

**FIRST INVESTMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P.
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2025



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FIRST INVESTMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of First Investment Company K.S.C.P. (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report. 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.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FIRST INVESTMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P. (continued)

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

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Impairment of investment in associates

The Group exercises significant influence over certain entities assessed to be associates amounting to KD 16,620,961 as at 31 December 2025, including listed associates with a carrying value of KD 6,997,069.

Investment in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting, whereby these investments are initially stated at cost, and are adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of the net assets of the associates less any impairment provisions. Management determines at the end of each reporting period the existence of any objective evidence through which the Group's investment in associates may be impaired. If there is any such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value. The Group has engaged external expert to assist in the impairment assessment of certain associates.

Due to the level of judgement required in determining whether there is an indication that the carrying value of associates may be impaired and the key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount if such indication exists, we identified this area as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, among others, the following:

- ▶ We evaluated management's assessment as to whether objective evidence of impairment exists in relation to the Group's interest in the associates and the qualitative and quantitative factors used such as the associates' financial performance including dividends, and market and economic or legal environment in which the associates operate.
- ▶ Whenever there is such indication, we have involved our valuation specialists to challenge the significant assumptions and valuation methods used by the management in assessing impairment and the reasonableness and appropriateness of those assumptions and methods in the circumstances.
- ▶ We evaluated whether the external management expert is independent, has the necessary competency, capabilities and objectivity for audit purpose
- ▶ We have tested source data used in these valuations, to the extent possible, with the relevant supporting documents, independent sources and externally available market data to evaluate the data's relevance, completeness and accuracy.
- ▶ We evaluated the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions and judgements.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FIRST INVESTMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P. (continued)

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

Other information included in the Group's 2025 Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2025 Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. We obtained the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors, prior to the date of our auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the Group's 2025 Annual Report 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 and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 relating 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FIRST INVESTMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P. (continued)

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF FIRST INVESTMENT COMPANY K.S.C.P. (continued)

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

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

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

Furthermore, in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Parent Company’s Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that we obtained all the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, as amended, and its executive regulations, as amended, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, that an inventory count was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, as amended, and its executive regulations, as amended, nor of the Parent Company’s Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, have occurred during the year ended 31 December 2025, that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or on its financial position.

We further report that, during the course of our audit, we have not become aware of any violations of the provisions of Law No 7 of 2010 concerning establishment of Capital Markets Authority “CMA” and organization of security activity and its executive regulations, as amended, during the year ended 31 December 2025 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or on its financial position.

BADER A. AL-ABDULJADER

LICENCE NO. 207

EY

AL AIBAN, AL OSAIMI & PARTNERS

29 March 2026

Kuwait

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	2025 KD	2024 KD
INCOME			
Revenue from contracts with customers		860,604	892,446
Cost of sales		(433,462)	(467,405)
GROSS PROFIT		427,142	425,041
Murabaha income		47,881	98,015
Net change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		4,660	13,308
Share of results of associates	7	(388,417)	291,976
Gain from dilution of ownership interest in an associate	7	631,488	-
Net change in fair value of an investment property	8	(139,000)	-
Loss on disposal of an investment property	8	-	(279,185)
Dividend income		541,275	57,370
Rental income		394,176	813,941
Management fees		287,858	340,546
Net foreign exchange gain (loss)		9,631	(4,040)
Net reversal of provision for legal claims	19	13,319,173	2,800,000
Other income		318,976	14,818
TOTAL INCOME		15,454,843	4,571,790
EXPENSES			
Staff costs		(1,176,470)	(1,048,044)
Depreciation of property and equipment and right-of-use assets		(159,560)	(205,707)
Amortisation of intangible assets		(59,771)	(59,771)
Impairment of an associate	7	(1,253,363)	-
Impairment of goodwill	4	(189,999)	-
Finance costs		(12,019)	(125,821)
Legal expenses		(1,400,637)	(255,949)
Other expenses		(546,531)	(690,028)
TOTAL EXPENSES		(4,798,350)	(2,385,320)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE ZAKAT, NATIONAL LABOUR SUPPORT TAX ("NLST") AND DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION		10,656,493	2,186,470
Zakat		(28,207)	(15,867)
Contribution to NLST		(87,558)	(48,037)
Board of directors' remuneration	13	(56,000)	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		10,484,728	2,122,566
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company		10,493,665	2,328,264
Non-controlling interests		(8,937)	(205,698)
		10,484,728	2,122,566
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY	5	23.53 fils	5.22 fils

The attached notes 1 to 21 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<i>Note</i>	2025 KD	2024 KD
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		10,484,728	2,122,566
Other comprehensive loss			
<i>Other comprehensive loss that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Share of foreign translation adjustments of associates	7	(106,324)	46,175
Net exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		3,416	(88,165)
Net other comprehensive loss that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(102,908)	(41,990)
<i>Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Net income on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		4,526,664	5,086,666
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates	7	(15,593)	(186,360)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		4,511,071	4,900,306
Other comprehensive income for the year		4,408,163	4,858,316
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		14,892,891	6,980,882
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent Company		15,025,439	7,242,623
Non-controlling interests		(132,548)	(261,741)
		14,892,891	6,980,882

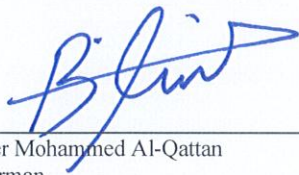
The attached notes 1 to 21 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 KD	2024 KD
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	10,911,113	9,311,870
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	170,344	173,190
Other assets		4,399,419	4,519,553
Inventories		371,454	386,542
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	18	22,617,032	39,133,487
Investment in associates	7	16,620,961	18,659,642
Investment property	8	4,431,000	4,570,000
Property and equipment		2,018,518	2,085,559
Goodwill and other intangible assets		298,855	548,625
TOTAL ASSETS		61,838,696	79,388,468
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Murabaha payables	9	186,654	256,545
Other liabilities	10	11,854,869	3,079,567
Provision for legal claims		5,268,243	46,187,014
End of service benefits		889,594	1,112,086
TOTAL LIABILITIES		18,199,360	50,635,212
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	44,597,874	44,597,874
Fair value reserve	12	9,149,127	(1,348,894)
Foreign currency translation reserve	12	974,190	1,078,283
Accumulated losses		(11,130,628)	(15,762,139)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company		43,590,563	28,565,124
Non-controlling interests		48,773	188,132
TOTAL EQUITY		43,639,336	28,753,256
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		61,838,696	79,388,468


 Bader Mohammed Al-Qattan
 Chairman

The attached notes 1 to 21 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<i>Attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company</i>				<i>Sub-total KD</i>	<i>Non-controlling interests KD</i>	<i>Total equity KD</i>
	<i>Share capital KD</i>	<i>Fair value reserve KD</i>	<i>Foreign currency translation reserve KD</i>	<i>Accumulated losses KD</i>			
At 1 January 2025	44,597,874	(1,348,894)	1,078,283	(15,762,139)	28,565,124	188,132	28,753,256
Profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	10,493,665	10,493,665	(8,937)	10,484,728
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	4,635,867	(104,093)	-	4,531,774	(123,611)	4,408,163
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	4,635,867	(104,093)	10,493,665	15,025,439	(132,548)	14,892,891
Transfer on disposal of financial asset at fair value	-	5,862,154	-	(5,862,154)	-	-	-
Net movement in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(6,811)	(6,811)
At 31 December 2025	44,597,874	9,149,127	974,190	(11,130,628)	43,590,563	48,773	43,639,336
At 1 January 2024	44,597,874	(6,249,200)	1,064,230	(18,090,403)	21,322,501	2,863,720	24,186,221
Profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	2,328,264	2,328,264	(205,698)	2,122,566
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	4,900,306	14,053	-	4,914,359	(56,043)	4,858,316
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	4,900,306	14,053	2,328,264	7,242,623	(261,741)	6,980,882
Net movement in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(2,413,847)	(2,413,847)
At 31 December 2024	44,597,874	(1,348,894)	1,078,283	(15,762,139)	28,565,124	188,132	28,753,256

The attached notes 1 to 21 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 KD	2024 KD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year before Zakat, NLST & directors' remuneration		10,656,493	2,186,470
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year before Zakat, NLST & directors' remuneration to net cash flows:</i>			
Murabaha income		(47,881)	(98,015)
Net change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(4,660)	(13,308)
Dividend income		(541,275)	(57,370)
Share of results of associates	7	388,417	(291,976)
Impairment of an associate	7	1,253,363	-
Gain from dilution of ownership interest in an associate	7	(631,488)	-
Net change in fair value of an investment property	8	139,000	-
Loss on disposal of investment property	8	-	279,185
Depreciation of property and equipment and right-of-use assets		229,798	272,825
Amortization of intangible assets		59,771	59,771
Impairment of goodwill		189,999	-
Finance costs		12,019	125,821
Gain on derecognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities		(427)	-
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		13,012	86,472
Net reversal of provision for legal claims		(13,319,173)	(2,800,000)
Net foreign exchange differences		(9,631)	4,040
		(1,612,663)	(246,085)
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</i>			
Net movement in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		7,506	11,943
Other assets		(1,614,034)	(156,890)
Inventories		15,088	11,564
Other liabilities		4,030,526	242,756
		826,423	(136,712)
Cash used in operations		826,423	(136,712)
Murabaha income received		46,053	98,015
Finance costs paid		(10,109)	(119,797)
Employees' end of service benefits paid		(235,504)	(41,552)
Taxes paid		(48,021)	-
		578,842	(200,046)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities			
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Addition to investment in associates	7	(750,000)	-
Dividends received from associates	7	436,327	-
Proceeds from capital redemption from investment in an associate	7	1,220,267	7,226
Dividend received from FVOCI investments		345,287	-
Purchase of property and equipment		(26,768)	(31,834)
Proceeds from disposal of an investment property	8	-	6,855,886
		1,225,113	6,831,278
Net cash flows generated from investing activities			
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of murabaha payables	9	(69,891)	(1,944,120)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities		(127,744)	(184,488)
Dividends paid		(266)	(2,853)
Net movement in non-controlling interests		(6,811)	(2,413,847)
		(204,712)	(4,545,308)
Net cash flows used in financing activities			
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		1,599,243	2,085,924
		9,311,870	7,225,946
		10,911,113	9,311,870
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER			

The attached notes 1 to 21 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Non-cash items excluded from the consolidated statement of cash flows:

Other assets	1,808,556	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,042,997	(800,000)
Other liabilities	4,715,658	1,300,000
Provision for legal claims	(27,567,213)	(500,000)
Additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	150,083	-
Derecognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	14,094	-

The attached notes 1 to 21 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

1.1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of First Investment Company K.S.C.P. (the “Parent Company”) and its Subsidiaries (collectively, the “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors of the Parent Company on 29 March 2026. The shareholders have the power to amend these consolidated financial statements at the annual general assembly meeting.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024 were approved in the Annual General Assembly meeting (AGM) of the shareholders held on 29 May 2025.

The Parent Company is a Kuwaiti public shareholding company incorporated and domiciled in Kuwait and whose shares are publicly traded on Boursa Kuwait. The Parent Company is subject to the supervision of Capital Markets Authority (“CMA”).

The registered office of the Parent Company is located at Floor 14-15, Safat Tower, Beirut Street, Hawally, Kuwait.

The Parent Company is principally engaged in the provision of investment and financial services in accordance with Islamic Sharī‘a principles as approved by the Group's Fatwa and Sharī‘a Supervisory Board.

The Parent Company’s principal objectives comprise the following:

1. Invest in real estate, industrial, financial, services and other economic sectors through shareholding in incorporating specialized companies or acquisition of stocks and shares of such companies for the account of the Company.
2. Carry out real estate investment deals with the objective of developing real estates and constructing residential and commercial units and complexes for sale or rent.
3. Purchase lands and real estates for the purpose of selling the same in their original condition or after the division thereof, leasing the same unoccupied or uninhabited, or after the construction of new facilities, buildings, and equipment.
4. Conduct all transactions related to the trading in financial securities for the account of the Company.
5. Investment portfolio manager.
6. Investment advisor.
7. Collective investment scheme manager.
8. Subscription agent.
9. Fund Custodian
10. Investment Controller
11. Carry out brokerage activities in the international trading transactions

In accordance with CMA decisions number 83 dated 27 June 2024 and 146 dated 29 October 2024, activities numbered 5, 7, 8 and 9 have been suspended. Accordingly, the Parent Company’s operation related to these activities have been limited to maintaining the existing portfolio as it stood prior to the CMA decisions.

Information on the Group’s structure is provided in Note 1.2 below. Information on other related party relationships of the Group is provided in Note 13.

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

1.2 GROUP INFORMATION

(a) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include:

<i>Name of the entity</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>% equity interest</i>		<i>Principal activities</i>
		<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	
<i>Directly held</i>				
Al Marwa Holding Company K.S.C. (Closed) ¹	Kuwait	99.22%	99.22%	Holding company
Deema Real Estate Investment Company L.L.C.	KSA	100%	100%	Real estate investment
Yasmeen Al Kuwait Real Estate Company S.P.C.	Kuwait	100%	100%	Real estate trading
Gulf Business Forms Company W.L.L.	Kuwait	100%	100%	Manufacturing
First Logistic Services L.L.C. ²	Oman	53.87%	53.87%	Logistics services
First Energy Resource Company K.S.C. (Closed) - Under Liquidation ("FERCO") ³	Kuwait	33.21%	33.21%	Energy sector
<i>Indirectly held through Yasmeen Al Kuwait Real Estate Company S.P.C.</i>				
Roa'aa Future Holding Company S.P.C.	Kuwait	100%	100%	Holding company

¹ The Parent Company effectively owns 100% equity interest in the above entity. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on this basis. The ownership of the remaining equity interest in this subsidiary is registered in the name of related parties as nominees. However, the Parent Company is the beneficial owner for 100% equity interest.

² The Group's effective equity interest is 65% (2024: 65%) as a result of indirect holding through FERCO.

³ The Group consolidates this entity based on de facto control. Refer to Note 3 for more details.

(b) Associates

Details of the Group's associates are disclosed in Note 7.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and investment property that have been measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars ("KD") which is also the functional currency of the Parent Company.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

The Group presents its consolidated statement of financial position in order of liquidity. An analysis in respect of recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 16.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

**2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION
(continued)**

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries as at the reporting date. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- ▶ Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- ▶ Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- ▶ The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- ▶ The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee
- ▶ Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- ▶ The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group 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 policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group 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 the profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 (unless otherwise stated). The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments did not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

The standard requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and it also includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

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

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to 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 standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, *Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments)*. The Amendments include:

- ▶ A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and the introduction of an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date
- ▶ Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed
- ▶ Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments
- ▶ The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026 with early adoption permitted for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only. The Group does not anticipate that the amendments will have a material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

In July 2024, the IASB issued nine narrow scope amendments as part of its periodic maintenance of IFRS accounting standards. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure* and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7, IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 7 *Statements of Cash Flows*.

The amendments will be effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In December 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS-9 and IFRS-7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity. The amendments apply only to contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity; the amendments:

- Clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements for in-scope contracts.
- Amend the designation requirements for a hedged item in a cash flow hedging relationship for in-scope contracts
- Addition of new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

The amendments will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early adoption is permitted and must be disclosed. The amendments concerning the own-use exception are to be applied retrospectively, while the hedge accounting amendments should be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated from the initial application date. Additionally, the IFRS-7 disclosure amendments must be implemented alongside the IFRS-9 amendments. If an entity does not restate comparative information, it cannot present comparative disclosures.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below:

Business combinations and acquisition of non-controlling interests

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in other expenses.

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

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Business combinations and acquisition of non-controlling interests (continued)

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in the profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment. The geographical market of the Group sales of goods is State of Kuwait.

In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

Rental income

The Group is the lessor in operating leases. Rental income arising from operating leases on investment property is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Management fees

Management fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission and asset management fees.

Murabaha income

Murabaha income is recognised as accrues using the effective profit method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dividend income

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

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of finance costs and other related costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Taxation

Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS)

The contribution to KFAS is calculated at 1% of the profit for the year attributable to the Parent Company in accordance with the modified calculation based on the Foundation's Board of Directors' resolution, which states that income from associates and subsidiaries, and transfer to statutory reserve until the reserve reaches 50% of share capital should be excluded from the profit base when determining the contribution. The contribution to KFAS is payable in full before the AGM is held in accordance with the Ministerial Resolution (184/2022).

National Labour Support Tax (NLST)

The Parent Company calculates NLST in accordance with Law No. 19 of 2000 and the Minister of Finance Resolution No. 24 of 2006 at 2.5% of taxable profit for the year after deducting Board of Directors' remuneration for the year. As per law, income from associates and subsidiaries, cash dividends from listed companies which are subjected to NLST are deducted from the profit for the year.

Zakat

Zakat is calculated at 1% of the profit for the year in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Finance resolution No. 58/2007 effective from 10 December 2007.

Taxation on foreign subsidiaries

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

Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinar ("KD"), which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Kuwaiti Dinar at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified in profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, 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 or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

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

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

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- ▶ Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- ▶ Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- ▶ Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- ▶ Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments

i) Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

a) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective profit method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

b) Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, profit income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

c) Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably certain equity investments under this category.

d) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the profit or loss.

This category includes certain equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Net gains and losses, including any profit or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- ▶ The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

i) Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss as follows:

- ▶ Trade and other receivables, including contract assets
- ▶ Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. 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, discounted at an approximation of the original effective profit rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade and other receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

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.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include Murabaha payables and other liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- ▶ Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- ▶ Financial liabilities at amortised cost (including murabaha payables)

The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at amortised cost is more relevant to the Group.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Murabaha payables

After initial recognition, profit-bearing murabaha payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective profit rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective profit rate 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 effective profit rate. The effective profit rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the profit or loss.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Financial liabilities (continued)

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the profit or loss.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash on hand, non-restricted cash at banks, cash held in investment portfolios and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts (if any) as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

Investment property

Investment property are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment property are included in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Fair values are determined based on an annual valuation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying appropriate valuation models.

Investment property are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the profit or loss in the period of derecognition. The amount of consideration to be included in the gain or loss arising from the derecognition of investment property is determined in accordance with the requirements for determining the transaction price in IFRS 15.

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

Investment in associates

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

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Investment in associates (continued)

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

The profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The aggregate of the Group's share of results of an associate is shown on the face of the profit or loss and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate. The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

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

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

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is the fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Property and equipment

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated. Other items of property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment and borrowing costs if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, being the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets which ranges between 3 to 25 years.

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

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGUs fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the assets' or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at the reporting date and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at the reporting date at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

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 reporting date

In addition, 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. These contributions are expensed when due.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

Fiduciary assets

The Group provides asset management and other fiduciary services that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of its clients. Assets held in a fiduciary capacity, unless recognition criteria are met, are not reported in the consolidated financial statements, as they are not assets of the Group.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Segment information

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenue and incurs cost. The operating segments used by the management of the Group to allocate resources and assess performance are consistent with the internal report provided to the chief operating decision maker. Operating segment exhibiting similar economic characteristic, product and services, class of customers where appropriate are aggregated and reported as reportable segments.

Contingencies

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.

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

2.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Events after the reporting period

If the Group receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorisation for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the Group will assess if the information affects the amounts that it recognises in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The Group will adjust the amounts recognised in its consolidated financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in the light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Group will not change the amounts recognised in its consolidated financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Significant judgements

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

Classification of real estate property

Determining the classification of a property depends on particular circumstances and management's intentions. Property that is held for resale in the ordinary course of business or that in the process of development for such sale is classified as inventory. Property held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or both is classified as investment property. Property held for use in the production or supply of goods and services or for administrative purposes is classified as property and equipment.

Classification of financial assets

The Group determines the classification of financial assets based on the assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and profit on the principal amount outstanding.

Consolidation of entities in which the Group holds less than a majority of voting right (de facto control)

The Group considers that it controls FERCO even though it owns less than 50% of the voting rights. This is because the Group is the single largest shareholder of FERCO with a 33.21% equity interest. The remaining 67% of the equity shares in FERCO are widely held by many other shareholders and there is no history of the other shareholders collaborating to exercise their votes collectively or to outvote the Group. Further, the Group has a majority representation on the entity's liquidation committee and the Group's approval is required for all major operational decisions.

Legal proceedings

In accordance with IFRSs, the Group recognises a provision where there is a present obligation from a past event, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and the amount of costs of the transfer can be estimated reliably. In instances where the criteria are not met, a contingent liability may be disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Obligations arising in respect of contingent liabilities that have been disclosed, or those which are not currently recognised or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements, could have a material effect on the Group's financial position. Application of these accounting principles to legal cases requires the Group's management to make determinations about various factual and legal matters beyond its control. The Group reviews outstanding legal cases following developments in the legal proceedings and at each reporting date, in order to assess the need for provisions and disclosures in its consolidated financial statements.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTION (continued)

Significant judgements (continued)

Legal proceedings (continued)

Among the factors considered in making decisions on provisions are the nature of litigation, claim or assessment, the legal process and potential level of damages in the jurisdiction in which the litigation has been brought, the progress of the case (including the progress after the date of the consolidated financial statements but before those statements are issued), the opinions or views of legal advisers, experience on similar cases and any decision of the Group's management as to how it will respond to the litigation, claim or assessment.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment of associates

Investment in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting for associates, whereby these investments are initially stated at cost, and are adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Group's share of the net assets of the associates less any impairment losses. The Group is required to assess, at each reporting date, whether there are indications of impairment. If such indications exist, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the associate in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). The identification of impairment indicators and determination of the recoverable amounts require management to make significant judgements, estimates and assumptions.

Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Valuation of investment property

The fair value of investment property is determined by real estate valuation experts using recognised valuation techniques and the principles of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. Investment property under construction are measured based on estimates prepared by independent real estate valuation experts, except where such values cannot be reliably determined. The significant methods and assumptions used by valuers in estimating the fair value of investment property are set out in Note 8.

Impairment of goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value in use or fair value less cost to sell of the CGU to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case, management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTION (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property and equipment and intangible assets for calculating depreciation and amortization respectively. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation and amortization charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's property and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication or objective evidence of impairment or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required. If any such indication or evidence exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

4 IMPAIRMENT OF GOODWILL

Impairment of goodwill relates to Group investment in its subsidiary specialised in manufacturing and printing of computer forms and paper products. The recoverable amount of KD 3,044,987 as at 31 December 2025, has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections approved by senior management covering a five-year period. The discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 11.83% (2024: 9.5%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 3.06% growth rate (2024: 2.7%), which does not exceed the long-term average growth rate of the State of Kuwait.

As a result of the analysis, management has recognised a full impairment on the goodwill amounting to KD 189,999 (2024: Nil).

5 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares. As there are no dilutive instruments outstanding, basic and diluted earnings per share are identical.

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company (KD)	10,493,665	2,328,264
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (shares) *	445,978,742	445,978,742
Basic and diluted earnings per share (fils)	23.53	5.22

* The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in treasury shares during the year.

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements.

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>
Cash on hand	2,795	1,807
Cash at bank	6,564,401	7,884,869
Murabaha deposits with original maturities of three months or less	3,845,829	-
Cash held in managed portfolios	498,088	1,425,194
	10,911,113	9,311,870

Murabaha deposits represents murabaha contracts with local Islamic banks with an original maturity of three months or less. The effective profit rates on these murabaha placements ranges between 2.25% to 3.60% per annum.

Cash at banks includes restricted cash amounting to KD 554,226 (2024: KD 592,024) represents certain shareholders uncollected share of distribution from First Energy Resource Company K.S.C. (Closed), a local subsidiary under liquidation.

7 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Set out below are the associates of the Group as at 31 December:

Name of the Company	County of incorporation	2025		2024		Principal activities
		Equity interest %	Carrying amount KD	Equity interest %	Carrying amount KD	
Arkan Al-Kuwait Real Estate Company K.S.C.P. ("Arkan") ¹	Kuwait	23.35%	6,997,069	28.95%	6,170,146	Real estate
Taameer Investment Company S.A.O.C ("Taameer") ^{2*}	Oman	24.82%	2,477,895	24.82%	4,407,498	Investment and Real estate
Al-Subeih Medical Company W.L.L. ("AMC") *	Kuwait	25%	3,186,295	25%	3,009,083	Medical equipment and hospital management
Al Jazeera Al Oula Real Estate W.L.L. ("Jazeera")*	KSA	20.90%	2,501,708	20.90%	2,348,059	Real estate
First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed) ("FEDCO") *	Kuwait	22.19%	1,161,526	22.19%	2,376,406	Education
Sons of Yousef Al-Subeih Real Estate Company W.L.L.*	Kuwait	25%	296,468	25%	348,450	Real estate
			16,620,961		18,659,642	

* Private entities - no quoted price available.

Arkan

¹As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of the Group's investment in Arkan (based on quoted market price in Boursa Kuwait) was KD 22,034,525 (2024: KD 8,071,955).

On 15 April 2025, Arkan completed a merger with its subsidiary First Real Estate Investment Company K.S.C. (Closed) through a share-for-share exchange resulting in the issuance of additional shares to the minority shareholders of First Real Estate Investment Company K.S.C. (Closed). As a result of the merger, the Group's equity interest in Arkan was diluted from 28.95% to 23.35% and a gain amounting to KD 631,488 was recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

7 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

Taameer

²As at 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of the group's share of net assets of the entity exceeds the recoverable amount (based on adjusted net assets value) amounting to KD 2,477,895. The management determined that the investment is partially impaired and accordingly recorded an impairment loss of KD 1,253,363 in the consolidated statement of profit for loss for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Legal claim contingency in respect of Taameer

The construction contract for a Beach Resort project in the Governorate of Dhofar, Sultanate of Oman, undertaken by Dhofar Beach Resort LLC, a subsidiary of Taameer, was terminated by Taameer. The contract was originally executed by Ghantoot Transport & Gen. Cont. LLC ("the Contractor"). The termination was due to a dispute involving, among other matters, the Contractor's prolonged delay in resuming work following a natural disaster at the project site in May 2018.

Following the termination, the Contractor initiated legal proceedings against Taameer, challenging the termination on various grounds and has requested the court to appoint a panel of expert, as a preliminary step toward filing a formal claim. In return, on 10 February 2020, Taameer filed a counterclaim against the Contractor for damages and breach of contract in the amount of OMR 25 million (equivalent to KD 19.7 million).

On 21 May 2025, the arbitration committee of the court issued its decision in favor of the Taameer, granting a settlement amount amounting to OMR 13.4 million.

Reconciliation to carrying amounts:

	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
At 1 January	18,659,642	18,515,077
Addition*	750,000	-
Transfer from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	122	-
Capital redemption**	(1,220,267)	(7,226)
Dividends received from associates	(436,327)	-
Share of results	(388,417)	291,976
Impairment of an associate	(1,253,363)	-
Gain from dilution of ownership interest in an associate	631,488	-
Share of other comprehensive loss	(15,593)	(186,360)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(106,324)	46,175
	16,620,961	18,659,642

* During the year, the Parent Company made an additional investment in AMC amounting to KD 750,000 through the acquisition of 50 additional units. The consideration was settled in cash on 1 October 2025.

The acquisition of the additional units did not result in a change in the ownership interest, which remained at 25%, nor did it affect the level of significant influence over the associate. Accordingly, the investment continues to be accounted for using the equity method.

**On 19 March 2025, the extra ordinary general assembly meeting (EGM) of First Education Company K.S.C. (Closed) approved a capital reduction of KD 5.5 million (from KD 8.5 million to 3 million). The distribution on account of the capital reduction was settled in form of cash transferred to the shareholders on 27 May 2025.

The reporting dates of certain associates are not more than three months from that of the Group and there were no significant events or transactions between the reporting dates of associates and 31 December.

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

7 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (continued)

The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the associates.

	<i>Arkan KD</i>	<i>Taameer KD</i>	<i>AMC KD</i>	<i>Jazeera KD</i>	<i>Others KD</i>	<i>2025 KD</i>	<i>2024 KD</i>
Assets	114,076,652	93,201,978	17,738,348	23,032,039	17,613,957	265,662,974	262,977,664
Liabilities	(65,975,563)	(57,611,611)	(13,333,702)	(11,064,072)	(11,499,844)	(159,484,792)	(162,290,139)
Total Equity	48,101,089	35,590,367	4,404,646	11,967,967	6,114,113	106,178,182	100,687,525
% equity interest	23.35%	24.82%	25%	20.90%	-	-	-
Group's share in the equity	11,225,039	8,831,618	1,101,162	2,501,708	1,390,243	25,049,770	25,835,088
Goodwill	2,822,560	-	2,085,133	-	67,751	4,975,444	4,975,444
Impairment (including impairment allocated to goodwill)	(7,050,530)	(6,353,723)	-	-	-	(13,404,253)	(12,150,890)
Group's carrying amount of the investment	6,997,069	2,477,895	3,186,295	2,501,708	1,457,994	16,620,961	18,659,642
Revenue	10,154,467	646,646	4,437,418	5,811,814	204,935	21,255,280	22,771,619
Profit (loss) for the year	2,752,937	(2,393,926)	(2,291,108)	840,797	(163,961)	(1,255,261)	1,381,886
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(107,118)	-	-	-	(19,690)	(126,808)	(894,324)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	2,645,819	(2,393,926)	(2,291,108)	840,797	(183,651)	(1,382,069)	487,562
Additions during the year	-	-	750,000	-	-	750,000	-
Capital redemption during the year	-	-	-	-	1,220,267	1,220,267	7,226
Dividends received from an associate during the year	436,327	-	-	-	-	436,327	-
Impairment of an associate during the year	-	(1,253,363)	-	-	-	(1,253,363)	-
Group's share of results for the year	643,913	(593,043)	(572,788)	175,728	(42,227)	(388,417)	291,976
Group's share of other comprehensive loss for the year	(12,273)	-	-	-	(3,320)	(15,593)	(186,360)

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

8 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2025	2024
	KD	KD
As at 1 January	4,570,000	11,750,101
Change in fair value ¹	(139,000)	-
Disposal	-	(7,135,071)
Exchange differences	-	(45,030)
	<u>4,431,000</u>	<u>4,570,000</u>
As at 31 December	<u>4,431,000</u>	<u>4,570,000</u>

¹ The fair value of investment property as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out on the respective dates by independent registered valuers not related to the Group, who have appropriate qualifications and recent experience in the valuation of property in the relevant locations. The fair value was determined by using the income capitalisation method approach. Fair value using the income capitalisation method is estimated based on the normalised net operating income generated by the property, which is divided by the capitalisation (discount) rate. Based on the valuations, the management has recorded fair value loss of KD 139,000 (2024: KD Nil) for the year ended 31 December 2025.

As at 31 December 2025, investment property represent building constructed in a leasehold land granted by the government of Kuwait. Notwithstanding the contractual term of the lease, management believes, based on market experience, that on expiry of the lease period, the Group will be able to renew the lease for a similar period, without a premium and at nominal rates of ground rent and, consequently, as is common practice in Kuwait, these leases have been accounted for as freehold land.

During 2024, the Group sold an investment property with carrying value of Omani Riyal (OMR) 9,000,000 (equivalent to KD 7,135,071) for a total consideration of OMR 8,650,000 (equivalent to KD 6,855,886). As a result, the Group realised a loss on sale amounting to OMR 350,000 (equivalent to KD 279,185) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of investment property by valuation techniques and sensitivity analysis are presented in Note 18.2.

9 MURABAHA PAYABLES

	2025	2024
	KD	KD
Gross amount	198,432	278,432
Less: deferred finance costs	(11,778)	(21,887)
	<u>186,654</u>	<u>256,545</u>

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	<i>As at 1 January KD</i>	<i>Cash outflows KD</i>	<i>Other movements KD</i>	<i>As at 31 December KD</i>
2025	<u>256,545</u>	<u>(69,891)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>186,654</u>
2024	<u>2,206,780</u>	<u>(1,944,120)</u>	<u>(6,115)</u>	<u>256,545</u>

As at 31 December 2025, murabaha payables are denominated in KD, carry an average profit rate of 3.5% (2024: 3.5%) per annum and are secured against property and equipment with a carrying amount of KD 1,003,794 (2024: KD 1,074,818). The murabaha payables is repayable over the period of 6 years.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group was not in breach any of its loan covenants, nor in default on any other of its obligations under its loan agreements.

Maturity analysis is disclosed in Note 16.

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

10 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025 KD	2024 KD
Payable against restructure plan (Note 19)	8,185,031	-
Accrued legal fees	1,157,251	-
Taxes payable	730,648	489,731
Staff accruals	591,112	362,613
Lease liabilities	115,924	106,197
Liquidation distribution payable	554,226	592,024
Other liabilities	520,677	1,529,002
	<u>11,854,869</u>	<u>3,079,567</u>

11 SHARE CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS AND TREASURY SHARES

(a) Share capital

	<i>Number of shares</i>		<i>Authorised, issued and fully paid</i>	
	2025	2024	2025 KD	2024 KD
Shares of 100 fils each (paid in cash)	<u>445,978,742</u>	<u>445,978,742</u>	<u>44,597,874</u>	<u>44,597,874</u>

(b) Distributions proposed

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company's proposed not to distribute cash dividends nor bonus shares issue for the year ended 31 December 2025. This proposal is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the AGM.

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company's has proposed not to distribute cash dividends nor bonus shares issue for the year ended 31 December 2024. This proposal has been approved by the shareholders at the AGM held on 29 May 2025.

12 RESERVES

(a) Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Companies' Law, and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, a minimum of 10% of the profit for the year before KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Directors' remuneration shall be transferred to the statutory reserve based on the recommendation of the Parent Company's Board of Directors. The AGM of the shareholders of the Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such transfer when the reserve exceeds 50% of the issued share capital. The reserve may only be used to offset losses or enable the payment of a dividend up to 5% of paid-up share capital in years when profit is not sufficient for the payment of such dividend due to absence of distributable reserves. Any amounts deducted from the reserve shall be refunded when the profits in the following years suffice, unless such reserve exceeds 50% of the issued share capital. No transfer has been made to statutory reserve since previously incurred losses have not yet been fully recovered.

(b) Fair value reserve

Changes in the fair value and exchange differences arising on translation of investments that are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (e.g. equities), are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. Amounts are not reclassified to the profit or loss when the associated assets are sold.

(c) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign controlled entity are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to the profit or loss when the net investment is disposed of.

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13 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related parties represent associated companies, managed funds, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Parent Company's management and are subject to the approval of the shareholders at the annual general assembly meeting.

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

	2025	2024
	KD	KD
Consolidated statement of profit or loss		
Management fees	-	57
Consolidated statement of financial position		
Others assets	6,668	487

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel comprise of the Board of Directors and key members of management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances related to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

	<i>Transaction values for the year ended 31 December</i>		<i>Balance outstanding as at 31 December</i>	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Salaries and short-term benefits	324,300	166,849	198,000	11,000
End of service benefits	9,805	10,360	47,966	260,068
	334,105	177,209	245,966	271,068

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company has proposed a directors' remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounting to KD 56,000 (2024: KD Nil). This proposal is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the AGM of the Parent Company.

Other transactions

The Group also manages investment portfolios on behalf of related parties amounting to KD 3,300,291 (2024: KD 3,304,016) which are not reflected in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position.

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14 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Management monitors the operating results of its geographical segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.

Segment performance is evaluated based on return on investments. For management purposes, the Group is organised into four major business segments which are real estate, financial, services and others. The Group does not have any inter-segment transactions.

The table below presents income, expense and results for the Group's operating segments for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively:

	<i>Real estate</i>		<i>Financial</i>		<i>Services</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>
Income, net	1,340,373	1,198,066	241,050	94,225	(8,708)	411,147	13,882,128	2,868,352	15,454,843	4,571,790
Expenses	(2,139,486)	(1,114,400)	(283,216)	(153,954)	(1,790,699)	(900,071)	(756,714)	(280,799)	(4,970,115)	(2,449,224)
(Loss) profit for the year	(799,113)	83,666	(42,166)	(59,729)	(1,799,407)	(488,924)	13,125,414	2,587,553	10,484,728	2,122,566

The table below presents assets and liabilities for the Group's operating segments along with other disclosures as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively:

	<i>Real estate</i>		<i>Financial</i>		<i>Services</i>		<i>Others</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>
Segment assets	17,263,261	19,251,216	12,405,107	5,974,447	19,335,287	41,729,551	12,835,041	12,433,254	61,838,696	79,388,468
Segment liabilities	(621,815)	(655,691)	(129,612)	(509,995)	(967,789)	(1,068,957)	(16,480,144)	(48,400,569)	(18,199,360)	(50,635,212)
Other disclosures:										
Total non-current assets*	16,873,769	18,611,676	10,635,771	5,902,173	10,249,700	39,639,041	4,026,471	(2,652,281)	41,785,711	61,500,609
Additions to non-current assets	786	3,011	4,074	60	772,031	28,763	-	-	776,891	31,834
Share of results from associates (Note 7)	50,870	309,706	-	-	(439,287)	(17,730)	-	-	(388,417)	291,976

*Non-current assets for this purpose consist of goodwill and other intangible assets, property and equipment, investment property, investment in associates and financial assets at FVOCI.

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14 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Geographic information

	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>
Income, net		
Kuwait	2,449,259	4,369,827
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	13,597,269	223,931
Oman	(591,685)	(21,968)
	15,454,843	4,571,790
Results for the year		
Kuwait	(1,248,596)	2,458,178
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	13,589,072	217,200
Oman	(1,855,748)	(552,812)
	10,484,728	2,122,566
Segment assets		
Kuwait	51,841,886	44,018,036
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	6,091,473	28,268,249
Oman	2,523,495	4,495,418
Others	1,381,842	2,606,765
	61,838,696	79,388,468
Segment liabilities		
Kuwait	(17,758,157)	(18,459,769)
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	(106,653)	(31,803,444)
Oman	(334,550)	(371,999)
	(18,199,360)	(50,635,212)

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise non-derivative financial instruments such as murabaha payables and other liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets comprise financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, other assets and cash and cash equivalents, which derive directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including foreign currency risk, profit rate risk and equity price risk). It is also subject to operational risks. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors are ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. The Board of Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

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**15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES
(continued)**

15.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily other receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

The Group has policies and procedures in place to limit the amount of credit exposure to any counterparty and establishing a maximum payment period for individual and corporate customers respectively. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through a counterparty's potential failure to make payments. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored by management. The Group's bank balances are held with financial institutions with appropriate credit ratings.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets presented in the consolidated statement of financial position.

	<i>2025</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>KD</i>
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	10,908,318	9,310,063
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	4,345,203	4,461,730
	<u>15,253,521</u>	<u>13,771,793</u>

Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is limited because the counterparties are reputable financial institutions with appropriate credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Further, the principal amounts of deposits in local banks (including saving accounts and current accounts) are guaranteed by the Central Bank of Kuwait in accordance with Law No. 30 of 2008 Concerning Guarantee of Deposits at Local Banks in the State of Kuwait which came into effect on 3 November 2008.

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties and CBK guarantee of deposits placed with local banks.

Other assets

Other assets comprise of management fee receivable and other investment related receivables. Outstanding receivables are regularly monitored by management for any specific indicator for counterparty's potential failure to make payments for impairment analysis. As at the reporting date, the majority of the Group's counterparty exposure has a low risk of default and does not include any significant past-due amounts. Accordingly, management identified impairment loss to be immaterial.

15.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash, or another financial asset. Liquidity risk is managed by the treasury department of the Parent Company. To manage this risk, the Group periodically assesses the financial viability of customers and invests in bank deposits or other investments that are readily realisable. The maturity profile is monitored by management to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained.

The Group maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that are assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption in cash flow.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. The liquidity profile of financial liabilities reflects the projected cash flows which includes future profit payments over the life of these financial liabilities. The liquidity profile of financial liabilities at 31 December was as follows:

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As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES
(continued)

15.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

	<i>Within 3 months KD</i>	<i>3 to 6 months KD</i>	<i>6 to 12 months KD</i>	<i>Over 1 year KD</i>	<i>Total KD</i>
2025					
Murabaha payables	-	40,000	40,000	118,432	198,432
Other liabilities	8,732,458	299,621	2,528,168	298,698	11,858,945
	<u>8,732,458</u>	<u>339,621</u>	<u>2,568,168</u>	<u>417,130</u>	<u>12,057,377</u>
2024					
Murabaha payables	-	40,000	40,000	198,432	278,432
Other liabilities	6,632	566,213	2,286,179	220,543	3,079,567
	<u>6,632</u>	<u>606,213</u>	<u>2,326,179</u>	<u>418,975</u>	<u>3,357,999</u>

15.3 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 three types of risk: profit rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include murabaha payables, and equity investments.

15.3.1 Profit rate risk

Profit rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in profit rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Group is not exposed to significant profit rate risk since its borrowings are from Islamic financial institutions at fixed profit rates.

15.3.2 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign currency risk is managed by the investment department of the Parent Company on the basis of limits determined by the Board of Directors and a continuous assessment of the Group's open positions and current and expected exchange rate movements. Management believes that there is minimal risk of significant losses due to exchange rate fluctuations and consequently the Group does not hedge foreign currency exposures.

The Group had the following significant net assets (liabilities) exposures denominated in foreign currencies as of 31 December:

	<i>2025 Equivalent in KD</i>	<i>2024 Equivalent in KD</i>
Saudi Riyal (SAR)	5,948,925	(893,620)
Omani Riyal (OMR)	2,189,861	4,123,573
Others	1,173,912	2,173,071
	<u>9,312,698</u>	<u>5,403,024</u>

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit (due to changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities) and other comprehensive income to a 5% possible change in the exchange rates, with all other variables held constant.

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As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025

15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES
(continued)

15.3 Market risk (continued)

15.3.2 Foreign currency risk (continued)

Currency	Change in currency rate %	2025	Effect on OCI KD	Change in currency rate %	2024	Effect on OCI KD
		Effect on profit or loss KD			Effect on profit or loss KD	
SAR	+5	9,302	288,143	+5	(1,444,310)	1,399,627
OMR	+5	46	109,447	+5	8	206,171
Others	+5	49,862	8,832	+5	96,500	12,152

15.3.3 Equity price risk

The Group's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Group and classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The Group's listed and unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Senior Management reviews and approves all major equity investment decisions. The Group manages this risk through diversification of investments in terms of geographical distribution and industry concentration.

At the reporting date, the exposure to non-listed equity investments at fair value was KD 4,518,887. Sensitivity analyses of these investments have been provided in Note 18.

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the respective price indices in the relevant market on the Group's equity and profit for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity indexes had increased or decreased by 5% respectively, with all other variables held constant, and that all the Group's equity instruments moved in line with the indexes.

Market indices	Change in equity price %	Effect on OCI	
		2025 KD	2024 KD
Boursa Kuwait	±5	1,095,199	360,078

15.4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Group is able to manage the risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit and practical application of technology.

The recent and rapid development of the coronavirus outbreak across the world have required entities to limit or suspend business operations, implement travel restrictions and quarantine measures that have significantly disrupted (or are expected to disrupt) its activities. In an attempt to manage such events, the Group implements its contingency plans which include preventive safety measures, compliance with legal and regulatory guidelines and instructions, and maximise the use of technology and resources management to meet the day-to-day operational requirements that are required for continuity of the business.

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16 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. Trading assets and liabilities have been classified to mature and/or be repaid within twelve months, regardless of the contractual maturities.

	<i>Within one year</i>			<i>Sub- Total KD</i>	<i>Over 1 year KD</i>	<i>Total KD</i>
	<i>Within 3 months KD</i>	<i>3 to 6 months KD</i>	<i>6 to 12 months KD</i>			
2025						
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	10,911,113	-	-	10,911,113	-	10,911,113
Financial assets at FVPL	-	-	170,344	170,344	-	170,344
Other assets	568,093	-	858,831	1,426,924	2,972,495	4,399,419
Inventories	104,799	104,799	161,856	371,454	-	371,454
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	7,173,150	7,173,150	15,443,882	22,617,032
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	16,620,961	16,620,961
Investment property	-	-	-	-	4,431,000	4,431,000
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	2,018,518	2,018,518
Goodwill and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	298,855	298,855
TOTAL ASSETS	11,584,005	104,799	8,364,181	20,052,985	41,785,711	61,838,696
LIABILITIES						
Murabaha payables	-	36,385	36,386	72,771	113,883	186,654
Other liabilities	8,731,299	298,645	2,526,804	11,556,748	298,121	11,854,869
Provision for legal claims	-	-	2,634,121	2,634,121	2,634,122	5,268,243
End of service benefits	-	-	-	-	889,594	889,594
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,731,299	335,030	5,197,311	14,263,640	3,935,720	18,199,360
NET GAP	2,852,706	(230,231)	3,166,870	5,789,345	37,849,991	43,639,336
2024						
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	9,311,870	-	-	9,311,870	-	9,311,870
Financial assets at FVPL	-	-	173,190	173,190	-	173,190
Other assets	176,109	300,000	1,268,541	1,744,650	2,774,903	4,519,553
Inventories	113,689	113,689	159,164	386,542	-	386,542
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	6,271,607	6,271,607	32,861,880	39,133,487
Investment in associates	-	-	-	-	18,659,642	18,659,642
Investment property	-	-	-	-	4,570,000	4,570,000
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	2,085,559	2,085,559
Goodwill and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	548,625	548,625
TOTAL ASSETS	9,601,668	413,689	7,872,502	17,887,859	61,500,609	79,388,468
LIABILITIES						
Murabaha payables	-	34,946	34,945	69,891	186,654	256,545
Other liabilities	6,632	566,213	2,286,179	2,859,024	220,543	3,079,567
Provision for legal claims	-	-	40,125,976	40,125,976	6,061,038	46,187,014
End of service benefits	-	-	-	-	1,112,086	1,112,086
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,632	601,159	42,447,100	43,054,891	7,580,321	50,635,212
NET GAP	9,595,036	(187,470)	(34,574,598)	(25,167,032)	53,920,288	28,753,256

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17 FIDUCIARY ASSETS

Fiduciary assets comprise of portfolios managed by the Parent Company on behalf of clients. The portfolios have no recourse to the general assets of the Group. The Group makes investment decisions in line with the respective agreements. As at the reporting date, total fiduciary assets managed by the Group amounted to KD 60,187,403 (2024: KD 61,628,006). The total income earned from managing the fiduciary assets for the year ended 31 December 2025 amounted to KD 287,858 (2024: KD 373,398).

18 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ▶ Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- ▶ Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Group's senior management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as investment property and unquoted equity investments.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as investment property and unquoted equity investments. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the senior management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The senior management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

The Group measures financial instruments such as investment in equity securities and managed funds, and non-financial assets such as investment property, at fair value at each reporting date. Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value, including the valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions are disclosed below.

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18 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

Set out below that are a summary of financial instruments and non-financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	2025	2024
	KD	KD
Financial instruments		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	170,344	173,190
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	22,617,032	39,133,487
Non-financial assets		
Investment property	4,431,000	4,570,000

Valuation methods and assumptions

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Unlisted funds

The Group invests in managed funds, which are not quoted in an active market and which may be subject to restrictions on redemptions such as lock up periods. The management considers the valuation techniques and inputs used in valuing these funds as part of its due diligence prior to investing, to ensure they are reasonable and appropriate. Therefore, the NAV of these investee funds may be used as an input into measuring their fair value. In measuring this fair value, the NAV of the funds is adjusted, as necessary, to reflect restrictions on redemptions, future commitments, and other specific factors of the investee fund and fund manager. In measuring fair value, consideration is also paid to any transactions in the shares of the investee fund. Depending on the nature and level of adjustments needed to the reported NAV and the level of trading in the investee fund, the Group classifies these funds as either Level 2 or Level 3.

Listed investment in equity securities

Fair values of publicly traded equity securities are based on quoted market prices in an active market for identical assets without any adjustments. The Group classifies the fair value of these investments as Level 1 of the hierarchy.

Unlisted equity investments

The Group invests in private equity companies that are not quoted in an active market. Transactions in such investments do not occur on a regular basis. The Group uses a market-based valuation technique for these positions. The Group determines comparable public companies (peers) based on industry, size, leverage and strategy, and calculates an appropriate trading multiple for each comparable company identified. The multiple is calculated by dividing the market value of the comparable company by its book value. The market value of a company is its share price multiplied by the number of outstanding shares. The book value is the net assets of a company. The trading multiple is then discounted for considerations such as illiquidity and size differences between the comparable companies based on company-specific facts and circumstances. The discounted multiple is applied to the corresponding capital measure of the investee company to measure the fair value. If management determines that market-based valuation technique is not reflective of fair value and the fair value of the investee lies within its assets, management alternatively uses the adjusted net assets value ("NAV") approach. The Group classifies the fair value of these investments as Level 3.

Investment property

The fair value of investment property was assessed by accredited independent real estate experts with recognised and relevant professional qualification and with recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. The valuation models applied are consistent with the principles in IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' and fair value is determined using a mix of the income capitalisation method and the market comparison approach considering the nature and usage of each property. Fair value using the income capitalisation method is estimated based on the normalised net operating income generated by the property, which is divided by the capitalisation (discount) rate. Under the market comparison approach, fair value is estimated based on comparable transactions. The unit of comparison applied by the Group is the price per square meter ('sqm'). The fair value of investment property is included within Level 3.

First Investment Company K.S.C.P. and its Subsidiaries

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18 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

18.1 Financial instruments

Fair value hierarchy

The following tables provide the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments measured at fair value:

	Fair value measurement using			Total KD
	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) KD	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) KD	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) KD	
2025				
Financial assets at FVTPL:				
Unquoted funds	-	170,344	-	170,344
Financial assets at FVOCI:				
Quoted equity securities	18,098,145	-	-	18,098,145
Unquoted equity securities	-	-	4,518,887	4,518,887
	18,098,145	-	4,518,887	22,617,032
2024				
Financial assets at FVTPL:				
Unquoted funds	-	173,190	-	173,190
Financial assets at FVOCI:				
Quoted equity securities	12,088,455	-	-	12,088,455
Unquoted equity securities	-	-	27,045,032	27,045,032
	12,088,455	-	27,045,032	39,133,487

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation of all movements in the fair value of items categorised within Level 3 between the beginning and the end of the reporting period:

	2025 KD	2024 KD
At 1 January	27,045,032	24,798,606
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	(1,483,026)	1,446,426
(Disposals) additions, net	(21,043,119)	800,000
At 31 December	4,518,887	27,045,032

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18 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

18.1 Financial instruments (continued)

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 December are as shown below:

	<i>Valuation techniques</i>	<i>Significant unobservable inputs</i>	<i>Range (weighted average)</i>	<i>Sensitivity of the input to fair value</i>
Unquoted equity securities	Market multiple approach	Sector PBV Multiple	0.8-1.98 (1.25)	10% increase (decrease) in the Sector PBV multiple would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value by KD 1,869,972
		DLOM *	10%-30%	5% increase (decrease) in the DLOM would result in (decrease) increase in fair value by KD 220,922
	Adjusted NAV	DLOM *	10%-50%	5% increase (decrease) in the DLOM would result in (decrease) increase in fair value by KD 225,944

Discount for lack of marketability (DLOM) represents the amounts that the Group has determined that market participants would take into account when pricing the investments.

The management has used the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair values of financial assets:

- ▶ Quoted equity securities have been fair valued based on their latest price quotations on the respective stock exchange at the reporting date.
- ▶ Fair values of unquoted equity securities are derived through a market approach which utilizes price multiples of comparable quoted companies and adjusted NAV. A lack of marketability discount is applied on the fair values derived through this approach.
- ▶ Fair values of unquoted funds are measured based on their latest net asset values provided by the respective fund manager.

18.2 Non-financial assets

The Group's investment property are measured using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

Reconciliation for recurring fair value measurement of investment property categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is disclosed in Note 8.

Description of valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs:

The Group carries its investment property at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. The Group engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair value as at the reporting date for investment property. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the investment property and sensitivity analysis are further discussed below.

<i>Valuation technique</i>	<i>Fair value</i>		<i>Significant unobservable inputs</i>	<i>Range</i>	
	<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>		<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>			
Income capitalisation approach	4,431,000	4,570,000	▶ Average rent (per sqm)	KD 7.53	KD 7.53
			▶ Yield rate	9.32 %	9.04%

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18 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

18.2 Non-financial assets (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

Significant increase (decrease) in average rent per sqm, yield rate and price per sqm in isolation would result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value of the property. The table below presents the sensitivity of the valuation to changes in the most significant assumptions underlying the valuation of investment property.

	<i>Changes in valuation assumptions</i>	<i>Impact on profit for the year</i>	
		<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
		<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Average rent	+ 5%	<u>221,550</u>	<u>228,500</u>
Yield rate	+50 bp	<u>(225,543)</u>	<u>(239,534)</u>

19 LEGAL CLAIMS

- a) During the years ended 31 December 2006 and 31 December 2007, the Parent Company entered into agreements to purchase shares in Al Muttahed for Investment and Real Estate Development Company S.S.C.C (Al Muttahed) from certain shareholders (the sellers).

Subsequently, the Parent Company noted that the sellers did not fulfil their commitment of transferring certain assets of the investee company as part of their share of capital increase of the investee company. Accordingly, the Parent Company filed a lawsuit against the sellers claiming for a temporary compensation. On the other hand, the sellers filed a counterclaim against the Parent Company demanding for a compensation for the breach of the sale contract.

Further, during the year ended 31 December 2017, the aforementioned sellers filed another lawsuit against the Parent Company demanding for a compensation against the seizure of certain securities held under an investment portfolio managed by the Parent.

During the year, the Parent Company signed mutual settlement agreement with the sellers to withdraw and cancel all legal cases between both parties and as per the settlement agreement, the Parent Company transferred foreign unquoted equity shares to the sellers. The financial impact from the settlement agreement on the Parent Company was a decrease in the financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income by KD 21,042,997, decrease in the provision for legal claims by KD 34,937,170 resulting in an income from reversal of KD 13,894,173.

- b) The Parent Company is the defendant in legal proceedings brought by several portfolio clients (“clients”) in respect of certain investment transactions executed in a fiduciary capacity by the Parent Company in prior years. The legal actions commenced by the clients against the Parent Company are in various phases of litigation.

The recognised provision balance in the consolidated statement of financial position as at the reporting date reflects the management’s best estimate of the most likely outcome of the Group’s liability as of that date in respect of the legal claims for which first instance and appeal verdicts have been issued, and the outcome of these claims is not expected to exceed the amount provided for. During the year, the Parent Company recorded additional provision of KD 575,000.

During the year, the Parent Company’s management submitted a restructure plan to the Bankruptcy judge after taking the majority approval from the debtors. Subsequent to the reporting period, on 8 January 2026, the Bankruptcy Court approved and confirmed the restructuring plan submitted by management after determining that it met all legal requirements and had obtained the necessary creditor majority. As at the reporting date, the amount approved by the Bankruptcy Court included within other liabilities (Note 10).

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20 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to ensure that the Group complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Group maintains strong and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholders' value.

The Group actively manages its capital base in order to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Group's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Capital Markets Authority in supervising the Group.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. Capital represents equity attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company KD 43,590,563 (2024: KD 28,565,124).

As of the reporting date, the Group is in compliance with minimum required regulatory capital adequacy ratio for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 in accordance with provisions of Module seventeen (Capital Adequacy Regulations for Licensed Persons) of the Executive Bylaws of Law No. (7) of 2010 and their amendments thereto.

21 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to the reporting date, significant geopolitical tension escalated in Middle east, impacting GCC countries, including State of Kuwait. In late February 2026, the conflict has caused regional disruption including airspace closure, flight cancellations, supply-chain disturbances, and heightened geopolitical uncertainty due to which business and economic uncertainties have arisen. The existing and anticipated effects of the Geopolitical conflict is expected to continue to evolve.

These developments arose after the Group's reporting date of 31 December 2025. In accordance with IAS 10 – *Events after the Reporting period*, these events are considered non-adjusting subsequent events, as they relate to conditions that did not exist as at the reporting date. Although the Group's 31 December 2025 consolidated financial position is not impacted, it has created significant uncertainty regarding the Group's future operations, supply chain, customer demand, and overall economic conditions in the region.

Management is continuing to assess the potential effects on future trading conditions, including potential impact on logistics, customer activity and regional demand patterns. As of the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, it is not possible to provide a reliable estimate of the financial effect of this event as the situation is still evolving. The Group's is continuing to monitor situation and development closely in 2026.

Management has also considered the impact of these events on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and has concluded that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate.