

**Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

**Consolidated financial statements and independent
auditor's report**

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

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

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SHUAIBA INDUSTRIAL 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 Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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 and the IESBA code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SHUAIBA INDUSTRIAL COMPANY K.P.S.C.
STATE OF KUWAIT**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Carrying value of inventories

As at 31 December 2025, the Group held inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value of KD 5,288,802 (2024: KD 5,398,801) net of provision for slow moving inventories of KD 325,420 (2024: KD 326,162). Inventories represent approximately 22% of the Group's total assets (2024: 21%).

The Group has material level of inventories at the year end, assessing carrying value is an area of material judgement, particularly with regards to the estimation of provision for slow moving inventories to ensure that inventories are carried at lower of cost and net realisable value. Also, arriving to the value of finished goods involves the use of raw materials and allocation of payroll costs and overheads using technical process, hence considered a key audit matter.

Refer to the following notes to the consolidated financial statements:

Note 5.5 -Inventories;

Note 6 - Material accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty;

Note 9 - Inventories.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our work performed include the below procedures:

- Obtained an understanding and evaluated the management's process in place to identify and recognise provision for slow moving inventories.
- For samples of selected inventory items, determined the net realisable value by reference to recent selling prices compared with net realisable value as determined by management.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the assumptions used based on our knowledge and information of the Group and the industry.
- Physically inspected samples of the inventory items in order to check whether there are any damaged or obsolete items.
- Tested the ageing report used by the management to check whether management correctly aged inventory items by agreeing samples of aged inventory items to the last recorded invoice.
- Verified on a test basis whether the Group absorbed production overheads on a systematic basis.
- Assessing whether the Group policies have been consistently applied and the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in respect of inventories.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SHUAIBA INDUSTRIAL COMPANY K.P.S.C.
STATE OF KUWAIT**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Expected credit losses ("ECL") on trade and other receivables

As at 31 December 2025, trade and other receivables amounted to KD 3,898,953 (excluding advances to suppliers and prepayments) (2024: KD 2,869,642) and net of provision for expected credit losses of KD 186,571 (2024: KD 239,224) (Note 10).

The Group has written back provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables and other receivables for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to KD 51,813. Trade and other receivables (excluding advances to suppliers and prepayments) represent approximately 17% (2024: 11%) of the Group's total assets.

The Group applies the simplified approach under IFRS 9: 'Financial Instruments' ("IFRS 9") to measure ECL on trade and other receivables (excluding advances to suppliers and prepayments), which allows for lifetime ECL to be recognised from initial recognition of the trade and other receivables. The Group determines the ECL on trade receivables by using a provision matrix that is based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the individual trade receivables and the economic environment. Due to the significance of trade receivables and the complexity involved in the ECL calculation, this was considered as a key audit matter.

Refer to the following notes to the consolidated financial statements:

- Note 5.7.1 – Financial assets;
- Note 6 – Material accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty;
- Note 10 – Trade and other receivables;
- Note 26.2 – Credit risk.

How our audit addressed the matter

Our work performed include the below procedures:

- We assessed the reasonableness of the assumptions used in the ECL calculation by comparing them with historical data adjusted for current market conditions and forward-looking information;
- We performed substantive procedures to test, on a sample basis, the completeness and accuracy of the information included in the debtors' ageing report;
- We tested the subsequent settlements made for the selected sample of customers;
- We considered management's criteria of aggregating trade receivables into segments and assessed whether the criteria for each segment is indicative of similar credit characteristics;
- We also considered the adequacy of the Group's disclosures relating to the ECL, management's assessment of the credit risk and their responses to such risks.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SHUAIBA INDUSTRIAL COMPANY K.P.S.C.
STATE OF KUWAIT**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 is expected to be made available to us after the date of our auditor's report.

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

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards"), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SHUAIBA INDUSTRIAL COMPANY K.P.S.C.
STATE OF KUWAIT**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SHUAIBA INDUSTRIAL COMPANY K.P.S.C.
STATE OF KUWAIT**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

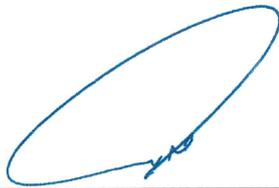
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that we obtained all the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by the Companies' Law No. 1 of 2016, its Executive Regulations, as amended, or Law No. 7 of 2010 concerning the establishment of Capital Markets Authority and Organization of Securities Activity and its Executive Regulations, as amended, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, that an inventory was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies' Law No. 1 of 2016 and its Executive Regulations, as amended, or Law No. 7 of 2010 concerning the establishment of Capital Markets Authority and Organization of Securities Activity and its Executive Regulations, as amended, or 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 had a material effect on the business of the Group or its consolidated financial position.



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

Kuwait: 17 February 2026

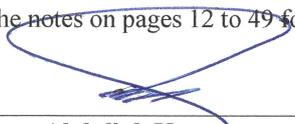


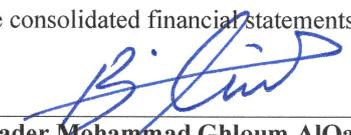
Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 KD	2024 KD
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Goodwill	5.1	63,515	216,516
Property, plant and equipment	7	7,516,527	8,019,928
Right of use assets	8	1,327,584	1,417,466
		<u>8,907,626</u>	<u>9,653,910</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	9	5,288,802	5,398,801
Trade and other receivables	10	4,191,697	3,020,550
Cash and cash equivalents	11	5,136,228	7,694,785
		<u>14,616,727</u>	<u>16,114,136</u>
Total assets		<u>23,524,353</u>	<u>25,768,046</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	12	10,069,180	10,069,180
Share premium		2,294,444	2,294,444
Statutory reserve	13	3,282,030	3,207,783
Voluntary reserve	13	1,279,506	1,423,325
Treasury shares	14	(164,740)	(164,740)
Treasury shares reserve		471,283	471,283
Foreign currency translation reserve		415,185	474,826
Retained earnings		636,805	1,047,034
Total equity		<u>18,283,693</u>	<u>18,823,135</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' end of service benefits	15	1,059,842	1,044,577
Lease liabilities	8	990,936	1,059,844
Term loan	16	283,939	367,939
		<u>2,334,717</u>	<u>2,472,360</u>
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	8	119,390	91,080
Trade and other payables	17	2,555,294	3,978,391
Contract liabilities	19	56,820	53,080
Bills payable	18	90,439	-
Term loan	16	84,000	350,000
		<u>2,905,943</u>	<u>4,472,551</u>
Total liabilities		<u>5,240,660</u>	<u>6,944,911</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>23,524,353</u>	<u>25,768,046</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 49 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.


Saleh Omran Abdullah Kannan
Chairman


Bader Mohammad Ghloum AlQattan
Vice chairman

Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of profit or loss
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	<u>2025</u> KD	<u>2024</u> KD
Sales	19	13,318,913	13,244,587
Cost of sales		<u>(11,418,280)</u>	<u>(11,040,470)</u>
Gross profit		1,900,633	2,204,117
Other income	19	169,690	340,909
Impairment of goodwill	5.1	(153,047)	-
Provision for expected credit losses no longer required	10	51,813	-
Foreign exchange loss		(1,716)	(5,827)
General and administrative expenses	20	(974,481)	(1,035,106)
Selling and distribution expenses	21	(191,517)	(166,226)
Finance costs		<u>(58,907)</u>	<u>(86,138)</u>
Profit for the year before contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (“KFAS”), National Labour Support Tax (“NLST”), Zakat and Board of Directors’ remuneration		742,468	1,251,729
KFAS	17	(6,682)	(11,266)
NLST		(17,667)	(32,554)
Zakat		(7,067)	(13,022)
Board of Directors’ remuneration	24,29	<u>-</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>711,052</u>	<u>1,164,887</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share (fils)	22	<u>7.17</u>	<u>11.74</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 49 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Profit for the year	<u>711,052</u>	<u>1,164,887</u>
Other comprehensive (loss) / income items:		
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the consolidated statement of profit or loss:</i>		
Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	<u>(59,641)</u>	<u>21,990</u>
Total other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	<u>(59,641)</u>	<u>21,990</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>651,411</u></u>	<u><u>1,186,877</u></u>

The notes on pages 12 to 49 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Share capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Voluntary reserve	Treasury shares	Treasury shares reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
At 1 January 2024	10,069,180	2,294,444	3,082,610	1,423,325	(164,740)	471,283	452,836	1,297,411	18,926,349
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,164,887	1,164,887
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,990	-	21,990
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,990	1,164,887	1,186,877
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	125,173	-	-	-	-	(125,173)	-
Dividends (Note 29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,290,091)	(1,290,091)
At 31 December 2024	<u>10,069,180</u>	<u>2,294,444</u>	<u>3,207,783</u>	<u>1,423,325</u>	<u>(164,740)</u>	<u>471,283</u>	<u>474,826</u>	<u>1,047,034</u>	<u>18,823,135</u>
At 1 January 2025	10,069,180	2,294,444	3,207,783	1,423,325	(164,740)	471,283	474,826	1,047,034	18,823,135
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	711,052	711,052
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59,641)	-	(59,641)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59,641)	711,052	651,411
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	74,247	-	-	-	-	(74,247)	-
Dividends (Note 29)	-	-	-	(143,819)	-	-	-	(1,047,034)	(1,190,853)
At 31 December 2025	<u>10,069,180</u>	<u>2,294,444</u>	<u>3,282,030</u>	<u>1,279,506</u>	<u>(164,740)</u>	<u>471,283</u>	<u>415,185</u>	<u>636,805</u>	<u>18,283,693</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 49 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 KD	2024 KD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year before contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences ("KFAS"), National Labour Support Tax ("NLST"), Zakat		742,468	1,221,729
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Profit income from short term deposits	19	(76,031)	(72,679)
Impairment of goodwill	5.1	153,047	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	19	(2,132)	(186,060)
Provision for expected credit losses no longer required	10	(51,813)	-
Foreign exchange loss		1,716	5,827
Depreciation	7	780,294	781,948
Amortization	8	146,658	152,567
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	15	55,681	100,522
Finance costs		58,907	86,138
		<u>1,808,795</u>	<u>2,089,992</u>
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>			
Inventories		109,999	(227,095)
Trade and other receivables		(1,116,152)	812,256
Trade and other payables		(1,122,656)	1,229,748
Contract liabilities		3,740	(16,512)
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from operations		<u>(316,274)</u>	<u>3,888,389</u>
Employees' end of service benefits paid	15	(39,646)	(50,120)
KFAS paid	17	(11,266)	(13,855)
NLST paid		(32,554)	(40,637)
Zakat paid		(13,021)	(16,255)
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from operating activities		<u>(412,761)</u>	<u>3,767,522</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	7	(319,895)	(360,955)
Acquisition of subsidiary		-	(40,358)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		9,600	357,568
Maturity of term deposits		-	2,783,260
Profit income from term deposits received		73,689	58,213
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from investing activities		<u>(236,606)</u>	<u>2,797,728</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	23	(96,641)	(102,909)
Term loan	23	(350,000)	(170,000)
Dividends paid	23	(1,382,014)	(1,196,060)
Murabaha payable	23	-	(250,000)
Finance costs paid		(54,039)	(74,280)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(1,882,694)</u>	<u>(1,793,249)</u>
Effect of foreign currency translation differences		(26,496)	(28,099)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(2,558,557)</u>	<u>4,743,902</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>7,694,785</u>	<u>2,950,883</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	<u>5,136,228</u>	<u>7,694,785</u>
The Group has the following non-cash transactions during the year which are not reflected in the consolidated statement of cash flows:			
Non-cash transactions:			
Addition to property, plant and equipment arising on acquisition of a subsidiary	7	-	(153,120)
Addition to right of use assets	8	-	(317,508)
Addition to lease liabilities	8	-	317,508
Lease modification on right of use assets	8	(61,323)	(48,763)
Lease modification on lease liabilities	8	61,323	48,763
Acquisition of a subsidiary		-	329,100
Bills payable	18	90,439	-

The notes on pages 12 to 49 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. (the “Parent Company”), is a public shareholding company incorporated in 1978 under the Laws of the State of Kuwait and is listed on the Boursa Kuwait.

The Group comprises of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries as described in Note 5.1 (together referred to as the “Group”).

The Parent Company’s objectives are as follows:

1. Manufacture of paper cement bags for packing of cement and similar products.
2. Import and export material required for the Parent Company’s objectives.

The Parent Company may have interests or participate in any suitable way with entities that engage in similar business activities or that may help the Parent Company achieve its objectives inside Kuwait and abroad. The Parent Company may also purchase such entities or affiliate them.

At the Annual General Assembly held on 29 March 2010, the shareholders approved the Group to conduct its activities in accordance with Islamic Sharia Principles.

The address of the Parent Company’s registered office is P.O. Box, 10088, Shuaiba 65451, State of Kuwait.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue by the Parent Company’s Board of Directors on 17 February 2026. The shareholders Annual General Assembly has the power to amend these consolidated financial statements after issuance.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in Kuwaiti Dinars (“KD”), which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Parent Company.

3. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”) and the IFRS Accounting Standards interpretations Committee applicable to companies reporting under IFRS Accounting Standards and applicable requirements of the Companies Law No. 1. of 2016, its Executive Regulations, as amended (the “Companies Law”).

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with adopted IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain material accounting estimates. It also requires the Group’s management to exercise judgement in applying the Group’s accounting policies. The areas of material judgements and estimates made in preparing the consolidated financial statements and their effect are disclosed in Note 6.

4. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS”)

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

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous year except for the changes due to implementation of the following new and revised IFRS Accounting standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 (unless otherwise stated).

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendment to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates);

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 consolidated financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity’s consolidated financial performance, consolidated financial position and consolidated cash flows.

This amendment had no material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

b) New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the Group has decided not to adopt 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 consolidated statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the consolidated statement of profit or loss 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, is 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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

4. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS”) (CONTINUED)

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

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) clarify 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) add 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) update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 19 will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted.

The Group is currently assessing to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the consolidated financial statements and notes to the consolidated financial statements.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

5.1 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

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

De-facto control exists in situations where the Parent Company has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee without holding the majority of the voting rights. In determining whether de-facto control exists the Parent Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- The size of the Parent Company’s voting rights relative to both the size and dispersion of other parties who hold voting rights.
- Substantive potential voting rights held by the Parent Company and by other parties.
- Other contractual arrangements.
- Historic patterns in voting attendance.

**Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.1 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

The Parent Company reassess 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 loses control over subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date when Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit and loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interest. Total comprehensive income of subsidiary is attributed to the owners of the Parent Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policy.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

<u>Name of subsidiary</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>	<u>Voting rights and equity interest</u>		<u>Country of incorporation</u>
		<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	
Al-Lub Industrial Company S.P.C.	Manufacturing	100%	100%	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
* Al-Aber Global Industrial Company S.P.C.	Manufacturing	100%	100%	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
**Advance Technologies International Agencies Company S.P.C. (Formerly Advance Technologies International Agencies Company W.L.L.)	Commercial agencies	100%	99%	State of Kuwait

*On 28 February 2024 (the "acquisition date"), one of the Group's subsidiaries, Al-Lub Industrial Company S.P.C. (the "Subsidiary"), acquired 100% equity interest in Al-Aber Global Industrial Company S.P.C., a single person company incorporated in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the "Ultimate Subsidiary") at a purchase consideration of Saudi Riyal 4,500,000 (equivalent to KD 369,458). The Subsidiary completed the purchase price allocation ("PPA") exercise to determine the fair values of assets acquired and the goodwill.

**Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. and its subsidiaries
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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.1 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

Al-Aber Global Industrial Company S.P.C.

	Fair values recognised on acquisition
	KD (equivalent)
Assets	
Property, plant, and equipment (Note 7)	153,120
Total identifiable net assets (net assets acquired)	<u>153,120</u>
Purchase consideration	<u>369,458</u>
Goodwill arised on acquisition	<u>216,338</u>

The movement of goodwill during the year is as follows:

	2025	2024
	KD	KD
At the beginning of the year	216,516	-
At the date of acquisition	-	216,338
Impairment recognized	(153,047)	-
Foreign currency translation differences	46	178
At the end of the year	<u>63,515</u>	<u>216,516</u>

The Group performed its annual impairment test at 31 December 2025. In assessing whether there were indicators of impairment, the Group considered, among other factors, the relationship between its market capitalisation and the carrying amount of its net assets.

The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (“CGU”), Al-Aber Global Industrial Company S.P.C., as at 31 December 2025 has been determined based on fair value less costs of disposal (“FVLCD”). The FVLCD has been calculated using the income approach, specifically the discounted cash flow (“DCF”) method.

Key assumptions used in FVLCD calculations and sensitivity to changes in assumptions

Income approach – Discounted cash flow method

Under the income approach, the fair value of the CGU is estimated by converting future cash flows into a single present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU.

The DCF model is based on budgets approved by management covering a five-year forecast period, which reflect management’s best estimates of future revenue growth, operating margins, capital expenditure and working capital requirements. A terminal value is calculated at the end of the forecast period using an exit multiple methodology.

Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. and its subsidiaries
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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.1 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

- Discount rate applied to cash flow projections (WACC): 7.13%.
- Terminal value determination: Exit EV/EBITDA multiple.
- EV / EBITDA exit multiple applied: 9.41x.
- Forecast period: Five years.

Fair value hierarchy

The inputs used in the valuation techniques to measure the fair value of the CGU are categorised within the fair value hierarchy. The valuation incorporates Level 3 inputs, as it relies on significant unobservable inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rates and valuation multiples.

The calculation of FVLCD is sensitive to changes in the following key assumptions:

- Forecast operating margins;
- Discount rate (WACC);
- Terminal EV/EBITDA multiple;
- Capital expenditure requirements; and
- Working capital assumptions.

Operating margins

Operating margins are based on management's approved budgets and reflect expected operational efficiencies and anticipated market conditions over the forecast period.

Discount rate

The discount rate represents management's estimate of the return required by market participants for an investment in the CGU, determined using the weighted average cost of capital methodology.

Terminal EV/EBITDA multiple

The exit multiple applied reflects observable market multiples for comparable companies operating in similar industries, adjusted for differences in size, risk profile, growth prospects and geographic exposure.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regard to the assessment of FVLCD of the CGU, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

As a result of the above, the carrying amount of the CGU at 31 December 2025 exceeded its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss of SAR 1,856,306 (equivalent to KD 153,047) being recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

**Shuaiba Industrial Company K.P.S.C. and its subsidiaries
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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.1 Basis of consolidation (Continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

** During the year ended 31 December 2025, the subsidiary, “Advance Technologies International Agencies Company S.P.C.” which was previously registered as “With Limited Liability Company (W.L.L.)”, was converted into a Single Person Company (S.P.C.). Following this change, all units of the subsidiary are now directly held by the Parent Company.

The Group also has an operating Branch in Jebel Ali Free Zone, Dubai. The details of the Branch are as follows:

<u>Name of the Branch</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>
Shuaiba Industrial Company, Jebel Ali Free Zone, Dubai	Manufacturing and selling paper products	United Arab Emirates

5.2 Business combinations

Business combinations 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 profit and loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except deferred tax assets or liabilities, liabilities or 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 Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”).

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss as a bargain purchase gain.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.2 Business combinations (Continued)

Non-controlling interests may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

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 (the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed off.

5.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. 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, the expenditure is capitalised.

Depreciation is calculated based on estimated useful life of the applicable assets on a straight line basis. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Gains or losses on disposals are determined by the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Work in progress for purposes of production works or administrative usage are stated at cost less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs capitalized on assets that meet the conditions of capitalizing the borrowing costs in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. These properties are classified within the appropriate categories of items of property, plant and equipment when finished and being considered ready for use. Depreciation of such assets commences when they are ready for use for their intended purpose in the same way as other items of property, plant and equipment.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.4 Leases

The Group as a 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 with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee.

Right of use assets

The Group recognizes right of use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right of use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities, the cost of right of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right of use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right of use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as a lessor

The Group does not act as a lessor during the year ended 31 December.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.5 Inventories

Finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of finished products includes direct materials, direct labour and fixed and variable manufacturing overhead and other costs incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is based on the selling price less the estimated cost till completion and sale of inventory.

Spare parts are not intended for resale and are valued at cost after making provision for any slow moving items. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

All other inventory items are valued at the lower of purchased cost and net realisable value using the weighted average method after making provision for slow moving stocks. Purchase cost includes the purchase price, import duties, transportation, handling and other direct costs.

5.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each consolidated financial position date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, group assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and 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 current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

5.7 Financial instruments

The Group classifies its financial instruments as financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party of the contractual provisions of such instruments.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities carried on the consolidated statement of financial position include trade and other receivables (excluding advances to suppliers and prepayments), cash and cash equivalents, lease liabilities, term loan, trade and other payables, and bills payable (accounting policy related to lease liabilities is included in Note 5.4).

5.7.1 Financial assets

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

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

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objectives and in order to generate contractual cash flows. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'Sell' business model and measured at FVPL. The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios.

Purchases and sales of those financial assets are recognized on trade-date – the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price.

A financial asset is derecognized either when: the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but has transferred control of the financial asset. Where the Group has retained control, it shall continue to recognize the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified in the consolidated financial statements at "financial assets at amortised cost".

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:

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

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

5.7.1 Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost (continued)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective yield method adjusted for impairment losses if any. Gains and losses are recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost consist of trade and other receivables (excluding advances to suppliers and prepayments) and cash and cash equivalents.

Effective profit rate method ("EIR")

The EIR method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating profit over the relevant period. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business and recognized initially at transaction price. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective profit rate method, less provision for impairment.

Receivables which are not designated under any of the above are classified as "other receivables".

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of short term deposits having an original maturity period of three months or less from the placement date ("short term deposits"), current accounts at banks ("bank balances"), and cash on hand and with portfolio manager. Short term deposits, bank balances and cash with portfolio manager are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a provision for expected credit losses (ECLs) for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective profit rate.

For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

5.7.1 Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

For trade and other receivables (excluding advances to suppliers and prepayments), the Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. Accordingly, the Group does not track changes in credit risk and assesses impairment on a collective basis. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the customers and the economic environment. Exposures were segmented based on common credit characteristics such as credit risk grade, geographic region and industry, delinquency status and age of relationship where applicable.

For short term deposits, bank balances and cash with portfolio manager for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group's policy to measure ECLs on such instruments on a 12-month basis.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment that includes forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due, The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument. ECLs for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets and charged to consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

5.7.2 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities within IFRS 9 are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Term loan

After initial recognition, profit-bearing term loan is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective profit method. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non - current liabilities.

Bills payable

Bills payable represents trade bills and suppliers' invoices financed through local financial institutions in the ordinary course of business. Bills payable are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective profit rate method, if applicable.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

5.8 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

5.9 Employees' end of service benefits

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

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.9 Employees' end of service benefits (Continued)

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

5.10 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

5.11 Treasury shares

Treasury shares consist of the Parent Company's own shares that have been issued, subsequently reacquired by the Parent Company and not yet reissued, sold or cancelled. No gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the treasury shares. Consideration paid or received is directly recognised in equity. When the treasury shares are sold, gains are credited to a separate account in shareholders' 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 and then to reserves.

Gains realised subsequently on the sale of treasury shares are first used to offset any previously recorded losses in the order of share premium, reserves, retained earnings and treasury shares reserve account. 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.

5.12 Dividends

The dividends are recognised as liabilities in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Parent Company's shareholders in the Annual General Assembly meeting.

5.13 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

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

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

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.14 Revenue recognition

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

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

The total transaction price for a contract is allocated amongst the various performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

IFRS 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the Group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the control of promised goods to its customers.

The Group considers the following factors in determining whether control of an asset has been transferred:

- The Group has a present right to payment for the goods.
- The customer has legal title to the goods.
- The Group has transferred physical possession of the goods.
- The customer has the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.
- The customer has accepted the goods.

Revenue for the Group arises from:

Sale of goods

Sales represent the total invoiced value of goods sold during the year. Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when or as the Group transfers control of the goods to the customer. For standalone sales, that are neither customized by the Group nor subject to significant integration services, control transfers at the point in time the customer takes undisputed delivery of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the specific location, have been purchased at store by the customer, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Dividend income

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

Profit income from short term deposits

Profit income from short term deposits is recognised using the effective profit rate method.

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5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.14 Revenue recognition (Continued)

Other income

Other income is recognized on accrual basis.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities are recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods to the customer).

5.15 Finance costs

Finance costs primarily comprise profit on the Group's financing. Finance costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

5.16 Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

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

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated to Kuwaiti Dinars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary items in foreign currencies are re-translated at the dates of the consolidated statement of financial position. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency (except for companies which are operated in countries with very high inflation rates) are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities for each reporting date presented are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date.
- Income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss are translated at average exchange rates; and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of other comprehensive income.

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5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.17 Taxation

KFAS and Zakat

Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS) and Zakat represent levies/taxes imposed on the Parent Company at the flat percentage of profit for the year less permitted deductions under the prevalent respective fiscal regulations of the State of Kuwait. Under prevalent levies/taxes regulations, no carry forward of losses is permitted and there are no significant differences between the levies/taxes bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

<i>Tax/statutory levy</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<i>Contribution to KFAS</i>	1.0% of net profit less permitted deductions
<i>Zakat</i>	1.0% of net profit less permitted deductions

National Labour Support tax

The Group calculates National Labour Support Tax ("NLST") in accordance with the Ministry of Finance resolution No.19 of 2000. NLST is imposed at 2.5% of net profit less permitted deductions.

6. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, the management is required to make judgements, 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 recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements

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

Useful lives of non-financial assets

As described in Note 5, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives over which its non-financial assets are depreciated and amortised. The Group's management is satisfied that the estimates of useful lives are appropriate.

6. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Judgements (Continued)

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

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. The Group has lease contracts that include extension options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the options to renew these leases. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset). The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of land with shorter non-cancellable period. The Group typically exercises its option to renew for this leases because there will be a significant negative effect on production if a replacement asset is not readily available.

Classification of financial instruments

On acquisition of a financial asset, the Group decides whether it should be classified as "at fair value through profit or loss", "at fair value through other comprehensive income" or "at amortised cost". IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the Group's business model for managing the assets of the instrument's contractual cash flow characteristics. The Group follows the guidance of IFRS 9 on classifying its financial assets and is explained in Note 5.

Principal versus agent considerations

The Group enters into contracts to sell goods and render services to its customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group determined that it is a principal in all its contracts with its customers.

- The Group controls the promised goods or services before the Group transfers the goods or services to the customer.
- The Group satisfies the performance obligations by itself and does not engage another party in satisfying its performance obligations in its contracts with customers.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the consolidated financial position date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group reviews non-financial assets on a continuous basis to determine whether a provision for impairment should be recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. In particular, considerable judgement by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provisions required.

6. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Estimation uncertainty (Continued)

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate for leases

The Group cannot readily determine the profit rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of profit that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market profit rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Impairment of inventories

Inventories are held at cost and net realisable value whichever is lower. When inventories become old or obsolete, an estimate is made of the required impairment. For individually significant amounts, this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amount which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on historical selling prices.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, services type, customer and type). The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates.

The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information.

For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product, stock market capitalization) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the paper manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a material estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECL on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in Note 26.2.

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7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings	Machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Capital work in progress	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Cost						
At 1 January 2024	3,927,918	10,549,836	1,149,086	395,260	836,334	16,858,434
Additions	-	-	-	-	360,955	360,955
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 5.1)	153,120	-	-	-	-	153,120
Disposals	-	(230,382)	-	(6,250)	-	(236,632)
Transfers	570,712	464,219	14,224	43,478	(1,092,633)	-
Foreign currency translation differences	5,582	13,208	793	303	225	20,111
At 31 December 2024	<u>4,657,332</u>	<u>10,796,881</u>	<u>1,164,103</u>	<u>432,791</u>	<u>104,881</u>	<u>17,155,988</u>
Additions	-	-	-	-	319,895	319,895
Disposals	-	-	-	(26,299)	-	(26,299)
Transfers	111,607	52,016	65,272	44,384	(273,279)	-
Foreign currency translation differences	(17,370)	(36,528)	(2,386)	(868)	(358)	(57,510)
At 31 December 2025	<u>4,751,569</u>	<u>10,812,369</u>	<u>1,226,989</u>	<u>450,008</u>	<u>151,139</u>	<u>17,392,074</u>
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2024	2,205,321	4,955,012	971,039	278,215	-	8,409,587
Charge for the year	181,822	505,220	58,755	36,151	-	781,948
Related to disposals	-	(58,875)	-	(6,249)	-	(65,124)
Foreign currency translation differences	2,361	4,526	681	2,081	-	9,649
At 31 December 2024	<u>2,389,504</u>	<u>5,405,883</u>	<u>1,030,475</u>	<u>310,198</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,136,060</u>
Charge for the year	186,623	497,310	58,835	37,526	-	780,294
Related to disposals	-	-	-	(18,831)	-	(18,831)
Foreign currency translation differences	(6,561)	(13,077)	(1,879)	(459)	-	(21,976)
At 31 December 2025	<u>2,569,566</u>	<u>5,890,116</u>	<u>1,087,431</u>	<u>328,434</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,875,547</u>
Net book value						
At 31 December 2025	<u>2,182,003</u>	<u>4,922,253</u>	<u>139,558</u>	<u>121,574</u>	<u>151,139</u>	<u>7,516,527</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>2,267,828</u>	<u>5,390,998</u>	<u>133,628</u>	<u>122,593</u>	<u>104,881</u>	<u>8,019,928</u>
Annual depreciation (years)	<u>5-30</u>	<u>5-30</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>		

Buildings are constructed on leasehold land from the Government of Kuwait and the Government of Dubai for a period of 5 years and 15 years, respectively, with a renewable option.

Capital work in progress mainly represents warehouse construction, and machinery which are expected to be completed during the year ending 31 December 2026.

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7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Depreciation charges are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under the following categories:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Cost of sales	723,628	719,687
General and administrative expenses (Note 20)	<u>56,666</u>	<u>62,261</u>
	<u>780,294</u>	<u>781,948</u>

8. LEASES

The carrying amount of the Group's right of use assets and the movement during the year is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
At 1 January	1,417,466	1,201,816
Additions	-	317,508
Amortization charges	(146,658)	(152,567)
Lease modification	61,323	48,763
Foreign currency translation differences	<u>(4,547)</u>	<u>1,946</u>
At 31 December	<u>1,327,584</u>	<u>1,417,466</u>

Amortization charges are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under the following categories:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Cost of sales	139,702	129,524
General and administrative expenses (Note 20)	<u>6,956</u>	<u>23,043</u>
	<u>146,658</u>	<u>152,567</u>

Set out below, are the carrying amounts of the Group's lease liabilities and the movement during the year:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
At 1 January	1,150,924	885,355
Additions	-	317,508
Finance costs	41,425	57,241
Lease modification	61,323	48,763
Payments during the year	(138,066)	(160,150)
Foreign currency translation differences	<u>(5,280)</u>	<u>2,207</u>
At 31 December	<u>1,110,326</u>	<u>1,150,924</u>

The lease liabilities are classified in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Non-current portion	990,936	1,059,844
Current portion	<u>119,390</u>	<u>91,080</u>
	<u>1,110,326</u>	<u>1,150,924</u>

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8. LEASES (CONTINUED)

Rent expense from short term leases are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss under the following categories:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Cost of sales	159,249	158,385
General and administrative expenses (Note 20)	<u>19,256</u>	<u>17,247</u>
	<u><u>178,505</u></u>	<u><u>175,632</u></u>

9. INVENTORIES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Raw materials	4,251,207	4,109,651
Finished goods	181,121	137,361
Packing materials	29,021	49,417
Goods in transit	502,818	834,471
Spare parts	<u>650,055</u>	<u>594,063</u>
	5,614,222	5,724,963
Provision for slow moving inventories	<u>(325,420)</u>	<u>(326,162)</u>
	<u><u>5,288,802</u></u>	<u><u>5,398,801</u></u>

As at 31 December, the movement in the provision for slow moving inventories is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
At 1 January	326,162	325,893
Foreign currency translation differences	<u>(742)</u>	<u>269</u>
At 31 December	<u><u>325,420</u></u>	<u><u>326,162</u></u>

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense amounted to KD 9,092,254 (2024: KD 8,677,306) and are included under 'cost of sales'.

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Trade receivables	3,911,256	2,996,813
Less: *provision for expected credit losses	<u>(186,571)</u>	<u>(239,224)</u>
	3,724,685	2,757,589
Advances to suppliers	202,256	58,929
Prepayments	90,488	91,979
Refundable deposits	95,217	47,303
Staff receivables	13,737	3,166
Other receivables	<u>65,314</u>	<u>61,584</u>
	<u><u>4,191,697</u></u>	<u><u>3,020,550</u></u>

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10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

*As at 31 December, the movement in the provision for expected credit losses as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
At 1 January	239,224	238,853
No longer required	(51,813)	-
Foreign currency translation differences	(840)	371
At 31 December	<u>186,571</u>	<u>239,224</u>

Disclosures relating to credit risk exposures and analysis relating to the provision for expected credit losses are set forth in Note 26.2.

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Short term deposits (a)	1,500,000	3,073,982
Bank balances	3,635,407	4,617,599
Cash on hand	616	2,997
Cash with portfolio manager	205	207
	<u>5,136,228</u>	<u>7,694,785</u>

(a) The effective profit rate on short term deposits is 3.75% per annum (2024: ranges from 3.9% to 4.8% per annum). Short term deposits have an original maturity period of three months or less from the placement date.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized, issued and paid up share capital is KD 10,069,180 (2024: KD 10,069,180) comprising of 100,691,795 shares of 100 fils each (2024: 100,691,795 shares of 100 fils each) and all shares are paid in cash.

13. RESERVES

Statutory reserve

As required by the Companies' Law, as amended, and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, as amended, at least 10% of the profit for the year before contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences, National Labour Support Tax, Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration is transferred per annum to statutory reserve as per a resolution issued by the Parent Company's Ordinary General Assembly. Such Transfer may be discontinued as per a resolution issued by the Parent Company's Ordinary General Assembly when the reserve exceeds 50% of the share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in cases stipulated by Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, as amended.

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13. RESERVES (CONTINUED)

Voluntary reserve

As required by the Parent Company's Articles of Association, as amended, no more than 10% of the profit for the year before contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences, National Labour Support Tax, Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration may be deducted per annum, as per a resolution issued by the Parent Company's Ordinary General Assembly, in order to form voluntary reserve, which is allocated for the purposes specified by the Assembly.

The Board of Directors in their meeting dated 12 February 2017 approved to discontinue the transfer of profits to voluntary reserve.

14. TREASURY SHARES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Number of shares	1,454,028	1,454,028
Percentage to issued shares (%)	1.44%	1.44%
Market value (KD)	360,599	308,254
Cost (KD)	164,740	164,740

The Parent Company is committed to retain reserves, share premium and retained earnings equivalent to the cost of treasury shares throughout the year, in which they are held by the Parent Company, pursuant to instructions of the relevant regulatory authorities.

15. EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
At 1 January	1,044,577	993,898
Charge for the year	55,681	100,522
Payment during the year	(39,646)	(50,120)
Foreign currency translation differences	(770)	277
At 31 December	<u>1,059,842</u>	<u>1,044,577</u>

16. TERM LOAN

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Non-current portion	283,939	367,939
Current portion	84,000	350,000
	<u>367,939</u>	<u>717,939</u>

Term loan represents credit refinance facility (the "facility") obtained from a local bank. The facility is used to finance purchases of equipment to expand the Group's production capacity and the construction of a new warehouse. The facility carries a profit rate of 3.5% per annum and is repayable as shown below:

Facility amount	Payable amount	Non-current portion	Current portion	Repayment date	
				Non-current portion	Current portion
KD	KD	KD	KD		
2,090,000	367,939	283,939	84,000	15 February 2030	15 February 2026

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16. TERM LOAN (CONTINUED)

The facilities are secured by mortgage of the entire factory in favor of the bank. It also requires, among other matters, certain restrictions on the payment of dividends and disposal of certain movable or immovable assets and a requirement to maintain a minimum leverage ratio (current assets to current liabilities) of 1.5:1. It also restricts the Group to merge with another company or alter its legal form or trade name.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group reached an agreement with the bank to reschedule the loan instalments. Under the revised terms, the outstanding balance will be repaid in nine equal instalments, with the last instalment due on 15 February 2030.

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Trade payables	1,427,739	2,532,613
Dividends payable (Note 23)	195,517	386,678
Accrued expenses	499,222	530,910
Staff payable	401,400	433,838
KFAS*	6,682	11,266
NLST	17,667	38,565
Zakat	7,067	14,521
Board of Directors' remuneration (Note 24,29)	-	30,000
	<u>2,555,294</u>	<u>3,978,391</u>

*Movement in KFAS payable is as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
At 1 January	11,266	13,855
Charge for the year	6,682	11,266
Paid during the year	<u>(11,266)</u>	<u>(13,855)</u>
At 31 December	<u>6,682</u>	<u>11,266</u>

18. BILLS PAYABLE

Bills payable amounted to KD 90,439 represents suppliers' invoices and trade bills financed through a local financial institution. These arrangements are subject to bank charges of 1.8% of the bill amount or a minimum of KD 20 per bill, whichever is higher. Bills payable are generally settled within the agreed credit period and are classified under current liabilities.

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19. REVENUE

	For the year ended 31 December 2025				
	Industrial Packaging Division	Consumer Packaging Division	Flexible Packaging Division	Other income	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Type of revenue					
Sale of multi-wall paper	6,597,013	-	-	-	6,597,013
Sale of superior value and high quality bags and wrapping sheets	-	5,166,234	-	-	5,166,234
Sale of multi-ply printed and laminated films	-	-	1,555,666	-	1,555,666
Waste sale	-	-	-	91,527	91,527
Total revenue from contracts with customers	6,597,013	5,166,234	1,555,666	91,527	13,410,440
Profit income from short term deposits	-	-	-	76,031	76,031
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	2,132	2,132
Total revenue	6,597,013	5,166,234	1,555,666	169,690	13,488,603
Geographical markets					
Kuwait	2,308,316	2,528,262	1,555,502	57,646	6,449,726
GCC	3,673,958	2,473,995	164	33,881	6,181,998
Middle East	178,024	163,977	-	-	342,001
Africa	436,715	-	-	-	436,715
Total revenue from contracts with customers	6,597,013	5,166,234	1,555,666	91,527	13,410,440
Timing of revenue recognition					
Goods transferred at a point in time	6,597,013	5,166,234	1,555,666	91,527	13,410,440
Total revenue from contracts with customers	6,597,013	5,166,234	1,555,666	91,527	13,410,440
Type of customer					
External customers	6,597,013	5,166,234	1,555,666	91,527	13,410,440
Total revenue from contracts with customers	6,597,013	5,166,234	1,555,666	91,527	13,410,440

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19. REVENUE (CONTINUED)

	For the year ended 31 December 2024				
	Industrial Packaging Division	Consumer Packaging Division	Flexible Packaging Division	Other income	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Type of revenue					
Sale of multi-wall paper	6,041,174	-	-	-	6,041,174
Sale of superior value and high quality bags and wrapping sheets	-	5,711,844	-	-	5,711,844
Sale of multi-ply printed and laminated films	-	-	1,491,569	-	1,491,569
Waste sale	-	-	-	82,170	82,170
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>6,041,174</u>	<u>5,711,844</u>	<u>1,491,569</u>	<u>82,170</u>	<u>13,326,757</u>
Profit income from term deposits	-	-	-	72,679	72,679
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	186,060	186,060
Total revenue	<u>6,041,174</u>	<u>5,711,844</u>	<u>1,491,569</u>	<u>340,909</u>	<u>13,585,496</u>
Geographical markets					
Kuwait	2,363,027	2,155,480	1,453,390	45,159	6,017,056
GCC	3,212,288	3,434,544	38,179	37,011	6,722,022
Middle East	66,585	121,820	-	-	188,405
Africa	399,274	-	-	-	399,274
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>6,041,174</u>	<u>5,711,844</u>	<u>1,491,569</u>	<u>82,170</u>	<u>13,326,757</u>
Timing of revenue recognition					
Goods transferred at a point in time	6,041,174	5,711,844	1,491,569	82,170	13,326,757
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>6,041,174</u>	<u>5,711,844</u>	<u>1,491,569</u>	<u>82,170</u>	<u>13,326,757</u>
Type of customer					
External customers	6,041,174	5,711,844	1,491,569	82,170	13,326,757
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>6,041,174</u>	<u>5,711,844</u>	<u>1,491,569</u>	<u>82,170</u>	<u>13,326,757</u>
Contract balances				<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
				KD	KD
Contract liabilities				<u>56,820</u>	<u>53,080</u>

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19. REVENUE (CONTINUED)

The contract liabilities represent advances received from customers as at 31 December 2025 to deliver goods to customers during the year ending 31 December 2026. Performance obligations related to contract liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2024, were satisfied during the year ended 31 December 2025.

20. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Staff costs	540,402	574,456
Depreciation (Note 7)	56,666	62,261
Amortization (Note 8)	6,956	23,043
Rent – operating leases (Note 8)	19,256	17,247
Communication and internet	15,438	17,521
Professional fees and licenses	151,249	160,336
Travel expenses	21,937	31,970
Stationery and maintenance expenses	31,545	27,672
Others	131,032	120,600
	<u>974,481</u>	<u>1,035,106</u>

21. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Staff costs	167,628	133,716
Others	23,889	32,510
	<u>191,517</u>	<u>166,226</u>

22. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (FILS)

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year after deducting treasury shares as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Profit for the year	<u>711,052</u>	<u>1,164,887</u>
<i>Weighted average number of shares outstanding:</i>		
Number of issued shares	100,691,795	100,691,795
Less: weighted average number of treasury shares	<u>(1,454,028)</u>	<u>(1,454,028)</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	<u>99,237,767</u>	<u>99,237,767</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share (fils)	<u>7.17</u>	<u>11.74</u>

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23. CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Lease liabilities	Term loan	Dividends payable	Murabaha payable	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
At 1 January 2025	1,150,924	717,939	386,678	-	2,255,541
Distribution of dividends	-	-	1,190,853	-	1,190,853
Dividends paid	-	-	(1,382,014)	-	(1,382,014)
Lease modification	61,323	-	-	-	61,323
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(96,641)	-	-	-	(96,641)
Payment of term loan	-	(350,000)	-	-	(350,000)
Finance costs accrued	41,425	-	-	-	41,425
Finance costs paid	(41,425)	-	-	-	(41,425)
Foreign currency translation differences	(5,280)	-	-	-	(5,280)
At 31 December 2025	1,110,326	367,939	195,517	-	1,673,782
1 January 2024	885,355	887,939	292,647	250,000	2,315,941
Distribution of dividends	-	-	1,290,091	-	1,290,091
Dividends paid	-	-	(1,196,060)	-	(1,196,060)
Additions of lease liabilities	317,508	-	-	-	317,508
Lease modification	48,763	-	-	-	48,763
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(102,909)	-	-	-	(102,909)
Payment of term loan	-	(170,000)	-	-	(170,000)
Payment of Murabaha payable	-	-	-	(250,000)	(250,000)
Finance costs accrued	57,241	-	-	-	57,241
Finance costs paid	(57,241)	-	-	-	(57,241)
Foreign currency translation differences	2,207	-	-	-	2,207
At 31 December 2024	1,150,924	717,939	386,678	-	2,255,541

24. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Parent Company's management.

Material related party balances and transactions are as follows:

Consolidated statement of financial position:

	2025	2024
	KD	KD
Board of Directors' remuneration (Note 17,29)	-	30,000

Consolidated statement of profit or loss
Key management compensation

	2025	2024
	KD	KD
Salaries and other short-term benefits	177,210	177,210
End of service benefits	16,558	16,558
Board of Directors' remuneration (Note 17,29)	-	30,000

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25. SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Group conducts its activities through the below main operating segments:

Industrial Packaging Division: Produces and supplies multi-wall paper sacks for industrial use.

Consumer Packaging Division: Produces and supplies various types of superior value and high quality bags and wrapping sheets to major regional and international chains.

Flexible Packaging Division: Produces and supplies multi-ply printed and laminated films, including aluminium foil lamination.

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and results by operating segments for the year:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD	KD	KD
	<u>Revenue</u>		<u>Segment results</u>	
Industrial packaging division	6,597,013	6,041,174	1,077,585	1,038,487
Consumer packaging division	5,166,234	5,711,844	484,754	885,917
Flexible packaging division	1,555,666	1,491,569	338,294	279,713
	<u>13,318,913</u>	<u>13,244,587</u>	<u>1,900,633</u>	<u>2,204,117</u>
Other income			169,690	340,909
Impairment of goodwill			(153,047)	-
Provision for expected credit losses no longer required			51,813	-
Foreign exchange loss			(1,716)	(5,827)
General and administrative expenses			(974,481)	(1,035,106)
Selling and distribution expenses			(191,517)	(166,226)
Finance costs			(58,907)	(86,138)
KFAS			(6,682)	(11,266)
NLST			(17,667)	(32,554)
Zakat			(7,067)	(13,022)
Board of Directors' remuneration			-	(30,000)
Profit for the year			<u>711,052</u>	<u>1,164,887</u>

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue and segment results by geographical area for the year:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD	KD	KD
	<u>Revenue</u>		<u>Segment results</u>	
Kuwait	6,392,080	5,971,897	1,159,234	993,827
GCC	6,148,117	6,685,011	577,544	1,112,491
Middle East	342,001	188,405	58,785	31,353
Africa	436,715	399,274	105,070	66,446
	<u>13,318,913</u>	<u>13,244,587</u>	<u>1,900,633</u>	<u>2,204,117</u>

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25. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

The following is an analysis of the Group's assets and liabilities by geographical area for the year:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD	KD	KD
	<u>Assets</u>		<u>Liabilities</u>	
Kuwait	13,806,991	15,666,471	3,132,497	4,281,671
GCC	9,717,362	10,101,575	2,108,163	2,663,240
	<u>23,524,353</u>	<u>25,768,046</u>	<u>5,240,660</u>	<u>6,944,911</u>

26. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to variety of financial risks: e.g. market risk (i.e. foreign currency risk, profit rate risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's management policies for reducing each of the risks are discussed below. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments based on future speculations.

Material accounting policies

Details of the material accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset and financial liability are disclosed in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.

26.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of, foreign currency risk, profit rate risk and equity price risk.

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates that affects the Group's cash flows or the valuation of the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

The Group has set policies for the management of foreign exchange risk which require each company in the Group to manage the foreign exchange risk against its currency of operation. The Group tracks and manages these risks by:

- Monitoring the changes in foreign currency exchange rates on regular basis.
- Set up tide limits for dealing in foreign currencies for the basic objectives of the Group's activities.

The following is net foreign currencies positions as at the date of the consolidated financial statements:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
United States Dollars	391,977	1,489,676
Saudi Arabian Riyal	26,719	418
United Arab Emirates Dirhams	1,083,593	536,304
Euro	-	14,515

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26. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

26.1 Market risk (Continued)

a) Foreign currency risk (continued)

The tables below analyse the effect of a 5% strengthening in value of the currency rate against the Kuwaiti Dinars from levels applicable at 31 December, with all other variables held constant on the consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of changes in equity. The effect of decreases in foreign currency is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown.

	Change in currency rate (%)	Effect on profit for the year and equity	
		2025	2024
		KD	KD
United States Dollars	+5%	19,599	74,484
Saudi Arabian Riyal	+5%	1,336	21
United Arab Emirates Dirhams	+5%	54,180	26,815
Euro	+5%	-	726

b) Profit rate risk

Profit rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Group is not exposed to profit rate risk on lease liabilities and term loan since they carry a fixed profit rate.

c) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in equity prices. Currently, the Group is not exposed to equity price risk as it has no equity instruments as at 31 December.

26.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge a contractual obligation causing the other party to incur a financial loss. Financial assets which potentially subject the Group to credit risk consist principally of trade and other receivables (excluding advances to suppliers and prepayments), short term deposits, bank balances and cash with portfolio manager.

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 expected credit losses, trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis and grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, service type and customer type). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

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26. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

26.2 Credit risk (Continued)

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

31 December 2025	0-90	91-180	181-365	Above 365	Total
	days	days	days	days	
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Expected credit loss rate (%)	1.17%	15%	100%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	3,732,934	41,489	14,152	122,681	3,911,256
Expected credit losses	43,518	6,220	14,152	122,681	186,571
31 December 2024	0-90	91-180	181-365	Above 365	Total
	days	days	days	days	
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0.23%	15%	100%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	2,760,005	4,512	97,481	134,815	2,996,813
Expected credit losses	6,257	671	97,481	134,815	239,224

Trade receivables are written off (i.e. derecognized) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Failure to make payments within 365 days from the due date and failure to engage with the Group on alternative payment arrangement among others is considered indicators of no reasonable expectation of recovery and therefore is considered as credit impaired.

Short term deposits, bank balances, and cash with portfolio manager

The Group's short term deposits, bank balances and cash with portfolio manager measured at amortised cost are considered to have a low credit risk and the loss allowance is based on the 12 months expected loss. The Group's short term deposits, bank balances, and cash with portfolio manager are placed with high credit rating financial institutions with no recent 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.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum net exposure to credit risk by class of assets at the reporting date is as follows:

	2025	2024
	KD	KD
Trade and other receivables (excluding advances to suppliers and prepayments)	3,898,953	2,869,642
Short term deposits, bank balances and cash with portfolio manager	5,135,612	7,691,788
	<u>9,034,565</u>	<u>10,561,430</u>

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26. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

26.2 Credit risk (Continued)

Geographic concentration of maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk for financial assets at the reporting date by geographical region and industry wise sector as follows:

	<u>GCC</u> KD	<u>Other</u> KD	<u>Total</u> KD
2025			
Trade and other receivables (excluding advances to suppliers and prepayments)	3,823,341	75,612	3,898,953
Short term deposits, bank balances and cash with portfolio manager	<u>5,135,612</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,135,612</u>
	<u>8,958,953</u>	<u>75,612</u>	<u>9,034,565</u>
	<u>GCC</u> KD	<u>Other</u> KD	<u>Total</u> KD
2024			
Trade and other receivables (excluding advances to suppliers and prepayments)	2,771,921	97,721	2,869,642
Short term deposits, bank balances and cash with portfolio manager	<u>7,691,788</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,691,788</u>
	<u>10,463,709</u>	<u>97,721</u>	<u>10,561,430</u>
		<u>2025</u> KD	<u>2024</u> KD
<i>Industry sector:</i>			
Manufacturing		3,898,953	2,869,642
Banks and financial institutions		<u>5,135,612</u>	<u>7,691,788</u>
		<u>9,034,565</u>	<u>10,561,430</u>

26.3 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 daily basis.

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

The table below analyses the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the consolidated financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. The carrying amounts of the Group's liabilities with maturity less than 12 months are not materially different from their contractual undiscounted figures.

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26. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

26.3 Liquidity risk (Continued)

2025	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Lease liabilities	15,619	134,558	366,807	671,686	1,188,670
Term loan	42,700	43,575	176,400	127,533	390,208
Trade and other payables	2,350,839	204,455	-	-	2,555,294
Bills payable	91,946	-	-	-	91,946
	<u>2,501,104</u>	<u>382,588</u>	<u>543,207</u>	<u>799,219</u>	<u>4,226,118</u>
2024	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD	KD
Lease liabilities	36,298	86,158	251,912	953,161	1,327,529
Term loan	181,125	181,125	362,250	18,567	743,067
Trade and other payables	3,933,705	44,686	-	-	3,978,391
	<u>4,151,128</u>	<u>311,969</u>	<u>614,162</u>	<u>971,728</u>	<u>6,048,987</u>

26.4 Capital risk management

The Group's objective when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

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

The Group monitors capital on the basis of gearing ratio, which is calculated by net debt value divided by total invested capital. Net debt is calculated as the total debt less cash and cash equivalents, and the total capital invested is calculated as net debt and total equity.

	2025	2024
	KD	KD
Lease liabilities	1,110,326	1,150,924
Term loan	367,939	717,939
Bills payable	90,439	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents	<u>(5,136,228)</u>	<u>(7,694,785)</u>
Net debt	<u>(3,567,524)</u>	<u>(5,825,922)</u>
Total equity	<u>18,283,693</u>	<u>18,823,135</u>
Capital invested	<u>14,716,169</u>	<u>12,997,213</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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26. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

26.4 Capital risk management

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, among others, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the term loan that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit lending banks and providers of the debt to immediately call the borrowings due from the Group. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing borrowings in the current financial year. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 December.

The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio around the optimal debt ratio which is estimated based on cost of capital rate. The optimal debt ratio represents the ratio of debt on which the Group maximises the Group's value to the shareholders and simultaneously keeping the cost of capital at the lowest level.

27. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

In the opinion of Group's management, the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values at the consolidated financial position date.

28. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	KD	KD
Contingent liabilities		
Letters of credit	-	96,825
Letters of guarantee	71,768	32,325
	<u>71,768</u>	<u>129,150</u>

29. ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETING

The Annual Ordinary General Assembly of the shareholders of the Parent Company held on 10 April 2025 approved the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, and approved the distribution of cash dividend of 12% equivalent to 12 fils per share (2023: 13% equivalent to 13 fils per share) on outstanding shares excluding treasury shares, amounting to KD 1,190,853 for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, to the shareholders of the Parent Company's record as at the accrual date (2023: KD 1,290,091) through the utilization of portion of the voluntary reserve amounting to KD 143,819 and retained earnings amounting to KD 1,047,034. The AGM also approved a remuneration of KD 30,000 to be paid to the Board of Directors' for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: KD 30,000).

Board of Directors' proposal

The Board of Directors' in their meeting held on 17 February 2026 proposed to distribute dividends of 7% equivalent to 7 Fils per share (on the outstanding shares, excluding treasury shares) amounting to KD 694,664 for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 through the utilization of portion of the voluntary reserve amounting to KD 57,860 and retained earnings amounting to KD 636,804 (2024: KD 1,190,853) and proposed no Board of Directors' remuneration for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: KD 30,000).

The above proposal is subject to the approval of the Shareholders' Annual General Assembly.

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30. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been re-classified to conform to the current year's presentation. Such reclassification did not affect previously reported consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of equity or opening balances of the earliest comparative period presented and accordingly a third consolidated statement of financial position is not presented.