates of financial liabilities as at 31 December:

	2025			
	Within one year	**More than one up to three years**	**More than three years**	**Total**
Loans, bank facilities and Murabaha	**14,307,200**	**42,673,760**	**11,321,600**	**68,302,560**
Payables and other credit balances (excluding advance payments)	**19,206,411**	**-**	**-**	**19,206,411**
Lease liabilities	**540,930**	**1,139,369**	**4,510,291**	**6,190,590**

	2024			
	Within one year	More than one up to three years	More than three years	Total
Loans, bank facilities and Murabaha	14,467,000	42,531,560	5,823,088	62,821,648
Payables and other credit balances (excluding advance payments)	19,137,853	-	-	19,137,853
Lease liabilities	522,622	942,279	-	1,464,901

3.24 Capital risks

The Group manages its capital to ensure that the Group's companies will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (loans, bank facilities and Murabaha offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity. The Group aims to keep gearing ratio to total capital ranging from 20% to 30% determined as the proportion of net debt to total capital.

The following shows the net debt to total capital as at 31 December:

	2025	**2024**
Loans, bank facilities and Murabaha	68,302,560	62,821,648
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(6,704,724)	(8,259,336)
Net debts	61,597,836	54,562,312
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	242,013,106	211,496,401
Total capital	303,610,942	266,058,713
Net debt to total capital ratio (%)	20.29%	20.51%

3. Material accounting policies (Continued)

3.25 Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are estimated as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for quoted financial instruments.
- Level 2: Quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments. Quoted prices in inactive markets for similar assets or liabilities. Valuation techniques based on observable inputs other than quoted prices of financial instruments.
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The table below gives information about how the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are determined:

Financial assets	Fair value As at 31 December 2025	Fair value As at 31 December 2024	Fair value level	Valuation techniques and key inputs	Material unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:						
Quoted securities	117,293,492	93,932,326	First	Last bid price	None	None
Funds and portfolios	14,318,025	11,296,014	Second	Net asset value	None	None
Unquoted equity securities	6,544,045	7,278,233	Three	Based on the revised NBV or on the basis of the last transaction	Liquidity discount	The higher the discount rate, the lower the value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:						
Quoted securities	4,795,942	593,892	First	Last bid price	None	None
Unquoted equity securities	1,273,500	-	Three	Based on the revised NBV or on the basis of the last transaction	Liquidity discount	The higher the discount rate, the lower the value

The fair value of the other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts as at the date of the consolidated financial statements.

4. Material accounting judgments and estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the management are required to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The following are the estimates concerning the future, that may result in a significant risk of causing significant adjustments to the assets and liabilities within the next financial years.

Accounting judgements

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

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Determination whether matching the criteria of revenue recognition in accordance with IFRS 15 and the policy of revenue recognition disclosed in Note No. (3.15) require significant judgments.

4. Material accounting judgments and estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Accounting judgements (Continued)

Classification of investments in equity instruments - IFRS 9
On acquisition of an investment, the Group decides whether it should be classified as "at fair value through profit or loss" or "at fair value through other comprehensive income". The Group follows the requirements of IFRS 9 on classifying its investments.

Determining the lease term with renewal and termination options - when the Group is the lessee
The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Under certain leases, the Group has the option to lease the assets for additional periods. The Group uses judgments to assess whether the option will be reasonably certain practiced. That is, it considers all the relevant factors that provide an economic incentive to exercise the renewal option. Subsequent to the commencement of lease, the Group revalues the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that falls within the scope of Group's control and affects its ability to exercise (or not exercise) the renewal option (such as a change in the business strategy).

Discounting of lease payments
The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate ("IBR"). At initial adoption of IFRS 16 "Leases", the management has applied judgments and estimates to determine the incremental borrowing rate.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and key sources of estimation uncertainty at the consolidated financial statements date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the accounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements within the next year are discussed below: the Group's estimates and assumptions are based on indicators available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets
The Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any objective evidence that those assets have suffered an impairment loss in accordance with accounting policies. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined based on higher of fair value and value in use. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty, and actual results may differ resulting in future changes to such provisions.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives and the related depreciation for property, plant and equipment. Group's management increased the depreciation charge where the useful lives are lower than previously estimated lives. The Group eliminates or writes down obsolete or non-strategic assets which have been disposed or sold.

4. Material accounting judgments and estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Fair value measurement and valuation techniques

Certain assets and liabilities of the Group are measured at fair value for the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements. Group management determines the main appropriate techniques and inputs required for measuring the fair value. In determining the fair value of assets and liabilities, management uses observable market data as appropriate. Information regarding the required valuation techniques and inputs used to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities is disclosed in (Note 3.25).

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses whether the credit risk associated with financial assets and other items has increased substantially since the initial recognition in order to determine whether the expected credit loss for the 12-month period or expected credit loss over the lifetime of the financial instrument should be recognized (Note 3.23).

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more of uncertain future events that are not included in full within control of the Group. Provisions for liabilities are recorded when a loss is considered probable and can be reasonably estimated. The determination of whether or not a provision should be recorded for any potential liabilities is based on management's judgment.

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles, computers & furniture	Projects in Progress	Total
Cost:					
As at 1 January 2024	58,550,179	210,940,334	17,485,644	80,641	287,056,798
Additions	63,725	144,463	132,693	2,097,792	2,438,673
Transfers	32,679	-	-	(32,679)	-
Disposals	-	(7,274)	(61,615)	-	(68,889)
As at 31 December 2024	58,646,583	211,077,523	17,556,722	2,145,754	289,426,582
Additions	148,014	224,697	61,315	6,870,185	7,304,211
Transfers	45,623	-	-	(45,623)	-
Disposals	(5,080)	(30,852)	(620,407)	-	(656,339)
As at 31 December 2025	58,835,140	211,271,368	16,997,630	8,970,316	296,074,454
Accumulated depreciation:					
As at 1 January 2024	35,008,450	114,771,634	11,071,066	-	160,851,150
Charged for the year	850,000	1,478,343	801,451	-	3,129,794
Disposals	-	(7,259)	(39,182)	-	(46,441)
As at 31 December 2024	35,858,450	116,242,718	11,833,335	-	163,934,503
Charged for the year	835,751	1,283,219	287,816	-	2,406,786
Disposals	(5,075)	(30,653)	(488,596)	-	(524,324)
As at 31 December 2025	36,689,126	117,495,284	11,632,555	-	165,816,965
Net carrying value:					
As at 31 December 2025	22,146,014	93,776,084	5,365,075	8,970,316	130,257,489
As at 31 December 2024	22,788,133	94,834,805	5,723,387	2,145,754	125,492,079

5. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

Certain property, plant and equipment are located on a land leased from the State Properties under leases for a term of five years ending 2029 and 2030.

Depreciation has been charged to the consolidated statement of income as follows:

	2025	2024
Cost of sales	2,389,919	3,110,928
Selling, general and administrative expenses	16,867	18,866
	2,406,786	3,129,794

The Group has studied the impairment of property, plant and equipment based on the value in use method. Value in use represents the present value of future cash flows. The Group's management concluded, based on the study, that the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying value of those assets as at 31 December 2025. The following assumptions were used when determining the value in use:

Basic assumption	The basis used to determine the value for the basic assumption
The period of covering financial budgets	5 years
Long-term growth rate	2.7% per annum
Discount Rate	5.23% - 7.13% per annum

6. Investment properties

	2025	2024
Cost:		
As at 1 January and 31 December	1,989,744	1,989,744
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at 1 January and 31 December	1,219,103	1,219,103
Carrying amount	770,641	770,641

The fair value of investment properties based on the second level of fair value measurement as at 31 December 2025 was: KD 4,095,000 (2024: KD 4,165,850).

An evaluation by independent valuers licensed by official authorities that is not related to the Group was relied upon. Fair value of investment properties classified based on comparable market prices.

There have been no transfers between levels during the year.

7. Investment in associates

Name of the associate	Country of Incorporation	Voting capital and ownership interest %	Carrying amount 2025	Carrying amount 2024
Kuwait Rocks Co. K.S.C.C. (Under Liquidation)	State of Kuwait	30.00	-	-
Contracting and Marine Services Company - K.S.C.C.	State of Kuwait	33.39	19,202,739	18,206,065
			19,202,739	18,206,065

The movement on investment in associates is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	18,206,065	17,800,835
Group's share in associates' business results	1,112,603	674,773
Group's share of associates' reserves	245,741	92,127
Group's share from the transfer to the retained earnings	20,108	20,108
Dividends received	(381,778)	(381,778)
	19,202,739	18,206,065

Summarized financial information in respect of the significant associates is as follows:

Contracting and Marine Services Company:	2025	2024
Assets	578,134,511	555,142,776
Liabilities	470,451,770	452,472,579
Non-controlling interests	50,176,250	48,148,446
Revenues	189,471,986	155,063,046
Net profit for the period attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company	3,331,914	2,020,744
Other comprehensive income items for the period	796,136	336,112
Total comprehensive income	4,128,050	2,356,856

8. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2025	2024
Quoted securities	117,293,492	93,932,326
Unquoted equity securities	6,544,045	7,278,233
Funds and portfolios	14,318,025	11,296,014
	138,155,562	112,506,573

The quoted securities include financial assets of KD 75,828,732 as at 31 December 2025 in the shares of National Industries Group Holding - K.P.S.C., which is one of the major shareholders in the Group (2024: KD 59,899,748).

8. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Continued)

An analysis of the Group's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income along with currencies as at 31 December:

	2025	2024
KD	121,159,604	97,585,881
USD	13,717,479	11,553,853
EUR	1,781,245	1,767,324
GBP	1,202,484	1,192,085
UAE Dirham	294,750	407,430
	138,155,562	112,506,573

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income was determined based on valuation levels - Note (3.25).

9. Leases

The Group as a lessee

The Group leases plot of lands. Leases typically run for a period of five years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are renegotiated every five years to reflect market rentals. For certain leases, the Group is restricted from entering into any sub-lease arrangements.

Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below.

Right-of-use assets
Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and the movement during the year:

	2025	2024
Cost:		
As at 1 January	4,987,252	4,987,252
Additions	5,490,244	-
As at 31 December	10,477,496	4,987,252
Accumulated amortization:		
As at 1 January	(2,992,350)	(2,493,625)
Charged for the year	(498,725)	(498,725)
As at 31 December	(3,491,075)	(2,992,350)
Net carrying amount as at 31 December	6,986,421	1,994,902

Below are the amounts recognised in consolidated statement of income:

	2025	2024
Amortization expenses of right-of-use assets	498,725	498,725
Lease liabilities finance charges	74,264	91,936
Expenses relating to short-term leases (sales cost)	1,405,598	717,108
Expenses relating to short-term leases (selling, general and administrative expenses)	52,549	39,634
	2,031,136	1,347,403

9. Leases (Continued)

The Group as a lessee (Continued)

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are grouped in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2025	2024
Lease liabilities - non-current portion	5,649,660	942,279
Lease liabilities - current portion	540,930	522,622
	6,190,590	1,464,901

Movement in lease liabilities during the year is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,464,901	2,198,441
Additions	5,490,244	-
Lease liabilities paid	(838,819)	(825,476)
Lease liabilities finance charges	74,264	91,936
	6,190,590	1,464,901

10. Inventory

	2025	2024
Raw materials	15,776,934	17,377,187
Finished goods	712,935	525,643
Spare parts	2,797,025	1,955,019
	19,286,894	19,857,849

11. Accounts receivable and other debit balances

	2025	2024
Receivables against unconditional bank guarantees	1,384,761	668,524
Ministry of Commerce – difference from subsidizing cement and ready made concrete to the public	557,492	1,730,779
Related parties (Note 26)	798,066	306,507
Other trade receivables	15,704,741	16,880,585
Total trade receivables	18,445,060	19,586,395
Other receivables	1,792,208	1,735,578
Advance payments to suppliers	1,367,939	1,029,503
	21,605,207	22,351,476
Provision for expected credit losses	(6,797,151)	(6,922,950)
	14,808,056	15,428,526
Prepaid expenses	593,394	584,543
Notes receivables	971,954	1,037,079
	16,373,404	17,050,148

- The average credit period granted to trade receivables is 60-90 days. No interest is charged on trade debit balances.
- The fair value of guarantees received by the Group from receivables was KD 2,760,380 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: KD 1,975,854).
- The ECLs have been estimated in accordance with the simplified approach as per IFRS 9 (Note 3.23).

11. Accounts receivable and other debit balances (Continued)

Movement in provision for expected credit losses account is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,922,950	6,742,698
Provision no longer required / charged during the year	(125,799)	180,252
	6,797,151	6,922,950

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Cash on hand and at banks	4,351,297	4,238,435
Cash at investment portfolios	2,353,427	3,788,401
Term deposits	-	232,500
	6,704,724	8,259,336

13. Capital

The authorized, issued and fully paid up capital is KD 73,330,387 divided into 733,303,870 shares, each of a nominal value of 100 fils. All shares are cash shares.

14. Treasury shares

	2025	2024
Number of shares (share)	20,330,200	20,330,200
Percentage of issued shares (%)	2.77	2.77
Cost (KD)	13,546,935	13,546,935
Market value (KD)	8,640,335	4,614,955

The Parent Company is committed to keeping reserves, retained earnings and share premium equal to the purchased treasury shares along acquisition period according to the instructions of the concerned regulatory authorities.

15. Statutory reserve

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies' Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year before contributions to KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Board of Directors remuneration is to be transferred to the statutory reserve. The Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such transfer when the reserve exceeds 50% of the paid up capital. The reserve is not available for distribution except for payment of a dividend of 5% of paid up capital in years when profit is not sufficient for the payment of such dividend. The transfer to the statutory reserve account has been stopped due to the reserve balance exceeding 50% of the capital of the Parent Company.

16. Voluntary reserve

In accordance with the requirements of the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year before contributions to KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Board of Directors remuneration is to be transferred to the voluntary reserve. There are no restrictions on distribution of this reserve. Transfer to voluntary reserve has been discontinued in accordance with decision of the General Assembly of Shareholders.

17. Loans, bank facilities and Murabaha

Non-current portion	2025	2024
Loans	27,064,800	20,848,000
Murabaha	26,930,560	27,506,648
	53,995,360	48,354,648
Current portion		
Loans	3,007,200	5,328,000
Murabaha	11,300,000	9,139,000
	14,307,200	14,467,000
Total loans, bank facilities and murabaha	68,302,560	62,821,648

The average effective annual interest rate on loans, bank facilities and murabaha was 4.5% per annum as at 31 December 2025 (2024: 4.75% per annum).

18. Accounts payable and other credit balances

	2025	2024
Trade payables	14,895,112	14,425,735
Accrued interest and expenses	2,287,271	2,686,651
Notes payables	408,230	973,802
Advance payments from customers	3,505,824	5,373,802
Dividends payable	939,224	920,505
Accrued KFAS (Note 24)	79,961	23,383
Accrued NLST	91,559	36,259
Accrued Zakat	14,176	5,420
Retention	478,095	22,000
Others	12,783	44,098
	22,712,235	24,511,655

19. Cost of sales

	2025	2024
Cost of raw materials	56,528,192	50,513,566
Maintenance and spare parts	6,113,659	4,483,072
Salaries and benefits	4,748,060	4,192,789
Depreciations and amortizations	517,341	1,046,825
Rents	1,266,098	569,587
Others	583,817	744,539
	69,757,167	61,550,378

20. Net income from other activities

	2025	2024
Net income from investment properties	106,721	80,516
Net profits from exchange differences	183,617	93,724
Other income	242,164	131,272
	532,502	305,512

21. Net investment income

	2025	2024
Financial assets at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income		
Cash dividends	4,248,089	2,688,204
Portfolio management expenses	(177,060)	(136,757)
	4,071,029	2,551,447
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Unrealized gain / (loss) from change in the fair value	323,881	(35,542)
Realized gain from sale	515,920	29,716
Cash dividends	94,718	-
	934,519	(5,826)
	5,005,548	2,545,621

22. Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to Shareholders of the Parent Company for the year by the weighted average of the number of the existing ordinary shares determined based on number of existing shares of issued capital during the year, taking into account treasury shares. The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is as follows:

	2025	2024
Net profit for the year attributable to the Shareholders of the Parent Company (KD)	7,147,924	3,205,910
Weighted average number of outstanding shares during the year (share)	712,973,670	712,973,670
Basic and diluted earnings per share (fils)	10.03	4.50

23. Staff costs

Staff costs include wages, salaries, leave, end of service's indemnity and other benefits for the Group's staff. Staff costs amounted to KD 7,544,353 for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: KD 6,838,531).

24. Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences

The contribution to KFAS is calculated at 1% of the Company's profit before contribution to KFAS, Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration after deducting the transferred amount to the statutory reserve account.

Movement in Accrued KFAS is as follows:

	2025	2024
Accrued KFAS at the beginning of the year	23,383	5,433
Charged during the year	56,578	23,383
Paid during the year	-	(5,433)
Accrued KFAS at the end of the year (Note 18)	79,961	23,383

25. General Assembly of the Parent Company's Shareholders

On 3 March 2026, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company proposed distributing cash dividends at the rate of 7% of the paid-up capital after deducting treasury shares for the year ended 31 December 2025. Also, not to distribute the Board of Directors remunerations for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The Parent Company's Shareholders General Assembly held on 8 May 2025 approved the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024. It also approved cash dividends of 6 fils per share of the paid capital after deducting treasury shares to the concerned shareholders as set out in the schedule approved by the Shareholders' General Assembly. It also approved not to distribute any remuneration to the members of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31 December 2024.

26. Related party transactions

Related parties comprise of the Group's shareholders who are members in the board of directors, board of directors, key management personnel, associates, and subsidiaries in which the Company has representatives in their board. In the normal course of business, subject to approval of the Group's management, transactions were made with such parties during the year ended 31 December 2025. Balances and transactions between the Parent Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Group, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this Note.

Following is a summary of significant related party transactions and outstanding balances:

	2025	2024
Balances included in consolidated statement of financial position:		
Accounts receivable and other debit balances (Note 11)	798,066	306,507
Provision for employees' end of service indemnity	723,307	737,254
Transactions included in the consolidated statement of income:		
Sales	1,214,491	840,401
Committees' fees	184,000	184,000
Executive management salaries and benefits	627,477	560,546

All transactions with related parties are subject to the approval of the Shareholders' General Assembly.

27. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

	2025	2024
Contingent liabilities		
Letters of guarantee	2,674,516	2,707,511
Capital commitments		
Letters of Credit	1,905,261	27,132
Uncalled subscription relating to investments in funds	321,972	321,972
Contracts for importing raw materials	3,395,737	2,491,641
Property, plant and equipment	129,517	736,041

27. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments (Continued)

There is a dispute between the Parent Company and a supplier about the financial obligations resulting from the termination of the raw materials supply contract between both parties where that party submitted a financial claim, while Parent Company's management has applied with the Court's judicial arbitration for discharging it from any financial obligations resulting from termination of that contract. During the previous period, a judgment was issued for the release of all the Parent Company's financial obligations towards the supplier. The dispute with the supplier has not been resolved yet and the Parent Company's management believes that the provisions provided are sufficient against all the obligations that might result from this dispute.

28. Segment financial information

Information about the Group's business segments is set out below in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating Segments". The IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports relating to components of the Group that are reviewed on a regular basis by the "executive management" who are the chief operating decision makers in order to allocate resources to the segment and assess its performance. The Group executive manager is known as the main decision maker for the Group's operations.

- The Group's management has defined its business in two main business units: the manufacturing sector, which includes the production and sale of cement and ready-mixed concrete, and the investment sector. This business is the basis on which the Group reports its major segment information and provides it to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance. The sector involves sale of cement and ready-mixed concrete, and the investments sector includes financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, investments in associates and investment properties. The above segments are the basis on which the Group reports its segment information. Transactions between sectors are conducted at estimated market prices on an arm's length basis and are eliminated on consolidation.

Financial information about business segments for the year ended 31 December is as follows:

	2025		
	Manufacturing sector	**Investment sector**	**Total**
Segments revenues	77,547,390	6,224,872	83,772,262
Gross segments profit	4,348,019	6,224,872	10,572,891
Segments assets	177,255,515	166,551,811	343,807,326

	2024		
	Manufacturing sector	**Investment sector**	**Total**
Segments revenues	68,543,866	3,300,910	71,844,776
Gross segments profit	3,337,426	3,300,910	6,638,336
Segments assets	168,865,923	135,865,572	304,731,495

28. Segment financial Information (Continued)

	2025	2024
Adjustments:		
Gross segments profit	10,572,891	6,638,336
Finance charges	(3,326,178)	(3,421,122)
Interest income	68,723	56,861
Net segments profit before deductions	7,315,436	3,274,075

Geographical segments:

Financial information about geographical segments for the year ended 31 December is set out below:

	2025		
	Revenues	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Inside the State of Kuwait	81,640,673	322,276,436	99,529,127
Outside the State of Kuwait	2,131,589	21,530,890	2,044,016
	83,772,262	343,807,326	101,573,143

	2024		
	Revenues	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Inside the State of Kuwait	71,585,127	285,083,206	91,930,767
Outside the State of Kuwait	259,649	19,648,289	1,111,840
	71,844,776	304,731,495	93,042,607