TANMIAH FOOD COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Deloitte.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Professional Simplified Joint Stock Company)
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders
Tanmiah Food Company (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ("the Code"), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the 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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TANMIAH FOOD COMPANY (CONTINUED)

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Measurement and existence of breeder birds As at 31 December 2025, the Group had breeder birds with a carrying amount of ⃁ 176.33 million. Breeder birds are considered to be biological assets for accounting purposes. IAS 41 Agriculture requires biological assets to be measured at fair value less costs to sell. IAS 41 allows entities not to measure biological assets at fair value less costs to sell where quoted market prices are not available, and alternative fair value measurements are determined to be clearly unreliable. Management measures the carrying amount of breeder birds by amortising the total costs incurred during the rearing phase over the anticipated productive cycle due to the short rearing phase. There is no active market for breeder birds, and no reliable fair value measurements have been identified. The assessment of the quantity of breeder birds at the reporting date requires management to make estimations based on the size of each farmhouse and the average density per square meter. We considered this to be a key audit matter because of the significance of the carrying value of biological assets as at 31 December 2025 in the context of the consolidated financial statements, the significant management estimates made and judgments applied in assessing the carrying amount of the breeder birds and the level of audit effort required. Refer to note 3 of the consolidated financial statements for the accounting policy, note 4 for the disclosure of critical accounting estimates and judgements and note 12 for disclosures of other matters related to breeder birds.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following: • Obtained an understanding of the breeder birds' life cycle and processes followed. • Assessed the controls over the measurement and existence of breeder birds to determine if they had been appropriately designed and implemented. • Tested the methodology used by the Group to determine the carrying amounts of breeder birds and assessed the inputs, assumptions and estimates used by the Group, including the production cycle at various points by comparing them with actual historical outcomes and past trends of such inputs, assumptions and/or estimates. • Agreed the costs incurred related to breeder birds during the rearing phase to supporting documentation on a sample basis. • Assessed both the method of amortisation and the period of amortisation of the costs capitalised to breeder birds. • Agreed the results of management's determination of the carrying amounts of the breeder birds to the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. • Reperformed the mathematical accuracy of the calculations used to determine the carrying amounts of the breeder birds. • With respect to the quantities of breeder birds, we visited a sample of poultry farms and assessed the key assumptions and methodology used to determine the number of birds on hand at the reporting date. • Assessed the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TANMIAH FOOD COMPANY (CONTINUED)

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the Group's 2025 Board of Directors' report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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, we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 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 the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TANMIAH FOOD COMPANY (CONTINUED)

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for 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, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period 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 the matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest of such communication.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

ديلويت آند توش وشركاهم
CR.: 1010600030
Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants
HO-Riyadh

Abdul Rahman S. Al-Suwayegh
License No. 461
19 February 2026
2 Ramadan, 1447H

TANMIAH FOOD COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	**1,128,613,557**	777,219,725
Right-of-use assets	6	**672,313,268**	589,824,995
Intangible assets	7	**9,469,209**	9,102,571
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	**773,983**	773,983
Investment in an associate	9	**92,920,590**	87,332,502
Deferred tax asset	24	-	2,500,000
Total non-current assets		**1,904,090,607**	1,466,753,776
Current assets			
Inventories	11	**359,318,552**	349,869,958
Biological assets	12	**241,271,394**	195,141,340
Prepayments and other receivables	15	**184,559,037**	338,087,957
Contract assets	13	**4,989,662**	20,231,254
Trade receivables and other debtors	14	**405,532,701**	336,497,990
Cash and cash equivalents	16	**61,699,328**	88,906,826
Total current assets		**1,257,370,674**	1,328,735,325
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,161,461,281**	2,795,489,101
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	17	**200,000,000**	200,000,000
Statutory reserve	18	**51,736,614**	51,736,614
Other reserve	18	**73,977,280**	73,977,280
Retained earnings		**289,694,003**	356,303,966
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		615,407,897	682,017,860
Non-controlling interests	10	**96,113,583**	96,674,506
Total equity		711,521,480	778,692,366
Non-current liabilities			
Employee benefit obligations	19	**123,801,251**	111,321,495
Lease liabilities	6	**576,146,792**	494,607,797
Deferred tax liability	24	**1,000,000**	-
Borrowings	20	**584,761,545**	333,684,029
Total non-current liabilities		**1,285,709,588**	939,613,321
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	20	**458,894,635**	402,648,808
Trade and other payables	21	**328,385,185**	244,969,560
Contract liabilities	13	**627,381**	128,840
Accrued and other liabilities	22	**252,156,196**	320,707,942
Lease liabilities	6	**112,748,325**	88,917,014
Provision for zakat and income tax	24	**11,418,491**	19,811,250
Total current liabilities		**1,164,230,213**	1,077,183,414
Total liabilities		**2,449,939,801**	2,016,796,735
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,161,461,281**	2,795,489,101

Chairman of the Board of Directors | Chief Executive Officer | Chief Financial Officer

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

TANMIAH FOOD COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Revenue	25	**2,653,480,898**	2,563,484,224
Cost of revenue	26	**(2,049,649,919)**	(1,909,082,019)
Gross profit		**603,830,979**	654,402,205
Selling and distribution expenses	27	**(377,868,588)**	(326,704,756)
General and administrative expenses	28	**(142,721,694)**	(146,466,467)
Impairment loss on trade receivables	14	**(3,585,606)**	(9,336,022)
Other income		**14,351,097**	14,815,059
Operating profit		**94,006,188**	186,710,019
Finance costs	29	**(108,215,486)**	(62,004,496)
(Loss) profit before share of result from associate and zakat and income tax		**(14,209,298)**	124,705,523
Share of results from an associate	9	**5,754,268**	3,244,625
(Loss) profit before zakat and income tax		**(8,455,030)**	127,950,148
Zakat and income tax	24	**(6,715,410)**	(17,418,239)
(Loss) profit for the year		**(15,170,440)**	110,531,909
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Re-measurements of employee benefit obligations	19	**(2,984,266)**	2,604,692
Share of other comprehensive loss of an associate	9	**(166,180)**	(338,788)
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year		**(3,150,446)**	2,265,904
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**(18,320,886)**	112,797,813

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

TANMIAH FOOD COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	**2025** **⃁**	2024 ⃁
(Loss) profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**(18,834,977)**	95,822,173
Non-controlling interests		**3,664,537**	14,709,736
		(15,170,440)	110,531,909
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**(21,809,963)**	97,633,610
Non-controlling interests	10	**3,489,077**	15,164,203
		(18,320,886)	112,797,813
(Loss) / earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company			
Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share	33	**(0.94)**	4.79

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

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

TANMIAH FOOD COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Share Capital ⃁	Statutory reserve ⃁	Other reserve ⃁	Retained earnings ⃁	Total shareholders' equity ⃁	Non-controlling interests ⃁	Total Equity ⃁
Balance at 1 January 2024	200,000,000	42,154,397	73,977,280	302,692,574	618,824,251	61,450,234	680,274,485
Profit for the year	-	-	-	95,822,173	95,822,173	14,709,736	110,531,909
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	1,811,437	1,811,437	454,467	2,265,904
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	97,633,610	97,633,610	15,164,203	112,797,813
Zakat reimbursement by the shareholder (note 24)	-	-	-	3,559,999	3,559,999	-	3,559,999
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	9,582,217	-	(9,582,217)	-	-	-
Contribution from non-controlling interest (note 1)	-	-	-	-	-	26,810,069	26,810,069
Dividend (note 35)	-	-	-	(38,000,000)	(38,000,000)	(6,750,000)	(44,750,000)
Balance at 31 December 2024	200,000,000	51,736,614	73,977,280	356,303,966	682,017,860	96,674,506	778,692,366
(Loss) profit for the year	-	-	-	**(18,834,977)**	**(18,834,977)**	**3,664,537**	**(15,170,440)**
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	**(2,974,986)**	**(2,974,986)**	**(175,460)**	**(3,150,446)**
Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year	-	-	-	**(21,809,963)**	**(21,809,963)**	**3,489,077**	**(18,320,886)**
Dividend (note 35)	-	-	-	**(44,800,000)**	**(44,800,000)**	**(4,050,000)**	**(48,850,000)**
Balance at 31 December 2025	**200,000,000**	**51,736,614**	**73,977,280**	**289,694,003**	**615,407,897**	**96,113,583**	**711,521,480**

Chairman of the Board of Directors

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

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

TANMIAH FOOD COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) profit before zakat and income tax		**(8,455,030)**	127,950,148
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5	**66,492,165**	44,439,543
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	6	**145,999,843**	125,092,284
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	**1,296,427**	1,023,207
Impairment loss on financial assets	14	**3,585,606**	9,336,022
Provision for slow-moving inventories	11	**19,355,723**	6,163,509
Provision for employee benefit obligations	19	**19,502,965**	18,367,919
(Gain) loss on property, plant and equipment write off		**(217,905)**	351,766
Gain on termination of lease contracts		**(47,043)**	-
Interest on lease liabilities	6	**43,750,848**	37,566,582
Other finance costs		**56,464,638**	27,637,914
Exchange fluctuation loss (gain)	29	**8,000,000**	(3,200,000)
Government subsidy accrued during the year	15	**(45,733,597)**	(42,723,435)
Share of profit from an associate	9	**(5,754,268)**	(3,244,625)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Inventories		**(28,804,317)**	(93,254,763)
Trade receivables and other debtors		**(72,620,317)**	(107,009,794)
Biological assets		**(46,130,054)**	(51,709,716)
Contract assets		**15,241,592**	1,691,716
Prepayments and other receivables		**159,220,515**	(142,035,458)
Government subsidy received	15	**44,795,651**	44,791,073
Trade and other payables		**83,279,022**	38,651,079
Contract liabilities		**498,541**	(512,677)
Accrued and other liabilities		**(72,336,135)**	122,509,818
Cash generated from operations		**387,384,870**	161,882,112
Employee benefit obligations paid	19	**(9,870,872)**	(3,483,432)
Zakat and income tax paid		**(13,361,818)**	(11,449,110)
Finance costs paid		**(52,680,249)**	(23,167,298)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**311,471,931**	123,782,272
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for purchases of property, plant and equipment	5	**(418,300,338)**	(297,993,648)
Payments for purchases of intangibles	7	**(1,663,065)**	(2,229,667)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**632,246**	25,602
Net cash used in investing activities		**(419,331,157)**	(300,197,713)

TANMIAH FOOD COMPANY
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid	35	**(48,850,000)**	(44,750,000)
Lease payments	6	**(166,821,615)**	(156,709,265)
Short-term borrowings, net		**6,610,639**	97,938,793
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		**346,618,340**	231,000,000
Repayments of long-term borrowings		**(56,905,636)**	-
Contribution from non-controlling interest	1	**-**	26,810,069
Net cash generated from financing activities		**80,651,728**	154,289,597
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(27,207,498)**	(22,125,844)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	16	**88,906,826**	111,032,670
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16	**61,699,328**	88,906,826
Supplemental information for non-cash information:			
Right-of-use assets written off due to termination of lease contracts	6	**1,365,328**	-
Lease liabilities written off due to termination of lease contracts	6	**1,412,371**	-
Addition to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	6	**229,853,444**	292,224,770
Employee benefit obligations transferred from a related party	23	**25,019**	322,556
Employee benefit obligations transferred to a related party	23	**(161,622)**	(16,731)
Zakat reimbursement from shareholder	23	**-**	3,559,999
Zakat reimbursement to associate	9	**-**	(3,559,999)

Chairman of the Board of Directors	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Tanmiah Food Company (the "Company") is a Saudi Joint Stock Company registered under commercial registration number 1010087483. The Company's head office is located at King Fahd Rd, Ar Rahmaniyah District, Riyadh 12341, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Company and its various subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") are registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as well as in the United Arab Emirates ("UAE"), the Kingdom of Bahrain ("Bahrain"), the State of Kuwait ("Kuwait") and the State of Qatar ("Qatar").

The Group is principally engaged in food and agriculture business which include manufacturing, wholesale and retail trading in foodstuff, preparation of animal and poultry feeds for commercial purposes, construction of poultry farms, retail and wholesale trading in poultry equipment and restaurant outlets with related services.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company's share capital of ⃁ 200 million consisted of 20 million issued and fully paid shares of ⃁ 10 each.

The Group's principal subsidiaries at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are set out below. The country of incorporation is also their principal place of business.

Subsidiary	**Country of incorporation**	**Effective ownership at 31 December 2025**	Effective ownership at 31 December 2024	**Principal activities**
Agricultural Development Company Limited ("ADC")	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	**85%**	85%	Wholesale trading in poultry products and agricultural produce
Desert Hills Veterinary Services Company Limited ("DHV")	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	**100%**	100%	Wholesale and retail trading in machines and equipment in the field of animal care, animal shelters, animal feed, chicks and hatching eggs, veterinary lab equipment and medicines, along with marketing and import and export of related items.
Gulf Brand for Fast Foods Company ("GBFFC") **	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	**100%**	100%	Restaurant outlets with related services
Supreme Foods Bahrain W.L.L. ("SFB") *	Kingdom of Bahrain	**85%**	85%	General trading
Al Tanmiah International General Trading L.L.C (Formerly Dabbagh International (UAE) (L.L.C)"	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	**100%**	100%	Dormant company
Tanmiah Restaurants for Fast Food Company("TRC")	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	**100%**	100%	Restaurants with buffets (cafeterias), fast food activities, activities for serving meals only, etc.
Gulf Brands Restaurants Management Company ("GBRMC") **	State of Kuwait	**100%**	100%	Restaurant outlets with related services
Nola Management Company W.L.L ("Nola") **	Kingdom of Bahrain	**100%**	100%	Restaurant outlets with related services
Al Tanmiah for Administration of Restaurants("ATAR") **	State of Qatar	**100%**	100%	Dormant company
MHP Desert Hills for Poultry Company Limited ("MDP") ***	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	**55%**	55%	Developing and operating poultry breeding facilities and include the establishment of a greenfield hatchery

*SFB is a wholly owned subsidiary of ADC.

** GBFFC, GBRMC, Nola and ATAR are wholly owned subsidiaries of TRC.

*** MDP is a subsidiary of DHV.

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

In 2024, the Group had established a new subsidiary namely, MHP Desert Hills for Poultry Company Limited through one of its subsidiaries, Desert Hills Veterinary Services Company Limited (DHV), in partnership with MHP SE. The subsidiary is established for developing and operating poultry breeding facilities and including the establishment of a greenfield hatchery in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The subsidiary's paid up share capital amounts to ⃁ 59.58 million, with a 55% ownership held by the Group and 45% ownership held by the non-controlling shareholder, MHP SE. The Group's contribution to the capital is ⃁ 32.77 million while the non-controlling shareholder's contribution amounts to ⃁ 26.81million.

During the year the Company has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Griffith Foods, a global product development and production company specializing in customised food ingredient solutions. The MOU is towards entering into a supply agreement to strengthen product availability and support growth. In addition, the Company will explore establishing a joint venture in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and enhance halal ingredients production capabilities, including the establishment of a state-of-the-art research and development centre in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

During the year the Group through one of its subsidiaries has entered into an agreement with Chengdu Design & Research Institute (CDI), Republic of China to build 100 poultry broiler houses including the construction work for the preparation of infrastructure, equipment and the broiler houses buildings. The total estimated project cost is ⃁ 165 million which is a long-term deferred payment plan has been agreed upon with the contractor.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs) ISSUED

2.1 New and revised Standards applied with no material impact on the financial statements.

In the current year, the Company has applied the below amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2025. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

- *Amendments to IAS 27 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates titled Lack of Exchangeability*

The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 21 for the first time in the current year. The amendments specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

2.2 New and amended IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

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

  - clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
  - clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
  - add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
  - make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

  The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 with earlier application permitted.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs) ISSUED (CONTINUED)

2.2 New and amended IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

- *IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'*

  This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

  - the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
  - required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
  - enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

  The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted.

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11
  Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

- IFRS 19 *'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*
  IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary defined as a subsidiary that does not have public accountability and has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Standards to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Standards in its financial statements.

  The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted.

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

  The following requirements of IFRS 9 are affected by the amendments:

  - the own-use requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to include the factors an entity is required to consider when applying IFRS 9 to contracts to buy and take delivery of renewable electricity for which the source of production of the electricity is nature-dependent; and

  - the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to permit an entity using a contract for nature-dependent renewable electricity with specified characteristics as a hedging instrument.

  The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted.

Management of the Company does not expect that the adoption of the above Standards will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements in future periods, except for IFRS 18 in which management is in the process of assessing.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation
These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organisation for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA").

The Group has elected to present a single consolidated statement of comprehensive income and presents its expenses by function. The Group reports cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following material items in the consolidated statement of financial position:

- The employee benefit obligation, which is recognised at the present value of future obligations using the projected unit credit method.
- Biological assets, where fair value is reliably measurable, have been recognised at fair value less cost to sell.
- Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") are measured at fair value.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

This consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals ("⃁"), which is the functional currency of all the Group entities except for Supreme Foods Bahrain ("SFB"), Gulf Brands Restaurants Management Company ("GBRMC"), Al Tanmiah International General Trading L.L.C ("ATIGT") and Nola Management Company W.L.L. ("Nola") The functional currency of SFB and Nola is Bahraini Dinar, GBRMC is Kuwaiti Dinar and ATIGT is UAE Dirham. The presentation currency of the Group is Saudi Riyals ⃁ unless otherwise stated.

Current vs non-current classification
The Group presents assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position based on current / non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other assets as non-current. A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern
The directors have, at the time of approving the consolidated financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Group and entities controlled by the Group (its subsidiaries) made up to 31 December each year. Control is achieved when the Group:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses 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 listed above.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

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

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 significant intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation (continued)
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Those interests of non-controlling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity.

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

Changes in the Group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Group.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss on disposal is recognised in profit or loss is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), less liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e., reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 when applicable, or the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

Investments in associates
An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. 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 results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5.

Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is recognised initially in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments in associates (continued)

An investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of IAS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When a group entity transacts with an associate of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and discount. Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, can be measured reliably.

The Group recognised revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS 15:

Step 1. Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2. Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue recognition (continued)
The Group satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

a) The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
b) The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.
c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs.

For performance obligations where none of the above conditions are met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Group satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract-based asset on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability.

Sale of goods
Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when customers obtain control of products when the goods are delivered to and have been accepted at their premises. Invoices are generated and revenue is recognised at that point in time. Credit invoices are usually payable within 30 – 90 days. An Invoice is generated and recognised as revenue net of applicable discounts and rebates which relate to the items sold. No customer loyalty points are offered to customers and therefore there is no deferred revenue to be recognised for the items sold.

Construction of poultry farms
Revenue recognition from the construction of poultry farm will occur over time, measured based on the percentage of completion method as the customer obtains control of each asset, i.e. separately identifiable performance obligation. A performance obligation is a distinct good or service within a contract that customer can benefit on a stand-alone basis. For the Group's contracts, a performance obligation typically means delivery and installation of a single unit. Percentage of completion is defined as the proportion of an individual performance obligation's cost incurred to date from the total estimated costs for that particular performance obligation. If the services rendered by the Group exceed the billing, a contract asset is recognised. If the billing exceeds the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

For contracts that permit the customer to return an item, under IFRS 15 revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Therefore, the amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for expected returns, which are estimated based on the historical data. The related liability is recorded in 'other payables' under "accrued and other liabilities".

Restaurant revenue
Revenue is recognised upon rendering of services and based on billings for meals and other services rendered to guests and are stated net of discount.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases

The Group as lessee
The Group assesses whether contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determine based on a series of inputs including: the risk-free rate based on government bond rates; a country-specific risk adjustment; a credit risk adjustment based on bond yields; and an entity-specific adjustment when the risk profile of the entity that enters into the lease is different to that of the Group and the lease does not benefit from a guarantee from the Group.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

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

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

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

The Group as lessee (continued)
The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use of asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use of assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Group applies IAS36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, plant and equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line 'Other expenses' in the statement of profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Group has not used this practical expedient. For contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Group entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

The Group as lessee (continued)
Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

- exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and

- exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity (attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in a separate component of equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Government grants
Grants from the government are recognised at fair value which represents amounts receivable from the Government where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions. The Group receives government grants on the basis of production volume and dressed weight of broiler chickens. Accordingly, the Group accrues the grant and receives on a periodical basis. Note 15 provides further information on how the group accounts for government grants.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits
For defined retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement.

Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.
The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits
A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Retirement benefits
Retirement benefits made to funded defined contribution plans in respect of its Saudi, Bahrain, UAE and Kuwait employees, are expensed when incurred.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Zakat and taxes

Zakat and income tax
The Group is subject to the Regulations of the General Authority of Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA") in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Zakat and income tax are provided on an accrual basis. In the financial statements of wholly owned subsidiaries, zakat is provided as an expense and included in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, while in the financial statements of companies with foreign participation, zakat and income tax are included in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income. Zakat is computed on the zakat base, while income tax is computed on adjusted net income which is not exempt from tax. Any difference in the accrual is recorded when the final assessment is approved, at which time the provision is cleared. The zakat charge in the consolidated financial statements represents the zakat for the Company and its subsidiaries. The income tax and zakat charge, assessable on the minority shareholders, is included as part of non-controlling interests.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and the laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Value added tax
Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax ("VAT"), except:

- When the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the ZATCA, in which case, the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included. The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the ZATCA is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, except freehold land and capital work in progress, which are stated at cost. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items including borrowing costs. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment. Where major components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)
Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Disposal of asset is recognised when significant risks and rewards incidental to ownership have been transferred to buyers. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the straight-line method whereby the cost of an operating asset less its estimated residual value is written off over its estimated useful life. Depreciation on addition is charged from the month in which the asset is available for use and on disposals up to the month of disposal. Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually.

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

	Useful life in years
Buildings	20
Leasehold improvements	3 – 15
Machinery and equipment	4 – 15
Motor vehicles	4 – 6.67
Furniture and fixtures	6.67

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less impairment losses, if any, and is not depreciated until the asset is brought into commercial operations and available for intended use.

Capital work-in-progress is not depreciated. Depreciation only commences when the assets are capable of operating in the manner intended by management, at which point they are transferred to the appropriate asset category.

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

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost upon initial recognition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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 each financial year-end.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Intangible assets (continued)

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, are accounted for by changing 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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets, consists of computer software and franchise fees, are recorded at cost, net of accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis as follows:

	Useful life
Software	10 years
Franchise fees	5 – 20 years

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as revaluation decrease and to the extent that the impairment loss is greater than the related revaluation surplus, the excess impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost includes import duties, non-refundable taxes, transport and handling costs and any other directly attributable costs less trade discounts, rebates and similar items. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs except for the poultry meats and other food stuff and finished goods inventory for which cost is determined on the basis of standard cost.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and estimated selling expenses. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories shall be recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, shall be recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances and deposits with original maturities of three-months or less, if any.

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 the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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

Biological assets

Biological assets include parent chicken (breeder birds), hatchery eggs and broilers which are grouped according to their physical state, transformational capacity, as well as their particular stage in the production process. The Group capitalises the costs relating to the biological transformation of biological assets (subsequent expenditure).

Breeder birds

The Group uses cost method of valuation since fair value cannot be measured reliably as the Group's breeder birds have no market value and there is no active market for the similar assets available in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia livestock industry. Accordingly, there is no alternative fair value measurement which can relied upon.

The cost of breeder birds is amortised over a period of 35 weeks from the week they start to lay eggs based on the egg laying pattern.The cost of parent chickens, determined on the basis of the weekly average expenditure, comprises purchase of the Day Old Chicks ("DOC"), expenses incurred in bringing the DOC's to the farm and expenses incurred in rearing and maintaining the breeders until they start to lay eggs.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Biological assets (conitnued)

Hatchery eggs
The value of hatchery egg stock is based on fair value. The fair value measurements for the hatchery eggs have been categorised as Level 3 fair values based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used, as there are no active markets for the hatchery eggs. Costs incurred relating to the production of eggs are capitalised during its growing cycle. Any material fair value adjustment is applied to the cumulative capitalised cost thereof. The fair value adjustment of eggs is determined as the price difference between the sum total of the capitalised cost at point of sale and the price at which the hatching eggs are sold in the external market.

Broilers
Broilers are stated at fair value less cost to sell. The fair value measurements for the broilers have been recognised as Level 3 fair values based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used. Cost to sell includes all cost that would be necessary to sell the broilers.

General and administrative expenses
General and administrative expenses include direct and indirect costs not specifically part of cost of sales. Allocations between general and administrative expenses and cost of sales, when required, are made on a consistent basis.

Selling and distribution expenses
Selling and distribution expenses principally consist of costs incurred in the distribution and selling of the Group's products and services. All other expenses are classified as general and administrative expenses.

Financial instruments

Classification of financial assets
The Group classifies its financial assets under the following categories:

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

These classifications are on the basis of business model of the Group for managing the financial assets, and contractual cash flow characteristics.

The Group measures financial asset at amortised cost when it is within the business model to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will be recorded either in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

Initial measurement
At initial recognition, financial assets or financial liabilities are measured at their fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in consolidated statement of comprehensive income. In the case of financial assets or financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value plus or minus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability is the initial recognition amount. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognised at fair value.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement
Subsequent measurement of financial assets is as follows:

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains (losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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

Equity instruments
FVOCI: The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to consolidated statement of comprehensive income following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established. On disposal of these equity investments, any related balance within the FVOCI reserve is reclassified to retained earnings.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Equity instruments (continued)
Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

De-recognition
The Group derecognises a financial asset when, and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from financial asset expire, or it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligations specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. A substantial change in the terms of a debt instrument is considered as an extinguishment of the original liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

The Group accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification is recognised in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

Credit-impaired financial assets
A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

(a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
(b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event (see (ii) above);
(c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
(d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
(e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Financial guarantee contracts
Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount determined in accordance with the expected credit loss model under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; and
- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined based on the present value of the difference in cash flows between the contractual payments required under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets
The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and financial guarantee contracts. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 32 details how the Group determines impairment methodology for trade and other receivables and financial guarantee contracts.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the consolidated statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any noncash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income as other income or finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Trade payables
Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate.

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30-90 days and therefore are all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost. Refer Financial Instruments policy for a description of the Group's impairment policies.

Earnings per share
The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net profit or loss attributable to owners of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the net profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Segmental reporting
An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Executive Officer who makes decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis and are reported to the Chief Executive Officer, being Chief Operating Decision Maker of the Group.

Dividends
Dividends are recorded in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which they are approved by shareholders of the Company.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management of the Group are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that, period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies
In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, management has made the following critical judgement that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Biological assets
As described in note 3, the Group uses the cost method of valuation for breeder birds since the fair value cannot be measured reliably as the Group's breeder birds have no market value and there is no active market for the similar assets available in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia livestock industry. Accordingly, there is no alternative fair value measurement which can be relied upon.

Further, the cost of breeder birds is amortised over a period of 35 weeks from the week they start to lay eggs based on the egg laying pattern.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Biological assets
Biological assets are required to be measured at fair value less cost to sell from the initial recognition of such biological assets up to the point of harvest. Due to absence of an active live broiler market in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and lack of observable market data, management has used certain significant assumptions in arriving at the fair valuation of biological assets at each reporting date. See note 12 for the significant assumptions taken and limitations encountered in determining the fair value of the broiler birds and hatchery eggs.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
The lease liabilities are measured at the discounted value of lease payments, using the incremental borrowing rate as the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group. Incremental borrowing rate is the rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group uses recent third-party financing offers received by the Group as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions.

Long-term assumptions for employees' benefits
Post-employment defined benefits, end-of-service benefits and indemnity payments represent obligations that will be settled in the future and require assumptions to project obligations and fair values of plan assets, if any. Management is required to make further assumptions regarding variables such as discount rates, rate of salary increase, mortality rates and employment turnover. Periodically, management of the Group consults with external actuaries regarding these assumptions. Changes in key assumptions can have a significant impact on the projected benefit obligations and/or periodic employee defined benefit costs incurred.

The discount rate is set by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds. Significant assumptions are required to be made when setting the criteria for bonds to be included in the population from which the yield curve is derived. The most significant criteria considered for the selection of bonds include the issue size of the corporate bonds, quality of the bonds and the identification of outliers which are excluded.

Calculation of loss allowance
When measuring ECL the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Property and equipment
The Company reviews appropriateness of the rate of depreciation, useful life and residual value used in the calculation of depreciation. Further, where applicable, an estimate of recoverable amount of assets is made for possible impairment on an annual basis.

The management tests annually whether there are any indicators that the property and equipment have impairment in accordance with accounting policies stated in note 3. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined based on value-in-use method. This method uses estimated cash flow projections over the estimated useful life of the asset discounted using market rates.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land ⃁	Buildings ⃁	Leasehold improvements ⃁	Machinery and equipment ⃁	Motor Vehicles ⃁	Furniture and fixtures ⃁	Capital work-in-progress ⃁	Total ⃁
Cost								
At 1 January 2024	48,098,837	83,766,095	63,260,589	285,152,574	16,974,923	4,939,168	261,668,479	763,860,665
Additions	5,550,000	6,394	16,126,101	47,031,674	4,080,407	233,555	224,965,517	297,993,648
Transfers	1,575,000	1,211,069	29,079,307	31,613,097	-	4,126,091	(67,604,564)	-
Transfer to intangible asset (note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,127,700)	(1,127,700)
Disposals	-	-	(423,344)	(724,350)	(149,000)	(680)	-	(1,297,374)
At 31 December 2024	**55,223,837**	**84,983,558**	**108,042,653**	**363,072,995**	**20,906,330**	**9,298,134**	**417,901,732**	**1,059,429,239**
Additions	**6,782,503**	**36,244**	**3,442,804**	**34,980,412**	**5,503,400**	**422,352**	**367,132,623**	**418,300,338**
Transfers	-	**122,917,716**	**4,246,297**	**173,781,034**	-	**802,045**	**(301,747,092)**	-
Reclassification	-	**12,675,000**	**(12,675,000)**	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals / write off	-	-	**(721,189)**	**(3,798,852)**	**(8,650,398)**	-	-	**(13,170,439)**
At 31 December 2025	**62,006,340**	**220,612,518**	**102,335,565**	**568,035,589**	**17,759,332**	**10,522,531**	**483,287,263**	**1,464,559,138**
Accumulated depreciation								
At 1 January 2024	-	42,777,181	25,392,510	151,306,278	16,819,297	2,394,711	-	238,689,977
Depreciation charge	-	2,648,098	8,810,957	31,947,709	314,080	718,699	-	44,439,543
Disposals		-	(74,444)	(695,882)	(149,000)	(680)	-	(920,006)
At 31 December 2024	-	45,425,279	34,129,023	182,558,105	16,984,377	3,112,730	-	282,209,514
Depreciation charge	-	**5,584,108**	**12,923,864**	**44,989,353**	**1,761,982**	**1,232,858**	-	**66,492,165**
Reclassification	-	**205,598**	**(205,598)**	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals / Write off	-	-	**(326,989)**	**(3,778,711)**	**(8,650,398)**	-	-	**(12,756,098)**
At 31 December 2025	-	**51,214,985**	**46,520,300**	**223,768,747**	**10,095,961**	**4,345,588**	-	**335,945,581**
Net book value								
At 31 December 2025	**62,006,340**	**169,397,533**	**55,815,265**	**344,266,842**	**7,663,371**	**6,176,943**	**483,287,263**	**1,128,613,557**
At 31 December 2024	55,223,837	39,558,279	73,913,630	180,514,890	3,921,953	6,185,404	417,901,732	777,219,725

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Capital work-in-progress represents costs incurred on construction of feed mill, expansion of the current capacity of the processing plant, purchase of processing plant, hatchery expansion and restaurant expansion.

Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

	Note	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Cost of sales	26	**55,592,335**	35,541,286
Selling and distribution expenses	27	**8,714,306**	7,572,230
General and administrative expenses	28	**2,185,524**	1,326,027
		66,492,165	44,439,543

Borrowing costs included in the cost of qualifying assets during the year amounted to ⃁ 17.7 million (2024: ⃁ 12.5 million) and are computed by applying a capitalisation rate of 5.8% per annum (2024: 6.3% per annum).

6. LEASES

The Group leases various accommodations, warehouses, buildings, poultry processing plants, farms, vehicles and offices. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 2 to 18 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group did not have any lease contracts classified as right-of-use asset that are variable in nature. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 no lease contracts contain extension options exercisable solely by the Group before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. The Group does not provide residual value guarantees in relation to any of its leases.

Right-of-use assets:

	Vehicles ⃁	Land and Building ⃁	Total ⃁
2025			
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	**145,760,145**	**745,139,059**	**890,899,204**
Additions	**33,963,029**	**195,890,415**	**229,853,444**
Write off on completion of lease	**(421,040)**	**(2,809,788)**	**(3,230,828)**
Write off on termination of lease	**(19,600,780)**	**(15,093,358)**	**(34,694,138)**
At 31 December 2025	**159,701,354**	**923,126,328**	**1,082,827,682**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	**84,412,468**	**216,661,741**	**301,074,209**
Depreciation for the year	**32,769,051**	**113,230,792**	**145,999,843**
Write off on completion of lease	**(153,454)**	**(1,712,046)**	**(1,865,500)**
Write off on termination of lease	**(19,600,780)**	**(15,093,358)**	**(34,694,138)**
At 31 December 2025	**97,427,285**	**313,087,129**	**410,514,414**
Net book value			
At 31 December 2025	**62,274,069**	**610,039,199**	**672,313,268**

6. LEASES (CONTINUED)

Right-of-use assets (continued):

	Vehicles ⃁	Land and Building ⃁	Total ⃁
2024			
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	143,801,228	502,052,032	645,853,260
Additions	25,928,202	266,296,568	292,224,770
Write off on completion of lease	(23,969,285)	(23,209,541)	(47,178,826)
At 31 December 2024	145,760,145	745,139,059	890,899,204
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2024	78,010,474	145,150,277	223,160,751
Depreciation for the year	30,371,279	94,721,005	125,092,284
Write off on completion of lease	(23,969,285)	(23,209,541)	(47,178,826)
At 31 December 2024	84,412,468	216,661,741	301,074,209
Net book value			
At 31 December 2024	61,347,677	528,477,318	589,824,995

Lease liabilities:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
At 1 January	**583,524,811**	410,442,724
Additions	**229,853,444**	292,224,770
Write off	**(1,412,371)**	-
Lease payments	**(166,821,615)**	(156,709,265)
	645,144,269	545,958,229
Interest (note 29)	**43,750,848**	37,566,582
At 31 December	**688,895,117**	583,524,811

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

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Current	**112,748,325**	88,917,014
Non-current	**576,146,792**	494,607,797
	688,895,117	583,524,811

Maturity analysis:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Not later than one year	**112,748,325**	88,917,014
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**299,125,502**	269,744,092
Later than 5 years	**277,021,290**	224,863,705
	688,895,117	583,524,811

6. LEASES (CONTINUED)

Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets for the year has been allocated as follows:

	Note	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Cost of sales	26	**107,257,724**	92,412,640
Selling and distribution expenses	27	**35,662,272**	29,490,211
General and administrative expenses	28	**3,079,847**	3,189,433
		145,999,843	125,092,284

During the year, the Group has terminated a few lease contracts and the resultant lease liabilities and right-of-use assets were written off and a net gain of ⃁ 0.04 million was realised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The Group enters in short term leases for certain properties and the expense recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income amounts to ⃁ 34.4 million (2024: ⃁ 28.41 million) (notes 26, 27 and 28).

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software ⃁	Franchise fees ⃁	Total ⃁
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	14,993,962	4,724,915	19,718,877
Additions	90,000	2,139,667	2,229,667
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (note 5)	-	1,127,700	1,127,700
At 31 December 2024	15,083,962	7,992,282	23,076,244
Additions	**180,000**	**1,483,065**	**1,663,065**
At 31 December 2025	**15,263,962**	**9,475,347**	**24,739,309**
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 January 2024	12,303,606	646,860	12,950,466
Amortisation charge	405,722	617,485	1,023,207
At 31 December 2024	12,709,328	1,264,345	13,973,673
Amortisation charge	**426,246**	**870,181**	**1,296,427**
At 31 December 2025	**13,135,574**	**2,134,526**	**15,270,100**
Net book value			
At 31 December 2025	**2,128,388**	**7,340,821**	**9,469,209**
At 31 December 2024	2,374,634	6,727,937	9,102,571

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Classification of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and which the Group has irrevocably elected at initial recognition to recognise in this category. These are strategic investments and the Group considers this classification to be more relevant.

Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2025	2024
	⃁	⃁
Unlisted securities:		
Alexandria Copenhagen Company	**773,983**	773,983

Alexandria Copenhagen Company is a closed joint stock company registered under commercial registration number 11638 in Alexandria, Egypt. The Company is principally engaged in the production of dairy and meat products which includes raising livestock.

Fair value and risk exposure
Information about the methods and assumptions used in determining fair value is provided in note 32.

9. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

The Group maintains a 40% ownership in Supreme Foods Processing Company ("SFPC"). The Group by virtue of its contractual right to appoint two out of the five directors to the board of directors has been assessed to have significant influence in SFPC and classified it as an associate.

SFPC is in the manufacturing and preparation of various types of meat products and operates in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

Movements in investment in associate is as follows:

	2025	2024
	⃁	⃁
Balance at 1 January	**87,332,502**	80,866,666
Share in income	**5,754,268**	3,244,625
Share in other comprehensive loss	**(166,180)**	(338,788)
Zakat reimbursement	**-**	3,559,999
Balance at 31 December	**92,920,590**	87,332,502

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associate is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the associate's financial statements.

SFPC

	2025	2024
	⃁	⃁
Current assets	**289,471,544**	274,389,061
Non-current assets	**125,770,048**	140,097,879
Current liabilities	**197,761,631**	210,924,194
Non- current liabilities	**69,048,068**	69,416,607

9. INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE (CONTINUED)

SFPC (continued)

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Revenue for the year	**572,324,571**	461,310,542
Profit before zakat and income tax for the year	**16,419,333**	15,329,891
Profit after zakat and income tax for the year	**14,701,203**	11,078,057
Other comprehensive loss for the year	**(415,449)**	(846,969)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**14,285,754**	10,231,088
Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year	**5,588,088**	2,905,837

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interest in SFPC recognised in the consolidated financial statements is presented below:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Net assets of the associate, gross of income tax, net of zakat	**149,979,293**	136,009,073
Proportion of the Group's ownership interest	**40%**	40%
Share of the Group's interest	**59,991,717**	54,403,629
Goodwill	**32,928,873**	32,928,873
Carrying amount of the Group's interest in the associate as at December 31	**92,920,590**	87,332,502

10. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests:

Name of subsidiary	**Total comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interests**		**Accumulated non-controlling interests**	
	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁	**2025** ⃁	2024 ⃁
Agricultural Development Company Limited	**1,828,599**	18,708,009	**71,186,842**	73,408,243
MHP Desert Hills for Poultry Company Limited	**1,660,478**	(3,543,806)	**24,926,741**	23,266,263
Balance at 31 December	**3,489,077**	15,164,203	**96,113,583**	96,674,506

10. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (CONTINUED)

Agricultural Development Company Limited:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Revenue	**2,108,318,641**	2,042,913,302
Expenses	**(2,066,189,865)**	(1,917,351,402)
Profit for the year attributable to the owner of the Group	**40,111,814**	107,315,470
Profit for the year attributable to the non-controlling interest	**2,016,960**	18,246,430
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year attributable to the owner of the Group	**(1,067,378)**	2,615,612
Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year attributable to the non- controlling interest	**(188,361)**	461,579
Total comprehensive income attributable to owner of the Group	**39,044,436**	109,931,082
Dividends paid to NCI	**(4,050,000)**	(6,750,000)
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	**1,828,599**	18,708,009
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**329,704,611**	67,286,819
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(393,729,216)**	(247,031,760)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	**69,883,713**	132,409,867
Net cash (outflow) inflow	**5,859,108**	(47,335,074)

MHP Desert Hills for Poultry Company Limited

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Revenue	**192,488,519**	75,966,288
Expenses	**(189,396,785)**	(84,193,681)
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to the owner of the Group	**1,444,157**	(4,690,698)
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to the non-controlling interest	**1,647,577**	(3,536,694)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period attributable to the owner of the Group	**15,767**	(8,693)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period attributable to the non- controlling interest	**12,901**	(7,112)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to owner of the Group	**1,459,924**	(4,699,391)
Dividends paid to NCI	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) period attributable to non-controlling interest	**1,660,478**	(3,543,806)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**14,604,365**	(47,353,240)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(1,210,581)**	(11,966,989)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	**(13,467,499)**	59,577,931
Net cash outflow	**(73,715)**	(257,702)

11. INVENTORIES

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Raw materials	**147,430,882**	164,839,546
Poultry meats and other food items	**73,258,367**	63,518,922
Animal health products	**63,594,113**	63,972,680
Packaging materials	**16,984,349**	15,162,497
Spare parts	**34,894,364**	25,262,090
Equipment for sale	**24,463,322**	14,722,993
Other	**25,135,439**	18,639,581
	385,760,836	366,118,309
Less: provision for slow-moving inventories	**(26,442,284)**	(16,248,351)
	359,318,552	349,869,958

Amounts of inventories recognised as expense during the year are disclosed in note 26.

Movement in provision for slow-moving inventories is as follows:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Opening balance	**16,248,351**	14,178,645
Provision for the year	**19,355,723**	6,163,509
Write-offs	**(9,161,790)**	(4,093,803)
Closing balance	**26,442,284**	16,248,351

12. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Opening balance	**195,141,340**	143,431,624
Addition	**1,502,814,603**	1,438,756,121
Amortisation	**(158,324,768)**	(146,102,956)
Transfers to inventories	**(1,298,359,781)**	(1,240,943,449)
Closing balance	**241,271,394**	195,141,340
Categories of biological assets:		
Breeder birds – rearing & production	**176,325,186**	115,524,985
Hatchery eggs	**21,340,973**	42,894,560
Broiler birds	**43,605,235**	36,721,795
	241,271,394	195,141,340

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had 15.5 million broiler birds (2024: 18 million broiler birds). Further, 178.9 million broiler birds were slaughtered during the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: 159.4 million broiler birds were slaughtered).

As at 31 December 2025 the Group had 2.7 million breeder birds and 18.8 million hatchery eggs (2024: 2.4 million breeder birds and 30.5 million hatchery eggs).

12. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The fair value measurements for the broiler birds and hatchery eggs have been categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used. Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs used for valuation of biological assets are as below:

Biological assets	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Live broiler birds	The valuation model considers the average weight of bird, mortality and the estimated selling price less cost to sell including the additional cost required to bring the birds as ready to sell (i.e. feed cost, medicines and overheads).	- Mortality of birds - Average weight of birds - Processing loss - Sales price of fully-grown bird less cost to sell.	The estimated fair value would increase/ (decrease) if: -Mortality was lower/ (higher). -Average weight of birds higher/ (lower). -Processing loss was lower/ (higher) Selling price of fully-grown bird less cost to sell was higher/ (lower).
Hatchery eggs	The valuation model considers the hatchability and actual selling price less cost to sell including the additional cost required to bring the eggs as ready to sell (i.e. overhead and vaccine cost).	- Hatchability of the eggs	The estimated fair value would increase/ (decrease) if the hatchability was higher/ (lower).

The Group's finance department includes a team that performs valuations of the Group's biological assets for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the Group Chief Financial Officer (CFO). Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the CFO and the valuation team at least once every three months.

The main level 3 inputs used by the Group are derived and evaluated as follows:

- Mortality rate and processing loss of the broiler birds have been determined based on the historical rate and environmental factors.
- The broilers birds grow at different rates and there can be a considerable spread in the quality and weight of broilers that affects the price achieved. An average weight is assumed for the slaughter of broiler bird that are not yet at marketable weight.
- Hatchability rate of the eggs have been determined based on the historical rate and environmental factors.
- Hatchery eggs before incubation can be sold at a uniform price that does not fluctuate materially since the quality and weight of the eggs is not relevant at the stage of hatchery.

13. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES RELATED TO CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The Group has recognised the following assets related to contracts with customers:

	2025	2024
	⃁	⃁
Contract assets relating to the construction of poultry farms	**4,989,662**	20,231,254
Contract liabilities relating to the construction of poultry farms	**627,381**	128,840

Contracts for construction of poultry farms are for a period of one year or less and are billed based on work performed.

14. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER DEBTORS

	Note	**2025**	2024
		⃁	⃁
Trade receivables		**387,189,694**	299,692,769
Due from related parties	23	**46,802,755**	63,197,610
		433,992,449	362,890,379
Less: provision for impairment of trade receivables		**(28,459,748)**	(26,392,389)
		405,532,701	336,497,990

Due from related parties as at 31 December 2025 comprises of trade receivables amounting to ⃁ 38.4 million (2024: ⃁ 55.2 million) and other receivables amounting to ⃁ 8.4 million (2024: ⃁ 8.0 million).

Trade receivables and other debtors are non-derivative financial assets carried at amortised cost and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days. The carrying value may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counterparties. It is not the practice of the Group to obtain collateral over third party trade receivables and these are, therefore, unsecured. The vast majority of the Group's trade receivables are concentrated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. As at 31 December 2025, five largest customers accounted for 29.9% (2024: 31%) of the outstanding trade receivables. The Group holds trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measure them subsequently at amortised cost. Due to short-term nature of the trade receivables and other debtors their carrying amounts are considered to approximate their fair values.

The Group writes-off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Trade receivables written-off during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are not subject to enforcement activity.

14. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER DEBTORS (CONTINUED)

Movement in provision for impairment of trade receivables and other debtors is as follows:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Opening balance	**26,392,389**	17,104,367
Additions	**3,585,606**	9,336,022
Write-offs	**(1,518,247)**	(48,000)
Closing balance	**28,459,748**	26,392,389

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables from external customers:

31 December 2025	**Weighted average loss rate**	**Gross carrying amount** ⃁	**Loss Allowance** ⃁
Current (not past due)	**0.39%**	**212,265,662**	**832,087**
1–90 days past due	**0.74%**	**128,167,805**	**944,863**
91–180 days past due	**16.72%**	**18,772,297**	**3,139,429**
181–270 days past due	**17.91%**	**3,902,266**	**698,710**
271–360 days past due	**46.39%**	**2,104,389**	**976,295**
More than 360 days past due	**97.13%**	**3,799,216**	**3,690,305**
Specific provision	**100.00%**	**18,178,059**	**18,178,059**
	7.35%	**387,189,694**	**28,459,748**

31 December 2024	Weighted average loss rate	Gross Carrying Amount ⃁	Loss Allowance ⃁
Current (not past due)	0.63%	190,590,999	1,202,885
1–90 days past due	1.28%	79,316,308	1,014,471
91–180 days past due	45.11%	3,660,072	1,651,071
181–270 days past due	34.29%	1,297,784	444,993
271–360 days past due	49.49%	578,346	286,222
More than 360 days past due	67.12%	7,472,067	5,015,554
Specific provision	100.00%	16,777,193	16,777,193
	8.81%	299,692,769	26,392,389

15. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Advances to suppliers	**116,028,969**	249,443,922
Prepaid expenses	**33,076,847**	38,013,419
Other receivables	**20,363,382**	37,877,566
Employee receivables	**5,721,775**	6,076,581
Government subsidy receivable	**7,614,415**	6,676,469
Prepaid income tax (note 24)	**1,753,649**	-
	184,559,037	338,087,957

Government subsidy, employee receivables and other receivables are generally settled within 12 months from the reporting date. Hence, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as fair value.

Movement in government subsidy receivable during the year is as follows:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Opening balance	**6,676,469**	8,744,107
Additions	**45,733,597**	42,723,435
Collections	**(44,795,651)**	(44,791,073)
Closing balance	**7,614,415**	6,676,469

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Cash at banks	**56,015,194**	83,549,237
Cash in hand	**5,684,134**	5,357,589
	61,699,328	88,906,826

The cash is held in current accounts with banks having sound credit ratings and does not carry any mark-up. The carrying value at each reporting date is estimated to be the same as their fair value.

17. SHARE CAPITAL

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company's share capital of ⃁ 200 million consisted of 20 million issued and fully paid shares of ⃁ 10 each. Also, see note 1.

18. RESERVES

Statutory reserve

In accordance with the By-laws of the Company, the Company is required to transfer 10% of the profit for the year to a statutory reserve until it equals to 30% of its share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution to the shareholders of the Company.

Other reserve

The gain resulting from disposal of share in a subsidiary where in the Group continues to exercise control over the respective subsidiary.

19. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The Group operates a defined benefit plan in line with the labour law requirements in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Kingdom of Bahrain, UAE and State of Kuwait where the Group operates. The end of service benefit payments under the plan are based on the employees' final salaries and allowances and their cumulative years of service at the date of their termination of employment, as defined by the conditions stated in the labour laws of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kingdom of Bahrain, UAE and State of Kuwait. Employees' end of service benefit plans are unfunded plans and the benefit payment obligations are met by the Group when they fall due upon termination of employment.

	2025 **⃁**	2024 ⃁
Opening balance	**111,321,495**	98,735,875
Current service cost	**14,206,495**	13,756,820
Interest cost	**5,296,470**	4,611,099
Employee benefit obligations transferred from a related party	**25,019**	322,556
Employee benefit obligations transferred to a related party	**(161,622)**	(16,731)
Actuarial loss (gain) on the obligation	**2,984,266**	(2,604,692)
Benefits paid	**(9,870,872)**	(3,483,432)
Closing balance	**123,801,251**	111,321,495

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income related to employee benefit obligations are as follows:

	2025 **⃁**	2024 ⃁
Current service cost	**14,206,495**	13,756,820
Interest cost	**5,296,470**	4,611,099
Total amount recognised in consolidated profit or loss	**19,502,965**	18,367,919
Effect of changes in actuarial assumptions	**2,984,266**	(2,604,692)
Total amount recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income	**22,487,231**	15,763,227

Principal assumptions used in determining employee benefit obligation for the Group are as follows:

	2025 **⃁**	2024 ⃁
Discount rate	**4.85%**	4.65%
Future salary increase rate	**3.5%**	3.30%

A reasonable possible change in the discount rate will result in (decrease) or increase in the profit or loss as follows:

	2025 **⃁**	2024 ⃁
0.5% increase in discount rate	**5,000,446**	4,129,996
0.5% decrease in discount rate	**(4,411,383)**	(4,178,159)

19. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

A reasonable possible change in the salary growth rate will result in (decrease) or increase in the profit or loss as follows:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
0.5% increase in salary escalation rate	**(4,144,211)**	(4,494,140)
0.5% decrease in salary escalation rate	**4,790,887**	4,458,786

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted employee benefit obligations is as follows:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
1 – 5 years	**77,540,448**	67,916,950
Over 5 years	**74,157,138**	73,290,411

20. BORROWINGS

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Non-current		
Long-term bank Islamic loans	**651,025,304**	350,312,600
Less: Current portion of long-term bank loan	**(66,263,759)**	(16,628,571)
	584,761,545	333,684,029
Current		
Short-term bank Islamic loans*	**392,630,876**	386,020,237
Current portion of long-term	**66,263,759**	16,628,571
	458,894,635	402,648,808

* See note 36 for supplier finance arrangement.

Borrowings consist of floating rate loans denominated in the following currencies:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Saudi Riyal	**906,793,097**	589,567,508
Euro	**111,961,966**	119,312,600
USD	**24,901,117**	27,452,729
	1,043,656,180	736,332,837

The Group has short-term Islamic loan facilities from commercial banks of ⃁ 1,628 million (2024: ⃁ 1,276 million). The unused balance of these facilities as at 31 December 2025 amounted to ⃁ 1,099 million (2024: ⃁ 677 million). These facilities bear finance costs at market rates, which are generally based on Saudi Arabian Inter Bank Offered Rate ("SAIBOR") and Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). Short-term Islamic facilities are collaterised by promissory notes signed by the borrowing entities of the Group and corporate guarantees from the Company to its subsidiaries. The short-term Islamic loans contain certain financial covenants to be complied with during the term of the loan and as at 31 December 2025 the Group companies are in compliance with the financial covenants, except for one bank for which a formal waiver has been obtained.

20. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

In 2022, the Group obtained a long-term Murabaha facility of EURO 48 million (⃁ 211.2 million) through its subsidiary for the purpose of building a new plant. The loan carries interest charge at EURIBOR plus 1.75% and the repayment in semi-annual equal instalments starting from May 2025 over a period of seven years. As at 31 December 2025 the Group has drawn EURO 30 million (2024: EURO 30 million) of the total facility amount and repaid EURO 4.28 million. The Murabaha loan agreement contains a financial covenant to be complied with during the term of the loan and, as at 31 December 2025, this covenant was not met; however, a formal waiver has been obtained from the bank.

In 2023, the Group obtained a long-term Tawarroq facility of ⃁ 450 million from a commercial bank to support the capital expenditures to be incurred in the subsidiaries. The loan carries profit mark-up of SAIBOR plus 1.5% and the repayment in ten semi-annual equal instalments of ⃁ 45 million each will start after two years from the drawdown date. As at 31 December 2025 the Group has drawn ⃁ 385.5 million (2024: ⃁ 217 million) from the said facility amount and repaid ⃁38.55 million. This facility contains certain financial covenants to be complied with during the term of the loan and as at 31 December 2025 the Group companies are in compliance with the financial covenants.

In 2024, the Group obtained a long-term Tawarooq facility of ⃁ 350 million from a commercial bank in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to support the capital expenditures to be incurred in the subsidiaries. The loans carry profit mark-up of SAIBOR plus 1.25% and the repayment in twenty quarterly instalments will start after two years from the drawdown date. As at 31 December 2025 the Group has drawn ⃁ 177 million (2024: ⃁ 14 million) from the said facility. This facility contains certain financial covenants to be complied with during the term of the loan and, as at 31 December 2025, one of these covenants was not met; however, a formal waiver has been obtained from the bank.

In 2024, the Group obtained a long-term Murabaha facility of USD 25 million (⃁ 93.75 million) from a commercial bank in the Kingdom of Bahrain to support the capital expenditures. The facility carry profit mark-up of SOFR plus 2.25% and the repayment in twenty quarterly instalments will start after two years from the drawdown date. As at 31 December 2025 the Group has drawn USD 4 million (⃁ 15 million) (2024: NIL) from the said facility. This facility contains certain financial covenants to be complied with during the term of the loan and as at 31 December 2025 the Group companies are in compliance with the financial covenants.

The average interest rates during the year ended 31 December 2025 on all the facilities varied between 3.9% to 8.0 % per annum (2024: 4.9% to 8.8 % per annum).

The Group has access to financing facilities as described below, of which ⃁ 1,497 million were unused as at 31 December 2025 (2024: ⃁ 1,408.6 million). The Group expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

	2025 **⃁**	2024 ⃁
Short term Islamic facilities		
amount used	**527,396,239**	598,901,952
amount unused	**1,100,823,761**	677,108,048
Long term Islamic facilities		
amount used	**707,930,940**	350,312,600
amount unused	**397,019,060**	731,450,339

Management assessed that fair value of short-term Islamic bank loans is approximately equal to their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities and interest payable on those borrowings being at current market rates. Fair value of long-term Murabaha borrowing is approximately equal to their carrying amounts as they are subject to interest at market rates.

20. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The aggregate maturities of the total loan facilities are summarised as follows:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Less than 1 year	**458,894,635**	402,648,808
More than 1 year	**584,761,545**	333,684,029
	1,043,656,180	736,332,837

The finance costs recognised as expense on the above borrowings have been disclosed in note 29.

21. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Trade payables		**328,374,491**	244,720,320
Due to related parties	23	**10,694**	249,240
		328,385,185	244,969,560

Trade payables are unsecured and are usually paid within 3 to 12 months of recognition. The carrying amounts of trade payables are considered to approximate their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

22. ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Accrued expenses	**115,872,970**	154,807,165
Accrued employee related costs	**106,207,882**	132,220,639
Utilities payable	**14,535,432**	17,136,051
Advances from customers	**5,686,372**	6,307,647
Interest payable	**9,296,930**	5,512,541
Others	**556,610**	4,723,899
	252,156,196	320,707,942

Accrued expenses, accrued employee related costs and utilities payable are usually settled within 12 months from the reporting date. Hence, the carrying amounts of these balances are considered to approximate their fair values. Others mainly includes VAT payable.

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Company is a member of an affiliated group of companies, which are directly or indirectly controlled by Al Dabbagh Group Holding Company ("ADGHC"), the ultimate majority shareholder. Following is the list of related parties with whom the Group has significant transactions and balances:

Name of related party	Nature of relationship
ADGHC	Ultimate Parent
National Scientific Company Limited (NSCL)	Affiliate
Saed International for Istiqdam Company (SAED)	Affiliate
Advanced Petroleum Services Limited (APSL)	Affiliate
Aldukan Limited Company (Dukan)	Affiliate
Petromin Corporation (Petromin)	Affiliate
SFPC and its subsidiary Perfect Food Factory (PFF)	Associate
National Fuel Limited Company (NFLC)	Affiliate
Petrolube Oil Company (POC)	Affiliate
National Transportation Solutions Company (NTSC)	Affiliate
Gulf General Cooperative Insurance Company ("GGCI").	Affiliate

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

Affiliates are entities which are directly or indirectly controlled or under significant influence of ADGHC. During the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, a number of transactions were conducted in the ordinary course of business with the affiliated companies, which are based on prices and contract terms that are mutually agreed between affiliates and management of the Group. The aggregate values of such transactions with affiliated companies are mentioned as follows:

Related party transactions

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Transaction with affiliate		
Sales to an affiliate	**(18,686,827)**	(16,740,829)
Employee costs paid to an affiliate	**182,674**	276,475
Rent	**3,517,707**	5,970,900
Payments on behalf of parent and affiliate	**454,846**	4,351,176
Zakat reimbursed by parent company	**-**	3,559,999
Purchases from affiliates	**171,967**	267,838
Employee benefit obligations transferred to a related party	**(161,622)**	(16,731)
Employee benefit obligations transferred from a related Party	**25,019**	322,556
Transaction with associate		
Sales	**(10,685,556)**	(17,109,477)
Management fees	**12,017,129**	12,822,888
Purchases from an associate	**3,190,913**	2,249,336
Lab costs and rent recharge	**2,880,530**	567,137

Key management personnel compensation

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Remuneration	**27,789,891**	26,617,148
Provision for employee benefit obligations	**3,712,121**	1,617,820

At 31 December 2025, payable balance of key management personnel compensation is ⃁ 1.3 million (2024: ⃁ 2.6 million).

Key management personnel include the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and heads of departments. Compensation of the Group's key management personnel includes salaries, non-cash benefits and contributions to a post-employment defined benefit plan.

Related party balances
Significant year end balances arising from transactions with related parties, are as follows:

Due from related parties (note 14)

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
SFPC	**23,841,686**	46,831,098
Dukan	**12,199,041**	7,397,069
ADGHC	**8,410,590**	7,955,744
PFF	**2,149,613**	881,295
NSCL	**169,621**	100,200
APSL	**32,204**	32,204
	46,802,755	63,197,610

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

Related party balances (continued)

Due to related parties (note 21)

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Petromin	**10,694**	28,310
NTSC	-	216,380
SAED	-	4,550
	10,694	249,240

24. ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX

Components of zakat base

The principal elements of the zakat base are as follows:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Non-current assets	**1,904,090,607**	1,466,753,776
Non-current liabilities	**1,285,709,588**	939,613,321
Opening shareholders' equity	**778,692,366**	680,274,485
Dividends paid	**48,850,000**	44,750,000
Government subsidy	**7,614,415**	6,676,469
Net (losses) income before zakat	**(8,455,030)**	127,950,148

Some of these amounts have been adjusted in arriving at the zakat charge for the year.

Movement in provision for zakat

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Opening balance	**17,857,296**	8,222,370
Provision for the year	**320,472**	15,282,902
Payment	**(8,454,215)**	(5,647,976)
Closing balance	**9,723,553**	17,857,296

Movement in provision for income tax

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Opening balance	**1,953,954**	3,119,751
Provision for the year*	**2,894,938**	4,635,337
Payment	**(4,907,603)**	(5,801,134)
	(58,711)	1,953,954
Receivable from ZATCA transferred to other receivable (note 15)	**1,753,649**	-
Closing balance	**1,694,938**	1,953,954
Total zakat and income tax payable	**11,418,491**	19,811,250

* Provision for the year includes minimum alternate tax in the Kingdom of Bahrain which is effective from 1 January 2025

24. ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

The charge for the year for zakat and tax is as follows:

	2025	2024
	⃁	⃁
Zakat		
in respect of current year	**3,820,470**	14,019,790
in respect of prior year(s)	**(3,500,000)**	1,263,112
Income tax		
Income tax in respect of current year	**2,894,940**	4,440,154
Income tax in respect of prior year	**-**	195,183
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax debit / (credit)	**3,500,000**	(2,500,000)
Total zakat and income tax recognised in the current year	**6,715,410**	17,418,239

Deferred tax

	Trade receivables	**Inventory**	**Property plant and equipment**	**Employees defined benefits liability**	**Subsidy**	**Total**
	⃁	**⃁**	**⃁**	**⃁**	**⃁**	**⃁**
Balance at 31 December 2025	**(555,110)**	**(603,280)**	**4,322,097**	**(2,349,720)**	**186,013**	**1,000,000**
Balance at 31 December 2024	(507,113)	(289,695)	279,021	(2,141,668)	159,455	(2,500,000)

Status of final assessments

In 2019, Al Dabbagh Group Holding Company ("ADGHC"), the ultimate parent, had given a letter of undertaking whereby all liabilities related to additional zakat assessment up to the date of the Company being listed in Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) which is on 4 August 2021 will be reimbursed to the Company by ADGHC.

In 2019, the Company obtained the approval from the ZATCA to file a consolidated zakat return for the Company and its subsidiaries ADC, SFPC and DHV. The Company has finalised its zakat assessment with the ZATCA up to 2010. The Company has filed its consolidated zakat returns upto 2021 and filed its unconsolidated zakat return for the year 2022 and onwards as its subsidiaries are not 100% owned.

Various assessments with additional zakat claimed by the ZATCA have been received by the Company and its subsidiaries for the years 2015 to 2018, have either been objected or paid under protest by the Company and its subsidiaries. The total amount paid under protest amounted ⃁ 0.97 million. In 2024, ZATCA revised the additional zakat assessment of SFPC to ⃁ 3.6 million which has been settled by SFPC. As per the undertaking from ADGHC, the Company recharged the additional liability to ADGHC. During the year the Company received the assessment for the consolidated return submitted for the year 2021 with an additional liability of ⃁ 0.83 million which the Company has accepted under protest. In addition the Company also received the assessment for the year 2022 with no additional liability. Final assessment for the Company and its subsidiaries for the years 2022 to 2024 have not yet been raised by the ZATCA. Management considers the assessment years for 2019 to 2020 as time barred as per the statute of limitation under the ZATCA laws.

25. REVENUE

The Group derives its revenue at a point in time from sale of products to the customers and from contracts with customers for the transfer of goods and services over time. This is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment (see note 34).

	2025 **⃁**	2024 ⃁
At a point in time (food and agricultural products)	**2,425,502,232**	2,385,641,736
At a point in time (restaurant income)	**200,504,153**	141,392,233
Over the period of time (construction of poultry farms)	**27,474,513**	36,450,255
	2,653,480,898	2,563,484,224

26. COST OF SALES

	Note	**2025** **⃁**	2024 ⃁
Materials consumed		**1,261,435,974**	1,120,543,991
Employee related costs		**381,016,462**	379,354,832
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	6	**107,257,724**	92,412,640
Transport and travel		**98,386,339**	107,997,589
Utilities		**77,865,515**	79,502,067
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5	**55,592,335**	35,541,286
Rent		**25,638,360**	23,597,857
Repairs and maintenance		**16,978,614**	17,515,661
Others		**25,478,596**	52,616,096
		2,049,649,919	1,909,082,019

27. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	Note	**2025** **⃁**	2024 ⃁
Employee related costs		**150,912,615**	126,580,205
Transport and travel		**65,874,786**	63,207,108
Advertising and sales promotion		**36,816,109**	34,564,204
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	6	**35,662,272**	29,490,211
Sales commission		**13,235,312**	21,749,738
Aggregator charges		**33,858,467**	14,212,320
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5	**8,714,306**	7,572,230
Rent		**8,749,059**	4,349,344
Others		**24,045,662**	24,979,396
		377,868,588	326,704,756

28. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Note	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Employee related costs		**101,140,803**	96,049,256
Professional fees		**14,204,350**	21,496,869
IT infrastructure cost		**7,035,925**	8,557,521
Directors' remuneration		**4,832,800**	4,713,644
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	6	**3,079,847**	3,189,433
Transport and travel		**3,058,113**	3,599,918
Rent		**-**	461,139
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5	**2,185,524**	1,326,027
Others		**7,184,332**	7,072,660
		142,721,694	146,466,467

29. FINANCE COSTS

	Note	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Interest on lease liabilities	6	**43,750,848**	37,566,582
Finance costs on Islamic borrowings		**41,448,769**	18,963,433
Unrealised exchange loss / (gain)		**8,000,000**	(3,200,000)
Realised exchange loss		**4,449,534**	34,328
Others		**10,566,335**	8,640,153
		108,215,486	62,004,496

30. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments and contingencies

At 31 December the Group had the following commitments:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Capital commitments	**168,967,883**	251,934,511

At 31 December the Group had the following contingencies:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Letters of credit	**134,363,025**	212,571,232
Letters of guarantee	**402,338**	310,480

The Group's share of capital commitments in an associate is amounting to ⃁ 2.28 million (2024: NIL).

Short-term leases
The short-term lease commitments as of 31 December 2025 amount to ⃁ 0.1 million (2024: ⃁ 0.3 million).

31. AUDITORS REMUNERATION

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Audit fees for the Company and its subsidiaries	**1,574,000**	1,468,000
Fees for non-audit service	**80,000**	25,000
	1,654,000	1,493,000

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

a) Recognised fair value measurements

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 in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

b) Fair value hierarchy

	31 December 2025					
	FVOCI ⃁	Amortised cost ⃁	Total ⃁	Level 1 ⃁	Level 2 ⃁	Level 3 ⃁
Financial assets						
Unlisted equity securities	**773,983**	-	**773,983**	-	-	**773,983**
Trade receivables and other debtors	-	**405,532,701**	**405,532,701**	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	**61,699,328**	**61,699,328**	-	-	-
Government subsidy, employee and other receivables	-	**33,699,572**	**33,699,572**	-	-	-
Total financial assets	**773,983**	**500,931,601**	**501,705,584**	-	-	**773,983**

	31 December 2024					
	FVOCI ⃁	Amortised Cost ⃁	Total ⃁	Level 1 ⃁	Level 2 ⃁	Level 3 ⃁
Financial assets						
Unlisted equity securities	773,983	-	773,983	-	-	773,983
Trade receivables and other debtors	-	336,497,990	336,497,990	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	88,906,826	88,906,826	-	-	-
Government subsidy, employee and other receivables	-	50,630,616	50,630,616	-	-	-
Total financial assets	773,983	476,035,432	476,809,415	-	-	773,983

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair value measurement of financial instruments (continued)

b) Fair value hierarchy (continued)
The carrying value of all the financial assets classified at amortised cost approximates their fair value on each reporting date.

Financial liabilities includes borrowings, trade payables, accrued and other liabilities and lease liabilities. All financial liabilities as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are measured at amortised cost. The carrying values of the financial liabilities under amortised cost approximate their fair values.

c) *Valuation* technique
For unlisted securities discounted cash flow analysis is used to determine the fair value.

d) *Valuation process*
The finance department of the Group includes a team that performs the valuations of financial instruments required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). The main level 3 inputs used by the Group are derived and evaluated based on:

- expected cash inflow from the disposal of investment.
- earnings growth factor for unlisted equity securities are based on the actual growth rate of the investee till the date of its disposal.

Risk management framework
The Group's top management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The audit committee monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group's audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee. There are no changes to the Group's risk management policies during the year. The Group is continuously monitoring the evolving scenario and any change in the risk management policies will be reflected in the future reporting periods.

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk (currency risk, fair value and cash flow interest risk and price risk)

a) Credit risk
Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables from other parties.

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Risk management framework (continued)

a) Credit risk (continued)
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty including related parties will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties including related parties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Group's exposure of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are set in accordance with limits set by the management. Refer to Note 14 for concentration of credit risk on trade receivables.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable and, where appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased.

A significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 90 days past due in making a contractual payment. A default on a trade receivable occurs when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Group. The Group categorises a receivable for write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 720 days past due. Where receivables have been written-off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are directly recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The Group's exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2025 **⃁**	2024 ⃁
Cash at banks (note 16)	**56,015,194**	83,549,237
Trade receivables and other debtors, net – third parties	**358,729,946**	273,300,380
Trade receivables and other debtors – related parties (note 14)	**46,802,755**	63,197,610
Contract asset (note 13)	**4,989,662**	20,231,254
Government subsidy, employee and other receivables (included within prepayments and other receivables)	**33,699,572**	50,630,616
	500,237,129	490,909,097

The Group uses the forward-looking 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model to measure the impairment loss on financial assets. Cash at banks are placed with banks with sound credit ratings. Government subsidy, contract assets, employee and other receivables are considered to have low credit risk; therefore, 12 months expected loss model was used for impairment assessment. Based on management's impairment assessment, there is no provision required in respect of these balances for all the years presented.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected credit loss provision for all trade receivables based on a provision matrix. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for average historical recovery rates. The historical loss rates are also considered to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Risk management framework (continued)

a) Credit risk (continued)

The trade receivables balance from the related parties are from the affiliates of the Group having the same majority shareholder. Based on management's impairment assessment, there is no provision required in respect of these balances for all the periods presented as they are considered to have low credit risk.

Refer note 14 for the impairment losses on financial assets recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

b) Liquidity risk

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

The following table detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay.

	Within 12 months	**More than 12 months**	**Total**	**Carrying amount**
31 December 2025				
Borrowings	**467,954,531**	**661,616,165**	**1,129,570,696**	**1,043,656,180**
Trade and other payables	**328,385,185**	**-**	**328,385,185**	**328,385,185**
Lease liabilities	**175,525,639**	**770,241,096**	**945,766,735**	**688,895,117**
Accrued and other liabilities	**246,469,824**	**-**	**246,469,824**	**246,469,824**
	1,218,335,179	**1,431,857,261**	**2,650,192,440**	**2,307,406,306**

	Within 12 months	More than 12 months	Total	Carrying amount
31 December 2024				
Borrowings	410,399,798	386,239,264	796,639,062	736,332,837
Trade payables	244,969,560	-	244,969,560	244,969,560
Lease liabilities	160,427,482	672,766,767	833,194,249	583,524,811
Accrued and other liabilities	314,400,295	-	314,400,295	314,400,295
	1,130,197,135	1,059,006,031	2,189,203,166	1,879,227,503

Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds and banking and other credit facilities are available to meet the Group's future commitments. Refer to Note 20 for unused credit facilities and Note 16 for closing cash position of the Group. The Group's terms of sales require amounts to be paid either on a cash on delivery or on terms basis.

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Risk management framework (continued)

c) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as commission rates, equity prices and foreign currency exchange rates may affect the Group's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the returns. Market risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market profit rates or the market prices of securities due to change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. The Group is exposed to market risk, in the form of commission rate risk and foreign currency risk as described below. There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

i) Currency risk
The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies principally in Saudi Riyals, United Arab Emirates Dirhams, Bahraini Dinars, Kuwaiti Dinars, Euros and United States Dollars; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. As a result, it is subject to foreign exchange currency risk due to exchange rate movements, which will affect the Group's transaction costs and its financial assets and liabilities.

The management believes that there is no currency risk arising from the transactions in currencies to which the Saudi Riyals ⃁ is pegged. The Group's exposure to currency risk arising from currencies to which the Saudi Riyals ⃁ is not pegged is monitored by the management. The Group's major foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities, which give rise to foreign exchange risk as at:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings (currency EUR)	**111,961,966**	119,312,600

The Group's financial assets and liabilities will increase / decrease by ⃁ 1.12 million (2024: ⃁ 1.19 million) if the Euro currency appreciates / depreciates by 1%.

ii) Interest rate risk
Interest rate risks are the exposures to various risks associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing interest rates on the Group's financial position and cash flows. The Group manages the interest rate risk by regularly monitoring the interest rate profiles of its interest-bearing financial instruments. The Group's interest-bearing liabilities, which are mainly bank borrowings, are at floating rates of interest, which are subject to re-pricing. Management monitors the changes in interest rates and believes that the fair value risks to the Group are not significant. There are no interest-bearing financial assets at the end of reporting period.

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Group is as follows:

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Financial liabilities, principally borrowings	**1,043,656,180**	736,332,837

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Risk management framework (continued)

c) Market risk (continued)

ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense on borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in interest rate on the Group's profit or loss before zakat, through the impact of floating rate borrowings:

	2025	2024
	⃁	⃁
Interest rate-increases by 100 basis points	**(10,436,562)**	(7,363,328)
Interest rate-decreases by 100 basis points	**10,436,562**	7,363,328

iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from special commission rate risk or currency risk) whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or it's issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Group does not have any financial instruments that are subject to price risk.

The Group's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Group and classified in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value through other comprehensive income. The probable fluctuations in the investment value is not material to the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

d) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a proper capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value. The capital structure includes all components of equity totalling ⃁ 615.4 million at 31 December 2025 (2024: ⃁ 682.0 million) attributable to the owners of the Company. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company and its subsidiaries monitor capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated based on the net debt divided by total capital.

	2025	2024
	⃁	⃁
Borrowings	**1,043,656,180**	736,332,837
Lease liabilities	**688,895,117**	583,524,811
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**(61,699,328)**	(88,906,826)
Net debt (A)	**1,670,851,969**	1,230,950,822
Shareholders' equity (B)	**615,407,897**	682,017,860
Total capital (A+B)	**2,286,259,866**	1,912,968,682
Gearing ratio (A / (A+B))	**73%**	64%

32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Risk management framework (continued)

e) Financial risk management strategies for biological assets

The Group is exposed to risks arising from environmental and climatic changes risks.

i. Regulatory and environmental risk

The Group is subject to laws and regulations of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Bahrain, UAE and State of Kuwait. The Group has established environmental policies and procedures aimed at compliance with local environmental and other laws.

ii. Climate and other risks

The Group is exposed to risk of loss from climate changes, diseases and other natural forces. The Group has extensive processes in place aimed at monitoring and mitigating those risks, including regular health inspections, vaccination policies and state of the art farms to provide a barrier against diseases. Further, the Group's geographic spread of farms allows a high degree of mitigation against adverse climatic conditions such as floods and disease outbreaks.

33. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share have been calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to the owners of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. As the Group does not have any dilutive potential shares, the diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share.

	2025	2024
	⃁	⃁
Net (losses) profit attributable to the owners of the Company	**(18,834,977)**	95,822,173
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	**20,000,000**	20,000,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (⃁ per share)	**(0.94)**	4.79

34. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group operates in two business segments namely Agriculture and Food business which includes manufacturing and distribution of fresh and processed poultry and poultry related products and restaurants outlets with related services. This is in line with the operating segment that is regularly reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. This is also the measure reported to the Group's Board of Directors for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

2025	**Poultry, food and agriculture** ⃁	**Restaurants outlets** ⃁	**Others** ⃁	**Elimination** ⃁	**Total** ⃁
Revenue from external customers	**2,452,976,745**	**200,504,153**	-	-	**2,653,480,898**
Depreciation and amortisation	**177,025,964**	**36,152,101**	**610,370**	-	**213,788,435**
Share of results from an associate	**5,754,268**	-	-	-	**5,754,268**
Profit before income tax and Zakat	**46,391,579**	**(55,656,606)**	**809,997**	-	**(8,455,030)**
Profit after income tax and Zakat	**39,978,002**	**(55,858,439)**	**709,997**	-	**(15,170,440)**
Profit attributable to Shareholders	**36,313,465**	**(55,858,439)**	**709,997**	-	**(18,834,977)**
Total assets	**3,010,140,645**	**199,575,970**	**42,649,782**	**(90,905,116)**	**3,161,461,281**
Total liabilities	**2,289,630,885**	**140,005,531**	**111,208,501**	**(90,905,116)**	**2,449,939,801**

2024	Poultry, food and agriculture ⃁	Restaurants outlets ⃁	Others ⃁	Elimination ⃁	Total ⃁
Revenue from external customers	2,422,091,991	141,392,233	-	-	2,563,484,224
Depreciation and amortisation	145,643,641	23,879,484	1,031,909	-	170,555,034
Share of results from an associate	3,244,625	-	-	-	3,244,625
Profit before income tax and Zakat	153,277,352	(26,592,109)	1,264,905	-	127,950,148
Profit after income tax and Zakat	139,309,364	(27,959,092)	(818,363)	-	110,531,909
Profit attributable to shareholders	124,599,628	(27,959,092)	(818,363)	-	95,822,173
Total assets	2,591,025,933	228,050,409	41,882,295	(65,469,536)	2,795,489,101
Total liabilities	1,869,516,595	78,838,459	133,911,217	(65,469,536)	2,016,796,735

34. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The Group operates in the following geographical areas:

	Revenue segment								
2025	**Poultry, food and agriculture**				**Restaurant outlets**				
	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	**Kingdom of Bahrain**	**Other GCC countries**	**Total**	**Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**	**Kingdom of Bahrain**	**State of Kuwait**	**Total**	**Total revenue**
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Revenue from external customers									
Timing of revenue recognition									
At a point in time	**2,245,479,123**	**115,574,026**	**64,449,083**	**2,425,502,232**	**186,544,475**	**6,089,869**	**7,869,809**	**200,504,153**	**2,626,006,385**
Over time	**27,474,513**	**-**	**-**	**27,474,513**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,474,513**
	2,272,953,636	**115,574,026**	**64,449,083**	**2,452,976,745**	**186,544,475**	**6,089,869**	**7,869,809**	**200,504,153**	**2,653,480,898**

	Revenue segment								
2024	Poultry, food and agriculture				Restaurant outlets				
	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Bahrain	Other GCC countries	Total	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Bahrain	State of Kuwait	Total	Total revenue
	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁	⃁
Revenue from external customers									
Timing of revenue recognition									
At a point in time	2,211,272,176	119,614,669	54,754,891	2,385,641,736	139,674,000	1,718,233	-	141,392,233	2,527,033,969
Over time	36,450,255	-	-	36,450,255	-	-	-	-	36,450,255
	2,247,722,431	119,614,669	54,754,891	2,422,091,991	139,674,000	1,718,233	-	141,392,233	2,563,484,224

The revenue for the year ended 31 December 2025 from top five customers in the food and agriculture stream represents 12.93 % of the Group's revenues (2024: 13.12%).

34. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

	31 December 2025			
	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	**Kingdom of Bahrain**	**State of Kuwait**	**Total**
Property, plant and equipment	**1,117,420,202**	**5,558,380**	**5,634,975**	**1,128,613,557**
Right-of-use assets	**664,602,088**	**2,481,066**	**5,230,114**	**672,313,268**
Intangible assets	**9,072,435**	**221,132**	**175,642**	**9,469,209**
Financial assets at FVOCI	**773,983**	**-**	**-**	**773,983**

	31 December 2024			
	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Kingdom of Bahrain	State of Kuwait	Total
Property, plant and equipment	771,937,775	3,406,752	1,875,198	777,219,725
Right-of-use assets	587,167,343	2,657,652	-	589,824,995
Intangible assets	8,952,449	150,122	-	9,102,571
Financial assets at FVOCI	773,983	-	-	773,983

35. DIVIDENDS

On 15 June 2025, the shareholders in their meeting approved and distributed a cash dividend of ⃁ 2.24 per share amounting to ⃁ 44.80 million for the fiscal year 2024 (2024: ⃁ 38 million).

36. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

(a) Net debt

	2025	2024
	⃁	⃁
Cash and cash equivalents	**61,699,328**	88,906,826
Lease liabilities	**(688,895,117)**	(583,524,811)
Borrowings	**(1,043,656,180)**	(736,332,837)
Net debt	**(1,670,851,969)**	(1,230,950,822)

Borrowings of the Group carry variable interest rates.

36. CASH FLOW INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Net debt reconciliation

	Cash and cash equivalents ⃁	Borrowings ⃁	Leases ⃁	Total ⃁
1 January 2024	111,032,670	(410,594,044)	(410,442,724)	(710,004,098)
Additions to leases	-	-	(292,224,770)	(292,224,770)
Interest on lease liabilities	-	-	(37,566,582)	(37,566,582)
Finance costs	-	(29,567,298)	-	(29,567,298)
Finance costs paid (presented as operating cash flows)	-	23,167,298	-	23,167,298
Unrealised exchange gain	-	3,200,000	-	3,200,000
Cash flows	(22,125,844)	(322,538,793)	156,709,265	(187,955,372)
31 December 2024	88,906,826	(736,332,837)	(583,524,811)	(1,230,950,822)
Additions to leases	-	-	**(229,853,444)**	**(229,853,444)**
Interest on lease liabilities	-	-	**(43,750,848)**	**(43,750,848)**
Lease liabilities written off due to termination of lease contracts	-	-	**1,412,371**	**1,412,371**
Finance costs	-	**(52,680,249)**	-	**(52,680,249)**
Finance costs paid (presented as operating cash flows)	-	**52,680,249**	-	**52,680,249**
Unrealised exchange loss	-	**(11,000,000)**	-	**(11,000,000)**
Cash flows	**(27,207,498)**	**(296,323,343)**	**166,821,615**	**(156,709,226)**
31 December 2025	**61,699,328**	**(1,043,656,180)**	**(688,895,117)**	**(1,670,851,969)**

(c) Supplier Finance arrangements

The group operates the following type of supplier finance arrangement:

- As per the arrangement, the related amounts are presented as part of borrowings, which has the terms and conditions wherein the Group refinances the amounts paid by the banks to the suppliers on the invoice due date for a further extended period.

Carrying amount of the financial liabilities that are subject to supplier finance arrangements.

	2025 ⃁	2024 ⃁
Presented as part of "Borrowings", including:		
Borrowings for which suppliers have already received payment from the finance provider	**351,714,501**	324,570,237

Range of payment due dates

	2025 Days	2024 Days
For liabilities presented as part of "Borrowings":		
Liabilities that are part of supplier finance arrangements	**90 – 180 days**	**90 – 180 days**
Comparable trade payables that are not part of supplier finance arrangements	**30 - 150 days**	**30 - 150 days**

36. CASH FLOW INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Supplier Finance arrangements (continued)

Changes in liabilities that are subject to supplier finance arrangements are primarily attributable to additions resulting from purchases of goods and services and subsequent cash settlements. There were no material non-cash changes in these liabilities.

The group does not face a significant liquidity risk as a result of its supplier finance arrangements given the limited amount of liabilities subject to supplier finance arrangements and the group's access to other sources of finance on similar terms.

37. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no events subsequent to 31 December 2025 and occurring before the date of the approval of the consolidated financial statements that are expected to have a significant impact on these consolidated financial statements.

38. APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated financial statements of the year ended 31 December 2025 was approved for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Group on 12 February 2026.