



**Independent Petroleum Group Company
K.S.C.P.
and subsidiaries
State of Kuwait
Consolidated financial statements and
Independent Auditor's Report
for the year ended 31 December 2024**

**Independent Petroleum Group Company K.S.C.P. and subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Independent Petroleum Group Company K.S.C.P.
State of Kuwait

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Independent Petroleum Group K.S.C.P. (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS accounting standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

- Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investments in Vopak Horizon Fujairah Limited and Asia Petroleum Limited (“investees”) amounting to KD 31.82 million and classified, as investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are fair valued using the discounted cash flow technique. The valuation is carried out by the Parent Company’s internal valuer (“Valuer”). Due to the unquoted nature of this investment, the assessment of fair value is subjective and requires several significant judgements and estimates by management in particular to discount rates, capitalization rate, growth rates and the estimation of future cash flows projections. Accordingly, this was an area of focus for our audit.

Refer to Note 3 - Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty and Note 6 – Investments.

Our audit procedures over the valuation of these investments included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Discussions were held with the valuer on the appropriateness of valuation technique to test the key inputs and assumptions used to determine fair value; and
- Evaluated the reasonableness of the key inputs and assumptions made by the valuer in conjunction with available supporting information, such as the verification of financial inputs from the investees’ management accounts, historical ratios, capacity utilization rates, discount rates, growth rates and cash flow projections.

- Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on Trade Receivables:

The carrying amount of net trade receivables amounted to KD 151.58 Million. The Group determines the ECL on trade receivables by using a provision matrix that is based on historical credit loss experience, shared credit risk characteristics and days which is further adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic and political environment. This requires the management to make the appropriate judgment on the estimation of the amounts and timing of future cash flows and the capability of customers to repay. Accordingly, this was an area of focus for our audit.

Refer to Note 3 - Critical judgements and estimation uncertainty and Note 5 – Trade and other receivables.

Our audit procedures over expected credit loss included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Reviewed the compliance with the Group's credit and collection policies and inquired whether there were changes from previous years.
- Reviewed the calculation of ECL prepared by the management to determine the impairment.
- Reviewed the inputs used, whether current or historical, and reviewed the reasonableness of assumptions used to calculate the ECL.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group’s 2024 annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditors’ report thereon. Prior to the date of this auditors’ report, we obtained the Board of Directors report which forms part of the annual report and the remaining sections of the annual report are expected to be made available to us after that date of our auditor’s report.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility 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 ("IFRS"), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA 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 ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Parent Company's board of directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that we have obtained all the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, as amended, and its Executive Regulations, as amended, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, that an inventory was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, as amended, and its Executive Regulations, as amended, or of the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, have occurred during the year ended 31 December 2024, that might have had a material effect on the business or financial position of the Parent Company.

We further report that, during the course of our audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we have not become aware of any material violations of the provisions of Law 7 of 2010, concerning the Capital Markets Authority and its related regulations, as amended, during the year ended 31 December 2024, that might have had a material effect on the business or financial position of the Parent Company.

**State of Kuwait
15 January 2025**



**Nayef M. Al Bazie
License No. 91 - A
RSM Albazie & Co.**

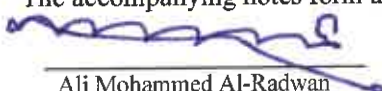



Consolidated statement of financial position


As at 31 December 2024

| | Notes | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|--|-------|----------------|----------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Current assets | | | |
| Cash on hand and at banks | 4 | 97,794 | 79,298 |
| Trade and other receivables | 5 | 158,991 | 187,345 |
| Inventories | | 26,808 | 27,236 |
| Investments at fair value through profit or loss | 6 | 73,594 | 67,233 |
| Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | 6 | 1,102 | 1,316 |
| Current portion of other loans | 7 | 12,666 | 13,543 |
| Total current assets | | 370,955 | 375,971 |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | 6 | 31,819 | 27,186 |
| Investment in a joint venture | 8 | 7,889 | 6,500 |
| Investment in associates | 9 | 30,284 | 31,465 |
| Non-current portion of other loans | 7 | 4,553 | 4,538 |
| Right of use assets | 10 | 18,819 | 20,191 |
| Property and equipment | 11 | 26,397 | 27,619 |
| Total non-current assets | | 119,761 | 117,499 |
| Total assets | | 490,716 | 493,470 |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | | |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Current portion of due to banks | 12 | 203,478 | 204,333 |
| Trade and other payables | 13 | 141,225 | 149,771 |
| Current portion of lease liabilities | 14 | 4,117 | 4,995 |
| Directors' fees payable | 29,30 | 100 | 100 |
| Total current liabilities | | 348,920 | 359,199 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Non-current portion of due to banks | 12 | 12,223 | 12,152 |
| Non-current portion of lease liabilities | 14 | 15,361 | 15,691 |
| Provision for staff indemnity | 15 | 1,947 | 1,779 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 29,531 | 29,622 |
| Total liabilities | | 378,451 | 388,821 |
| Equity | | | |
| Share capital | 16 | 18,841 | 18,841 |
| Share premium | | 29,665 | 29,665 |
| Legal reserve | 17 | 9,420 | 9,420 |
| General reserve | 18 | 606 | 606 |
| Fair value reserve | | 28,435 | 24,028 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | | (3,745) | (3,365) |
| Treasury shares reserve | | 1,429 | 1,429 |
| Treasury shares | 19 | (2,770) | (2,770) |
| Retained earnings | | 30,384 | 26,795 |
| Total equity | | 112,265 | 104,649 |
| Total liabilities and equity | | 490,716 | 493,470 |

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


Ali Mohammed Al-Radwan
Chairman


Ghazi Fahad AlNafisi
Vice Chairman


Waleed Jaber Hadeed
Chief Executive Officer

Consolidated statement of income
For the year ended 31 December 2024

| | Notes | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|--|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Sales | 20 | 1,220,807 | 1,067,544 |
| Cost of sales | | (1,183,944) | (1,049,408) |
| Gross profit | | 36,863 | 18,136 |
| Net interest relating to oil marketing operations | 21 | (13,251) | (11,268) |
| Net results of oil marketing operations | | 23,612 | 6,868 |
| Share of results from a joint venture and associates | 22 | 9,660 | 8,005 |
| Dividend income | 24 | 1,337 | 3,108 |
| General and administrative expenses | | (1,895) | (2,114) |
| Staff costs | | (5,818) | (5,616) |
| Depreciation | 11 | (1,406) | (1,677) |
| Net provisions charged | 23 | (22,396) | (5,592) |
| Unrealized gain from investments at fair value through profit or loss | 24 | 6,114 | 6,746 |
| Net other income (expenses) | 25 | 334 | (1,441) |
| Profit for the year before contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS), National Labor Support Tax (NLST), Zakat and Directors' fees | | 9,542 | 8,287 |
| Contribution to KFAS | 26 | (95) | (82) |
| Contribution to NLST | 27 | (239) | (205) |
| Contribution to ZAKAT | 26 | (95) | (82) |
| Directors' fees | 29,30 | (100) | (100) |
| Profit for the year | | 9,013 | 7,818 |
| Earnings per share (fils) | 28 | 49.85 | 43.24 |

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



Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

| | <u>2024</u> <u>KD'000</u> | <u>2023</u> <u>KD'000</u> |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Profit for the year | 9,013 | 7,818 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | |
| <u>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to consolidated statement of income</u> | | |
| Changes in fair value of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | 4,407 | (101) |
| <u>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to consolidated statement of income</u> | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | (380) | 2,294 |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | <u>4,027</u> | <u>2,193</u> |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | <u>13,040</u> | <u>10,011</u> |

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

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024

| | Share capital KD '000 | Share premium KD '000 | Legal reserve KD '000 | General reserve KD '000 | Fair value reserve KD '000 | Foreign currency translation adjustments KD '000 | Treasury shares reserve KD '000 | Treasury shares KD '000 | Retained earnings KD '000 | Total KD '000 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Balance at 1 January 2024 | 18,841 | 29,665 | 9,420 | 606 | 24,028 | (3,365) | 1,429 | (2,770) | 26,795 | 104,649 |
| Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,013 | 9,013 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,013 | 9,013 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss) | - | - | - | - | 4,407 | (380) | - | - | - | 4,027 |
| Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year | - | - | - | - | 4,407 | (380) | - | - | 9,013 | 13,040 |
| Transactions with the shareholders, recognized directly in equity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dividends for 2023 (Note 30) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (5,424) | (5,424) |
| Balance at 31 December 2024 | 18,841 | 29,665 | 9,420 | 606 | 28,435 | (3,745) | 1,429 | (2,770) | 30,384 | 112,265 |

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

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2024

| | Share capital KD '000 | Share premium KD '000 | Legal reserve KD '000 | General reserve KD '000 | Fair value reserve KD '000 | Foreign currency translation adjustments KD '000 | Treasury shares reserve KD '000 | Treasury shares KD '000 | Retained earnings KD '000 | Total KD '000 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Balance at 1 January 2023 | 18,841 | 29,665 | 9,420 | 606 | 24,129 | (5,659) | 1,429 | (2,770) | 24,401 | 100,062 |
| Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,818 | 7,818 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,818 | 7,818 |
| Other comprehensive (loss) income | - | - | - | - | (101) | 2,294 | - | - | - | 2,193 |
| Total comprehensive (loss) income for the year | - | - | - | - | (101) | 2,294 | - | - | 7,818 | 10,011 |
| Transactions with the shareholders, recognized directly in equity | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (5,424) | (5,424) |
| Dividends for 2022 (Note 30) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26,795 | 26,795 |
| Balance at 31 December 2023 | 18,841 | 29,665 | 9,420 | 606 | 24,028 | (3,365) | 1,429 | (2,770) | 26,795 | 104,649 |

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2024

| | Notes | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|---|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Profit for the year before provisions for contribution to KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Directors' fees | | 9,542 | 8,287 |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Interest expense | 21 | 16,389 | 14,738 |
| Share of results from a joint venture and associates | 22 | (9,660) | (8,005) |
| Dividend income | 24 | (1,337) | (3,108) |
| Net provisions charged | 23 | 22,396 | 5,592 |
| Provision for staff indemnity | 15 | 302 | 389 |
| Depreciation | 11 | 1,406 | 1,677 |
| Unrealized gain from investments at fair value through profit or loss | 24 | (6,114) | (6,746) |
| Interest income | 21 | (3,138) | (3,470) |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | 14 | 728 | 954 |
| Amortization of rights of use assets | 10 | 5,149 | 5,896 |
| | | 35,663 | 16,204 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | | 6,033 | (119,856) |
| Other loans | | 862 | 7,366 |
| Lease liabilities | 14 | (5,671) | (6,659) |
| Inventories | | 428 | 24,505 |
| Trade and other payables | | (8,490) | 58,590 |
| Net cash generated from (used in) operations | | 28,825 | (19,850) |
| Payment of staff indemnity | 15 | (134) | (47) |
| Interest income received | | 3,063 | 3,386 |
| Payment to KFAS | 26 | (82) | (80) |
| Directors' fees paid | | (100) | (100) |
| Net cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities | | 31,572 | (16,691) |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Purchase of property and equipment | 11 | (128) | (99) |
| Dividends received | | 10,559 | 10,641 |
| Net cash flows generated from investing activities | | 10,431 | 10,542 |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Due to banks | | (784) | 3,032 |
| Repayment of term loans | | - | (7,583) |
| Dividends paid | 30 | (5,424) | (5,424) |
| Interest paid | | (16,792) | (14,056) |
| Net cash flows used in financing activities | | (23,000) | (24,031) |
| Effect of foreign currency translation | | (507) | 965 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash on hand and at banks | | 18,496 | (29,215) |
| Cash on hand and at banks at beginning of the year | | 79,298 | 108,513 |
| Cash on hand and at banks at end of the year | 4 | 97,794 | 79,298 |

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. Formation and activities

Independent Petroleum Group Company K.S.C.P. (“the Parent Company”) was established on 11 September 1976 as a Kuwaiti Shareholding Company under commercial registration No.24496. The Parent Company was listed on the Boursa Kuwait on 10 December 1995.

The objectives of the Parent Company are as follows:

Benefit from national scientific and business expertise in petroleum and petrochemical industry to achieve the following objectives:

- a) Provide economic, technical and specialist advisory services to oil and petrochemicals producing and consuming governments and companies, in areas of marketing, refining, production, investment, financial affairs, planning, maritime transport, organization, training and other areas related to oil and petrochemicals;
- b) Conduct marketing researches, and gather and publish information about the oil and petrochemicals industry;
- c) Provide specialist services to the oil and petrochemicals consuming and producing governments to expedite communications and maintain consistent relationships among them;
- d) Initiate and carry out marketing operations and industrial projects for its own account or the account of oil and petrochemicals consuming and producing governments or in collaboration and participation with them in all areas of oil and petrochemical industry;
- e) Acquire facilities, tools, equipment and all other instruments used in oil and petrochemicals industry including manufacturing plants, transport means and others, for its own account or in participation with oil and petrochemicals producing and consuming governments and companies all over the world; and
- f) Act as agents and representatives for oil and petrochemicals producing and consuming governments and companies and carry out all other operations required by company’s activities, interests and objectives including sale, purchase and acquisition in all areas related to oil and petrochemicals.

The Parent Company may have interest or participate in any manner with entities that carry on similar business or that may assist it with achieving its objectives in the State of Kuwait or abroad, and it may buy these entities or acquire them as subsidiaries.

The registered address of the Parent Company is P.O. Box 24027, Safat 13101, State of Kuwait.

As of 31 December 2024, the Group has 170 employees (2023:166 employees).

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Parent Company’s Board of Directors on 15 January 2025. The Annual General Assembly of the Parent Company’s shareholders has the power to amend these consolidated financial statements after issuance.

2. Material accounting policies information

a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), the relevant provisions of the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016 and its Executive Regulations as amended, Ministerial Order No. 18 of 1990 and the Parent Company’s Memorandum of Incorporation and Article of Association, as amended. The IFRS – Accounting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 3. The key sources of estimation uncertainty are consistent with the annual audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the following items that are stated at their fair value:

- Investments at fair value through profit or loss;
- Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Inventories
- Derivative financial assets and liabilities

The consolidated financial statements are presented rounded to the nearest thousand Kuwaiti Dinars (“KD’000”), which is the Parent Company’s presentation currency. The functional currency of the Group is the US Dollars (“USD”). The Parent Company is filing the consolidated financial statements to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Boursa Kuwait in Kuwaiti Dinar.

b) Material accounting policies information

The accounting policies applied by the Group are consistent with those used in the previous year except for the changes due to implementation of the following new and amended IFRS accounting standards (“IFRS”) as of 1 January 2024:

Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments to IFRS 16 require a seller-lessee, in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, not to recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendments must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. The adoption of the above amendments and interpretations did not have material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity’s right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity’s financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

The IASB also specifies that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

The amendments must be applied retrospectively. The adoption of the above amendments and interpretations did not have material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements

Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement.
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments must be applied retrospectively. The adoption of the above amendments and interpretations did not have material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

These amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The adoption of the above amendments and interpretations did not have material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2024, but do not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

c) Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS accounting standards ("IFRS") that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The new standard, IFRS 18, replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements while carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- Present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss,
- Provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements,
- Improve aggregation and disaggregation.

IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

The new standard, IFRS 19 specifies the disclosure requirements an eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards. An entity is required to apply IFRS 19 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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

An entity is required to apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The amendments include:

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

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

An entity is required to recognize any effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings when the entity reports foreign currency transactions. When an entity uses a presentation currency other than its functional currency, it recognizes the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

d) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are those enterprises controlled by the Parent Company. Control exists when the Parent Company 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 Parent Company reassess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control effectively commences until the date that control effectively ceases. All inter-company balances and transactions, including inter-company profits and unrealized profits and losses are eliminated in full on consolidation. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with Group policies.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. Losses are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in consolidated statement of income; and
- Reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to consolidated statement of income or retained earnings as appropriate.

Details of the Parent Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

| Name of subsidiary | Country of incorporation | Principal activities | Percentage of holding (%) | |
|--|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|------|
| | | | 2024 | 2023 |
| Independent Petroleum Group Limited | Bahamas | Trading of crude oil and petroleum products | 100% | 100% |
| Independent Petroleum Group of Kuwait Limited. | United Kingdom | Representative office | 100% | 100% |
| Independent Petroleum Group (Asia) Pte. Limited. | Singapore | Trading of crude oil and petroleum products | 100% | 100% |
| Independent Petroleum Group (Southern Africa) (Pty) Limited. | South Africa | Representative office | 100% | 100% |
| D&K Holdings L.L.C. (DKHL) | United Arab Emirates | Holding Company for subsidiaries in shipping | 100% | 100% |
| Independent Petroleum Group Kenya Limited | Kenya | Trading of crude oil and petroleum products | 100% | 100% |

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

e) Investment in joint venture

A joint venture is a joint arrangement, whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Long term subordinated loans provided by the Group to the joint venture are accounted as part of the investment.

The results and assets and liabilities of joint venture are incorporated in these consolidated 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 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations”. Under the equity method, investment in joint venture is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Group’s share of the net assets of the joint venture, less any impairment in the value of individual investments. Losses of a joint venture in excess of the Group’s interest in that joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group’s net investment in the joint venture) are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of the Group’s interest in a joint venture is accounted for in accordance with the Group’s accounting policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of associates.

Where the Group transacts with its joint venture, unrealized profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group’s interest in the joint venture.

Upon loss of joint control, the Group measures and recognizes its remaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the former joint venture upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in consolidated statement of income.

f) Investment 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 net asset changes of associates are incorporated in these consolidated 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 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations”. Under the equity method, investments in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Group’s share of the net assets of the associate, less any impairment in the value of individual investments.

Losses of an associate in excess of 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) are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investments in associates and is assessed for impairment as part of the investment. If the cost of acquisition is lower than the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, the difference is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Where a Group transacts with its associate, profits and losses are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the relevant associate.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

g) Financial instruments

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date i.e. the date the Group commits to purchase or sell the assets. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of the asset within a time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

Business model assessment

The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

Financial assets that are managed, held to collect, and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis and are measured at FVTPL. Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Financial assets – assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, ‘principal’ is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. ‘Interest’ is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features; prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group’s claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Initial recognition

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at FVTPL.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired. The Group’s financial assets at amortized cost includes trade and receivables, other loans and cash on hand and at banks.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and at banks, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in FVOCI. Equity instruments designated at FVOCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The Group elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Group classifies financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking. Financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss are recorded and measured in the statement of financial position at fair value. In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Changes in fair value, gain on disposal, interest income and dividends are recorded in consolidated statement of income according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

The Group classifies investments in quoted equity and debt investments under financial assets at FVTPL in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Financial liabilities- initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statement of income. This category includes trade and other payables, due to banks, lease liability and term loans.

h) De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

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

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

i) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses (“ECL”) on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost i.e. trade receivables, cash at bank and other loans. No impairment loss is recognized for investments in equity instruments classified as FVOCI. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group applies three-stage approach to measure expected credit losses (ECL) for cash at bank and other loans. Assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1: 12 months ECL

For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within next 12 months is recognized.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired

For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognized.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired

Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred. As this uses the same criteria as under IAS 39, the Group’s methodology for specific provisions remains largely unchanged.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

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A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if the financial instrument has a low risk of default, the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes;

- when there is a significant breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full.

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECL. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL. At each reporting date, the Group assesses each customer for lifetime ECL based on Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors, and therefore considers any current and potential future adverse macroeconomic conditions arising from economic scenarios and political factors and the likelihood of their occurrence.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The Group recognizes an impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

j) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

k) Derivative financial instrument

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

l) Inventory

Inventory of oil and petroleum products is valued at fair value less cost to sell. Any changes arising on the revaluation of inventory are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

m) Property and equipment

Property and equipment except freehold land is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the purchase price and directly associated costs of bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets. Maintenance and repairs, replacements and improvements of minor importance are expensed as incurred.

Significant improvements and replacements of assets (including improvements to leasehold property) are capitalized.

Freehold land is carried at cost and is not depreciated. Other assets are depreciated on straight line basis as follows:

| | |
|--|---|
| Buildings | 20 years |
| Vessels | 16 - 25 years |
| Furniture, equipment and computer software | 3 - 5 years |
| Motor vehicles | 5 years |
| Leasehold improvements | Shorter of useful life or assets lease period |

The estimated useful lives, residual values or depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on prospective basis.

Properties in the course of construction for administrative or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property and equipment, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 2(t)).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

n) Provision for staff indemnity

Provision is made for amounts payable to employees under the Kuwaiti Labor Law based on the employees' accumulated periods of service and latest entitlements of salaries and allowances. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, and approximates the present value of the final obligation.

o) Treasury shares

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

p) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated to the functional currency (USD) at the rate of exchange ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies outstanding at the year-end are retranslated into USD at the rates of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Any resultant gains or losses are taken to the consolidated statement of income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions and are not subsequently retranslated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

The individual financial statements of each group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each entity are expressed in USD, which is the functional currency of the Parent Company. The presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements is the Kuwaiti Dinar (KD).

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are expressed in KD using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified as equity and recognized in the Group's foreign currency translation reserve. Such exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which the foreign operation is disposed off.

q) Revenue recognition

The Group's performance obligations primarily relates to the delivery of the products to customers. Revenue is recognized at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the product. Control is transferred when title has passed to the customer, generally at the loading port.

Certain products in certain markets may be sold with variable pricing arrangements. Such arrangements determine that a preliminary price is charged to the customer at the time of transfer of the control of products, while the price of products can only be determined by reference to a time period ending after that time. In such cases, and irrespective of the formula used for determining preliminary and final prices, revenue is recorded at the time of transfer of control of products at an amount representing the amount of consideration that the Group expects to receive based on preliminary pricing. Where the Group records receivable for the preliminary price, subsequent changes in the estimated final price will not be recorded as revenue until such point in time at which the final price is determined.

r) Income

Dividend income is recognized in the consolidated income statement on the date that the Group's right to receive such payments is established.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset when the asset is not credit-impaired or to the amortized cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Gain on sale of investments carried at FVTPL and FVOCI is measured by the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment at the date of disposal, and is recognized in the consolidated statement of income and retained earnings respectively at the time of the sale.

s) Borrowing costs

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

Interest on other borrowings is calculated on an accrual basis and is recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which it is incurred.

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t) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

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

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

u) Provision

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

v) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is not recognized in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

w) Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenue and incurs costs. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is identified as the person being responsible for allocating resources, assessing performance and making strategic decisions regarding the operating segments.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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x) Leases

Group as a lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Right of use assets

The Group recognizes right of use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right of use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

The cost of right of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right of use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right of use assets are subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees..

In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e. below KD 1,500). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

For short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets, the Group has opted to recognize a lease expense on a straight-line basis as permitted by IFRS 16. This expense is presented within general and administrative expenses heads in the consolidated statement of income.

3. Critical judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, the Parent Company's management is required to make judgments, 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.

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The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized 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.

a) **Critical judgments in applying accounting policies**

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations (see below), that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

(i) **Performance obligation**

The judgments applied in determining what constitutes a performance obligation will impact when control is likely to pass and therefore when revenue is recognised i.e. over time or at a point in time. The Group has determined that only one performance obligation exists in contracts which is the delivery of specified products at loading port. Revenue is therefore recognised at a point in time.

(ii) **Business model assessment**

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

(iii) **Useful lives of property and equipment**

The cost of property and equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset. The estimated useful life is based on expected usage of the asset and expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors.

(iv) **Impairment of property and equipment**

The Group determines whether the vessel is impaired at least annually by obtaining estimates of fair value from independent valuers. Where the fair value less selling cost is lower than vessel carrying values, the estimation of recoverable value further requires an estimation of the value in use of the vessel. Estimating the value in use requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows and remaining useful life of the vessel and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

(v) **Residual value of the vessels**

The residual value of the vessels is determined based on the estimations performed by the management. The estimates are calculated using the deadweight of the vessels multiplied by management's estimate of the scrap steel rate, which is partly based on the age of the vessels and quality of the steel.

(vi) **Allowance for expected credit losses**

The determination of expected credit losses and the factors determining the impairment of the receivable involve significant judgment.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

(vii) Leases

Critical judgements required in the application of IFRS 16 include, among others, the following:

- Identifying whether a contract (or part of a contract) includes a lease;
- Determining whether it is reasonably certain that an extension or termination option will be exercised;
- Determination of whether variable payments are in-substance fixed;
- Establishing whether there are multiple leases in an arrangement,
- Determining the stand-alone selling prices of lease and non-lease components.

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

(i) Sales, cost of sales and inventory

Where the sales and purchase transactions are based on forward pricing, the sales, cost of sales and inventory is estimated with reference to the closing commodity price quote (Platts) in the commodity exchange in accordance with the terms of the contract.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation based on the Groups' past history, existing market conditions and forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(iii) Fair value of unquoted equity investments

If the market for a financial asset is not active or not available, the Group estimates fair value by using valuation techniques which include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances. This valuation requires the Group to make estimates about expected future cash flows and discount rates that are subject to uncertainty.

(iv) Leases

Key sources of estimation uncertainty in the application of IFRS 16 include, among others, the following:

- Estimation of the lease term;
- Determination of the appropriate rate to discount the lease payments;
- Assessment of whether a right-of-use asset is impaired.

(v) Allowance for expected credit losses

The extent of allowance for expected credit losses involves estimation process. Allowance for expected credit losses is based on a forward looking ECL approach as explained in Note 2(i). Bad debts are written off when identified. The ECL allowance and write-down of accounts receivable are subject to management approval.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

4. Cash on hand and at banks

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cash on hand and at banks | 19,390 | 18,929 |
| Call accounts and time deposits | 78,404 | 60,369 |
| | <u>97,794</u> | <u>79,298</u> |

Time deposits earned interest at an average effective interest rate of 4.2% (2023: 4.5%) per annum and mature within 3 months (2023: 3 months) from the date of the placement.

5. Trade and other receivables

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Net trade receivables (i) | 151,579 | 177,490 |
| Prepaid expenses | 1,216 | 2,498 |
| Refundable deposits and taxes | 31 | 31 |
| Others | 6,165 | 7,326 |
| | <u>158,991</u> | <u>187,345</u> |

- i) The Group's credit period varies from customer to customer. Trade receivables are short term in nature and carry interest on commercial terms in case of delay in payments. A significant portion of trade receivables are due within three months from the reporting date and are secured against letter of guarantees issued by customers in favor of the Group.

During the year, the Group has recognized provisions towards expected credit losses on trade receivables amounting to KD 22.40 million (31 December 2023: KD 5.6 million). The management has assessed that the provisions are a collective impact of the prevailing economic and political situation in the region, effect of market deterioration on the Group's local and international operations, default events including delay in payments during the year ended 31 December 2024.

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses is as follows:

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | (57,639) | (52,438) |
| Net Provisions charged (Note 23) | (22,396) | (5,592) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | (290) | 391 |
| Balance at the end of the year | <u>(80,325)</u> | <u>(57,639)</u> |

The average aging of net trade receivables was from 3 to 6 months.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

6. Investments

| | 2024 KD '000 | 2023 KD '000 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Investments at fair value through profit or loss | | |
| Managed portfolios | 73,594 | 67,233 |
| | <u>73,594</u> | <u>67,233</u> |
| | | |
| Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | | |
| Unquoted securities (Current) | 1,102 | 1,316 |
| Unquoted securities (Non – Current) | 31,819 | 27,186 |
| | <u>32,921</u> | <u>28,502</u> |

Investments at fair value through profit or loss with a carrying amount of KD 73.59 million (2023: KD 67.23 million) are pledged as collateral against amounts due to banks (Note 12).

During the year, the Group has fair valued its investment in Vopak Horizon Fujairah Limited (VHFL) (unquoted equity security), and a fair value gain of KD 4.87 million is recognized (2023: fair value loss of KD 0.18 million) in fair value reserve in equity. At the reporting date, the fair value of VHFL was KD 30.31 million (2023: KD 25.44 million). The Group's ownership interest in VHFL is 11.1% (2023: 11.1%). The fair value was based on discounted cash flows using a rate based on the risk-free rate of 4.55% (2023: 3.88%) and the risk premium of 5.3% (2023: 6.79%) specific to the investment.

The unquoted equity securities also include Group's investment of 12.5% (2023: 12.5%) in Asia Petroleum Ltd. (APL), carried at fair value of KD 1.50 million (2023: 1.74 million). During the year, the Group has fair valued its investment in Asia Petroleum Ltd. (APL) and a fair value loss of KD 0.240 million is recognized (2023: Nil) in fair value reserve in equity. The fair value was determined based on discounted cash flows using a rate based on the risk-free rate of 4.55% (2023: 3.88%) and the risk premium of 19.2% (2023: 20.18%) specific to the investment.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorized as unquoted equity securities within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are shown below:

| | Increase of 50 basis points | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
| Cost of equity | (2,166) | (1,880) |
| Terminal growth rate | 1,537 | 1,328 |

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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7. Other loans

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| <u>Current portion of other loans:</u> | | |
| Galp-IPG Matola Terminal Limitada (GIMTL) (i) | 5,883 | 6,169 |
| IPG-Galp Beira Terminal Limitada (IGBTL) (i) | 6,783 | 7,374 |
| | <u>12,666</u> | <u>13,543</u> |
| <u>Non-current portion of other loans:</u> | | |
| Arabtank Terminals Limited (non-current) (ii) | 4,553 | 4,538 |
| | <u>4,553</u> | <u>4,538</u> |
| | <u>17,219</u> | <u>18,081</u> |

- i. The Group had provided an original loan facilities amounting to KD 11.91 million to Galp-IPG Matola Terminal Limitada (GIMTL), Mozambique and KD 8.66 million to IPG-Galp Beira Terminal Limitada (IGBTL) Mozambique which carries interest at market rate.
- ii. The Group has provided Arabtank Terminals Ltd., Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, an associate of the Group the following loans:
 - a) Long-term subordinated loan of an amount of KD 0.72 million (2023: KD 0.72 million). The effective interest rate for the loans vary from 3% to 8% (2023: 3% to 8%) per annum.
 - b) In August 2015, the Group has agreed to finance the 'Debottlenecking' project of Arabtank Terminals in Yanbu, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is currently being utilized 100% by the Group on long term lease. The project is expected to improve the operational flexibility of the terminal, add value to the terminal and enhance the revenue of both ATT and the Group. The loan amount was for KD 3.83 million (2023: KD 3.83 million) and carries interest at market rate to be repaid in semi-annual instalments after commissioning of the project.

8. Investment in a joint venture

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Uniterminals S.A.L., Lebanon | <u>7,889</u> | <u>6,500</u> |

The Group holds 50% equity shareholding with equivalent voting power in Uniterminals S.A.L, Lebanon. The following table illustrates summarized financial information of the Group's investment in its joint venture:

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Current assets | 24,697 | 19,945 |
| Non-current assets | 8,194 | 8,025 |
| Current liabilities | (16,498) | (14,362) |
| Non-current liabilities | (615) | (608) |
| Net Assets | <u>15,778</u> | <u>13,000</u> |
| Group's share of net assets | <u>7,889</u> | <u>6,500</u> |
| Operating profit | 10,698 | 5,355 |
| Loan interest and other expenses | (2,756) | (200) |
| Profit for the year | <u>7,942</u> | <u>5,155</u> |
| Group's share of profit for the year (Note 22) | <u>3,971</u> | <u>2,578</u> |

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The functional currency of the Joint Venture is USD. During the year, The Group received cash dividends of KD 2.62 million (2023: KD 3.35 million) from joint venture.

9. Investment in associates

| | <u>Location</u> | <u>Percentage of ownership</u> | <u>2024 KD'000</u> | <u>2023 KD'000</u> |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Inpetro SARL | Mozambique | 40% | 776 | 782 |
| Arabtank Terminals Ltd | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | 36.5% | 5,877 | 5,373 |
| Horizon Djibouti Holdings Ltd. | Djibouti | 22.22% | 7,959 | 8,291 |
| Horizon Singapore Terminals Private Ltd | Singapore | 15% | 4,472 | 5,083 |
| Horizon Tangiers Terminals SA | Morocco | 32.5% | 7,282 | 8,266 |
| Galp-IPG Matola Terminal Limitada (GIMTL) | Mozambique | 45% | 1,480 | 1,541 |
| IPG-Galp Beira Terminal Limitada (IGBTL) | Mozambique | 45% | 2,438 | 2,129 |
| | | | <u>30,284</u> | <u>31,465</u> |

Inpetro SARL

The Group's investment in Inpetro SARL represents an investment in a petroleum storage terminal. The Group's share of interest in the associate as of 31 December is summarized as follows:

| | <u>2024 KD'000</u> | <u>2023 KD'000</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Total assets | 1,141 | 1,141 |
| Total liabilities | (365) | (359) |
| Net assets | <u>776</u> | <u>782</u> |
| | <u>2024 KD'000</u> | <u>2023 KD'000</u> |
| Operating income | 852 | 859 |
| Operating expenses | (540) | (645) |
| Profit for the year (Note 22) | <u>312</u> | <u>214</u> |

Arabtank Terminals Ltd (ATT)

The Group's investment in ATT represents its share of investment in the first phase of the project towards chemical product storage facilities and its share in the second phase of the project towards petroleum product storage facilities. The Group's share of interest in the associate as of 31 December is summarized as follows:

| | <u>2024 KD'000</u> | <u>2023 KD'000</u> |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Total assets | 10,876 | 10,936 |
| Total liabilities | (4,999) | (5,563) |
| Net assets | <u>5,877</u> | <u>5,373</u> |

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Operating income | 1,460 | 1,397 |
| Operating expenses | (979) | (1,391) |
| Profit for the year (Note 22) | 481 | 6 |

Horizon Djibouti Holdings Ltd. (HDHL)

The Group's investment in HDHL represents an investment in a petroleum storage terminal. The Group's share of interest in the associate as of 31 December is summarized as follows:

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total assets | 8,563 | 8,961 |
| Total liabilities | (604) | (670) |
| Net assets | 7,959 | 8,291 |

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Operating income | 2,749 | 2,701 |
| Operating expenses | (1,272) | (966) |
| Profit for the year (Note 22) | 1,477 | 1,735 |

Horizon Singapore Terminals Private Ltd (HSTPL)

The Group's investment in HSTPL represents 15% share in the issued and paid-up share capital. As per the shareholders' agreement dated 29 March 2005, all commercial, technical and operating policy decisions require the approval of shareholders together holding not less than 86% of the issued share capital of the investee company. On this basis the Group has significant influence but not overall control over the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee company. The Group's share of interest in the associate as of 31 December is summarized as follows:

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total assets | 10,210 | 10,965 |
| Total liabilities | (5,738) | (5,882) |
| Net assets | 4,472 | 5,083 |
| Operating income | 4,674 | 4,062 |
| Operating expenses | (2,614) | (2,383) |
| Profit for the year (Note 22) | 2,060 | 1,679 |

Horizon Tangiers Terminals SA (HTTSA)

The Group's investment in HTTSA represents an investment in a petroleum storage terminal. The Group's share of interest in the associate as of 31 December is summarized as follows:

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total asset | 8,146 | 8,961 |
| Total liabilities | (864) | (695) |
| Net assets | 7,282 | 8,266 |

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| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Operating income | 3,501 | 3,546 |
| Operating expenses | (2,387) | (2,428) |
| Profit for the year (Note 22) | 1,114 | 1,118 |

Galp-IPG Matola Terminal Limitada (GIMTL)

The Group's investment in GIMTL represents an investment in a petroleum storage terminal. The Group's share of interest in the associate as of 31 December is summarized as follows:

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total assets | 11,781 | 11,992 |
| Total liabilities | (10,301) | (10,451) |
| Net assets | 1,480 | 1,541 |

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Operating income | 1,022 | 1,413 |
| Operating expenses | (1,088) | (1,273) |
| (Loss) profit for the year (Note 22) | (66) | 140 |

IPG-Galp Beira Terminal Limitada (IGBTL)

The Group's investment in IGBTL represents an investment in a petroleum storage terminal. The Group's share of interest in the associate as of 31 December is summarized as follows:

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total assets | 9,636 | 9,673 |
| Total liabilities | (7,198) | (7,544) |
| Net assets | 2,438 | 2,129 |

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Operating income | 889 | 1,189 |
| Operating expenses | (578) | (654) |
| Profit for the year (Note 22) | 311 | 535 |

Summarized financial information of the above associates as of 31 December were as follows:

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total assets | 211,914 | 221,956 |
| Total liabilities | (97,131) | (100,491) |
| Net assets | 114,783 | 121,465 |

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Operating income | 64,679 | 61,905 |
| Operating expenses | (38,225) | (37,412) |
| Profit for the year | 26,454 | 24,493 |

During the year, the Group received a dividend of KD 6.60 million (2023: KD 4.18 million) from its associates.

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10. Right of use asset

The Group leases terminals for storage of its products. The average lease term ranges between 24 to 96 months.

The movement of right of use assets are as follows:

| | KD'000 |
|--|---------------|
| Balance at 1 January 2023 | 26,229 |
| Amortization charge for the year | (5,896) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | (142) |
| Balance at 31 December 2023 | 20,191 |
| Additions during the year (Note 14) | 3,735 |
| Amortization charge for the year | (5,149) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | 42 |
| Balance at 31 December 2024 | 18,819 |

Expenses related to right of use assets recognized in consolidated statement of income were as follows:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | KD'000 | KD'000 |
| Expenses relating to short term leases | 184 | 1,186 |
| Amortization charge for the year | 5,149 | 5,896 |
| Interest expense on lease liability (Note 14) | 728 | 954 |
| Total amount recognized in the consolidated statement of income | 6,061 | 8,036 |

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11. Property and equipment

| | Freehold land KD'000 | Buildings KD'000 | Vessels KD'000 | Furniture, equipment and computer software KD'000 | Motor vehicles KD'000 | Leasehold improvements KD'000 | Capital Work in Progress KD'000 | Total KD'000 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Cost: | | | | | | | | |
| As at 1 January 2023 | 544 | 3,272 | 35,419 | 3,839 | 262 | 68 | - | 43,404 |
| Additions | - | 1 | - | 89 | 9 | - | - | 99 |
| Currency translation effects | - | (6) | 244 | (99) | (6) | 5 | - | 138 |
| As at 31 December 2023 | 544 | 3,267 | 35,663 | 3,829 | 265 | 73 | - | 43,641 |
| Additions | - | - | - | 40 | 57 | - | 31 | 128 |
| Currency translation effects | - | (45) | 117 | (175) | (9) | (1) | - | (113) |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 544 | 3,222 | 35,780 | 3,694 | 313 | 72 | 31 | 43,656 |
| Accumulated depreciation: | | | | | | | | |
| As at 1 January 2023 | - | 1,397 | 11,262 | 1,182 | 162 | 62 | - | 14,065 |
| Charge for the year | - | 76 | 1,434 | 138 | 29 | - | - | 1,677 |
| Currency translation effects | - | - | 244 | 29 | 2 | 5 | - | 280 |
| As at 31 December 2023 | - | 1,473 | 12,940 | 1,349 | 193 | 67 | - | 16,022 |
| Charge for the year | - | 76 | 1,170 | 126 | 34 | - | - | 1,406 |
| Currency translation effects | - | 16 | (187) | 2 | 1 | (1) | - | (169) |
| As at 31 December 2024 | - | 1,565 | 13,923 | 1,477 | 228 | 66 | - | 17,259 |
| Carrying amount | | | | | | | | |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 544 | 1,657 | 21,857 | 2,217 | 85 | 6 | 31 | 26,397 |
| As at 31 December 2023 | 544 | 1,794 | 22,723 | 2,480 | 72 | 6 | - | 27,619 |

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- a) As per the CMA clause (1/c) and (2/c) of Appendix No. (1) (Real Estate Assets Valuation) of Module Eleven (Dealing in Securities) of the Executive Bylaws of Law No. 7 of 2010 as amended, the fair value of land and buildings in Kuwait is KD 2.79 million (2023: 2.74 million) being the lower of 2 valuations of which one is a bank and the other is an independent external valuer. The carrying amount of Land and Buildings is KD 0.77 million (2023: KD .81 million) and the Group carries its land at cost and building at cost less depreciation.

The Group's management conducted a review of its vessels to determine if there are any indicators of impairment. Accordingly, the Group reassessed the recoverable value of its vessels and concluded that there are no indications of impairment.

12. Due to banks

Due to banks represents the credit facilities in KD and USD provided by the Group's banks. These facilities carry an average effective interest rate of 7% (2023: 7.2%) per annum. Due to banks are partially secured by investments at fair value through profit or loss with a carrying amount of KD 73.60 million (2023: KD 67.23 million) (Note 6). The non-current portion is due on November 2027.

13. Trade and other payables

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | KD'000 | KD'000 |
| Trade payables | 95,016 | 111,603 |
| Accrued expenses | 42,676 | 35,075 |
| Accrued staff leave | 318 | 312 |
| Provision for KFAS (Note 26) | 95 | 82 |
| Others | 3,120 | 2,699 |
| | 141,225 | 149,771 |

14. Lease liabilities

The movement of the lease liabilities during the year are as follows:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | KD'000 | KD'000 |
| Balance at 1 January | 20,686 | 26,391 |
| Additions (Note 10) | 3,735 | - |
| Interest on lease liabilities (Note 10) | 728 | 954 |
| Paid during the year | (5,671) | (6,659) |
| As at 31 December | 19,478 | 20,686 |

Analyzed as:

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | KD'000 | KD'000 |
| Current portion | 4,117 | 4,995 |
| Non-current portion | 15,361 | 15,691 |
| Total present value of minimum lease | 19,478 | 20,686 |

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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| | Minimum lease payments | | Present value of minimum lease payments | |
|--|------------------------|---------------|---|---------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 |
| | KD'000 | KD'000 | KD'000 | KD'000 |
| <u>Amounts payable relating to leases</u> | | | | |
| Within one year | 4,822 | 5,724 | 4,117 | 4,995 |
| From second year inclusive | 16,870 | 17,742 | 15,361 | 15,691 |
| | 21,692 | 23,466 | 19,478 | 20,686 |
| Less: unamortized future finance charge | (2,214) | (2,780) | - | - |
| Present value of minimum lease payments | 19,478 | 20,686 | 19,478 | 20,686 |

15. Provision for staff indemnity

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Balance at 1 January | 1,779 | 1,437 |
| Charge for the year | 302 | 389 |
| Paid during the year | (134) | (47) |
| Balance at 31 December | 1,947 | 1,779 |

16. Share capital

The authorized, issued and fully paid up share capital consists of 188,407,500 shares of 100 fils each (2023: 188,407,500 shares of 100 fils each), fully paid in cash.

17. Legal reserve

As required by the Companies Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company before contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS), National Labor Support Tax (NLST), Zakat and Board of Directors' remuneration is transferred to legal reserve. The Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the reserve exceeds 50% of the capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except in cases stipulated by Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association.

Distribution of this reserve is limited to the amount required to enable the payment of a dividend of 5% of the paid up share capital in years when retained earnings are not sufficient for payment of such dividends. Since the legal reserve has reached 50% of the Parent company's issued capital, the Parent Company had ceased transfers to statutory reserve.

18. General reserve

In accordance with the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year before contribution to KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Board of Directors' fees is to be transferred to the general reserve. The transfer was discontinued by an ordinary resolution adopted in the general assembly as recommended by the Board of Directors. There are no restrictions on distributions from general reserve.

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19. Treasury shares

| | <u>2024</u> | <u>2023</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of shares | 7,620,000 | 7,620,000 |
| Percentage of issued shares | 4% | 4% |
| Market value (KD million) | 3.60 | 3.36 |
| Cost (KD million) | 2.77 | 2.77 |

The Parent Company has allotted an amount equal to the treasury shares balance from the available retained earnings as of 31 December 2024. Such amount will not be available for distribution during treasury shares holding period. Treasury shares are not pledged.

20. Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers represent revenue from trading in crude oil and petroleum products is disaggregated by major products and reconciled with the amounts disclosed in the segment information (Note 32).

| | <u>2024</u> <u>KD'000</u> | <u>2023</u> <u>KD'000</u> |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sale of crude oil and petroleum products | <u>1,220,807</u> | <u>1,067,544</u> |

21. Net interest relating to oil marketing operations

| | <u>2024</u> <u>KD'000</u> | <u>2023</u> <u>KD'000</u> |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Interest income | 3,138 | 3,470 |
| Interest expense | (16,389) | (14,738) |
| | <u>(13,251)</u> | <u>(11,268)</u> |

22. Share of results from a joint venture and associates

| | <u>2024</u> <u>KD'000</u> | <u>2023</u> <u>KD'000</u> |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Inpetro SARL (Note 9) | 312 | 214 |
| Arabtank Terminals Ltd. (Note 9) | 481 | 6 |
| Horizon Djibouti Holdings Ltd (Note 9) | 1,477 | 1,735 |
| Horizon Singapore Terminals Private Ltd., (Note 9) | 2,060 | 1,679 |
| Horizon Tangiers Terminals (Note 9) | 1,114 | 1,118 |
| Galp-IPG Matola Terminal Limitada (GIMTL) (Note 9) | (66) | 140 |
| IPG-Galp Beira Terminal Limitada (IGBTL) (Note 9) | 311 | 535 |
| Uniterminals S.A.L. (Note 8) | 3,971 | 2,578 |
| | <u>9,660</u> | <u>8,005</u> |

23. Net provisions charged

| | <u>2024</u> <u>KD'000</u> | <u>2023</u> <u>KD'000</u> |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Provision for expected credit loss on trade receivables (Note 5) | (22,396) | (5,592) |
| | <u>(22,396)</u> | <u>(5,592)</u> |

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24. Investment income

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | KD'000 | KD'000 |
| Unrealized gain from investments at fair value through profit or loss | 6,114 | 6,746 |
| Dividend income | 1,337 | 3,108 |
| | 7,451 | 9,854 |

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group received dividends from VHFL of KD 1.02 million (2023: KD 3.08 million) and from Asia Petroleum Limited (APL) of KD 0.320 million (2023: 0.028).

25. Net other income (expenses)

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | KD'000 | KD'000 |
| Foreign currency exchange gain (loss) | 334 | (1,441) |
| | 334 | (1,441) |

26. Contribution to KFAS and provision for Zakat

Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences is calculated at 1% of the profit of the Group after deducting its share of income from Kuwaiti shareholding subsidiaries and associates and transfer to legal reserve.

Provision for Zakat is calculated at 1% of the profit of the Parent Company after deducting its share of income from Kuwaiti shareholding subsidiaries and associates in accordance with Law No 46/2006 and Ministry of Finance resolution No. 58/2007 and their executive regulations.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group has provided for KFAS amounting to KD 0.095 Million (2023: KD 0.082 Million) and the Group has paid KD 0.082 Million (2023: KD 0.080 Million). The KFAS payable as of 31 December 2024 is KD 0.095 Million (2023: KD 0.082 million).

27. Provision for NLST

National Labor Support Tax (NLST) is calculated at 2.5% of the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company before contribution to KFAS, Zakat, and Board of Directors' remuneration, and in accordance with Law No. 19 of 2000 and Ministerial resolution No. 24 of 2006 and their Executive Regulations.

28. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit for the year by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year as follows:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
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| | 2024 | 2023 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Profit for the year (KD'000) | <u>9,013</u> | <u>7,818</u> |
| Weighted average number of issued shares outstanding | 188,407,500 | 188,407,500 |
| Weighted average number of treasury shares outstanding | <u>(7,620,000)</u> | <u>(7,620,000)</u> |
| Weighted average number of shares outstanding | <u>180,787,500</u> | <u>180,787,500</u> |
| Earnings per share (fils) | <u>49.85</u> | <u>43.24</u> |

29. Proposed dividends and BOD remunerations

The Board of Directors, in its meeting held on 15 January 2025, proposed the distribution of cash dividend of 40 fils per share (2023: 30 fils per share) and Board of directors remuneration of KD 0.100 Million (2023: KD 0.100 Million) for the year ended 31 December 2024. This proposal is subject to the approval of the Shareholders' Annual General Assembly.

30. Annual general assembly

The Shareholders' Annual General Assembly held on 6 February 2024, approved the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, payment of cash dividend of 30 fils per share and BOD remuneration of KD 0.100 Million for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The Shareholders' Annual General Assembly held on 6 February 2023, approved the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, payment of cash dividend of 30 fils per share and BOD remuneration of KD 0.100 Million for the year ended 31 December 2022.

31. Related party transactions and balances

These represent transactions with the related parties in the normal course of business. The terms of these transactions are on negotiated contract basis.

Related parties primarily comprise the Parent Company's major shareholders, directors, subsidiaries, associates, joint venture, key management personnel and their close family members.

The related party transactions and balances included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

| | Joint Venture KD'000 | Associates KD'000 | Total 2024 KD'000 | Total 2023 KD'000 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Revenues: | | | | |
| Sales | 123,122 | - | 123,122 | 182,239 |
| Storage expense | - | 6,491 | 6,491 | 7,301 |
| Finance charges (Note 14) | - | 728 | 728 | 954 |
| 2. Due from / to related parties: | | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 9,840 | - | 9,840 | 23,528 |
| Trade and other payables | - | 1,916 | 1,916 | 2,490 |
| Other loans (Note 7) | - | 17,219 | 17,219 | 18,081 |
| Lease liabilities (Note 14) | - | 19,478 | 19,478 | 20,686 |
| 3. Key management compensation | | | | |
| Salaries and other short-term benefits | | | 1,092 | 1,072 |
| Terminal benefits | | | 106 | 115 |
| BOD's remuneration | | | 100 | 100 |
| | | | <u>1,298</u> | <u>1,287</u> |

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32. Segment information

The Group primarily operates in the trading of crude oil and petroleum products. The trading of crude oil and petroleum products is also related to storage and distribution operations. These operations are inter-related and subject to similar risks and returns. The management has determined that the Group is considered to have a single reportable operating segment. The Group operates in different geographic locations. Information about the Group's reportable operating segment is summarized as follows:

| | 2024 | | | 2023 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Africa and Middle East KD'000 | Europe KD'000 | Asia and Far East KD'000 | Africa and Middle East KD'000 | Europe KD'000 | Asia and Far East KD'000 | Total KD'000 |
| Sales | 1,220,807 | - | - | 1,067,544 | - | - | 1,067,544 |
| Segment result | 32,549 | - | 2,060 | 16,274 | - | 1,707 | 17,981 |
| Unallocated corporate items | | | | | | | (10,163) |
| Profit for the year | | | | | | | 7,818 |
| Other information: | | | | | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 158,991 | - | - | 187,345 | - | - | 187,345 |
| Unallocated corporate assets | | | | | | | 306,125 |
| Total assets | | | | | | | 493,470 |
| Segment liabilities | 52,506 | 42,510 | - | 68,904 | 34,490 | 8,209 | 111,603 |
| Unallocated corporate liabilities | | | | | | | 277,218 |
| Total liabilities | | | | | | | 388,821 |

Depreciation, capital expenditure and non-cash expenses are mainly related to unallocated corporate assets.

The results of the Group's associates and a joint venture are included in the Africa and Middle East and Asia and Far East segments.

33. Financial instruments and risk management

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. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Group is a going concern without any intention, or need, to liquidate, curtail materially the scale of its operations or undertake a transaction on adverse terms. The estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not carried at fair value at the reporting date is not materially different from their carrying value.

Financial risk management objectives

The Group's Management provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

The Group's activities exposes it primarily to the financial risk of changes in interest rates and equity prices. The Group is not significantly exposed to foreign currency risk as most of its financial assets and liabilities are denominated in USD.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as it borrows funds at floating interest rates. The Group also places short-term deposits with banks.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2024, if interest rates on borrowings (due to banks), non current portion of other loans, short-term deposits had been 1% (2023:1%) higher / lower with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been increased / decreased by KD 1.33 Million respectively (2023: profit for the year would have been increased / decreased by KD 1.52 Million).

The Group's exposures to interest rates on term deposits, non current portion of other loans and due to banks are detailed in Notes 4, Note 7 and 12 respectively to the consolidated financial statements.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that fair values of equity securities decrease as the result of changes in level of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The equity price risk exposure arises from the Group's investment in quoted securities and managed portfolios classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss. To manage such risks, the Group diversifies its investments in different sectors within its investment portfolio.

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As at 31 December 2024, if the net asset value of the managed portfolio would have increased / decreased by 5% (2023: 5%), the profit for the year would have increased / decreased by KD 3.68 million (2023: profit for the year would have increased or decreased by KD 3.36 Million).

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge a contractual obligation causing the other party to incur a financial loss. Financial assets which potentially subject the Group to credit risk consist principally of cash at banks, trade and other receivables and other loans as disclosed in Note 4, Note 5 and Note 7 respectively.

Trade receivables and other loans

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Group has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. At the reporting date, significant portion of the Group's trade receivables are due from entities operating in the oil and gas sector and governmental institutions with high credit ratings.

The Group allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss and applying experienced credit judgement. Loss allowance for trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The lifetime ECL on trade receivables are assessed based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the customers, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate. The letters of credit are considered integral part of ECL calculation. Based on management's assessment, the expected credit loss impact arising from such financial assets are insignificant to the Group as the risk of default has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Cash at banks

The Group places its cash and time deposits with various reputed financial institutions carrying high credit rating. The Group's cash at banks are considered to have a low credit risk and the loss allowance is based on the 12 months expected credit loss, which is not significant to the Group as at 31 December 2024.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. To manage this risk, the Group periodically assesses the financial viability of customers and invests in bank deposits or other investments that are readily realizable, along with planning and managing the Group's forecasted cash flows by maintaining adequate cash reserves, maintaining valid and available credit lines with banks, and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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All the financial liabilities of the Group are due within one year except for non-current portion of due to banks—and non-current portion of lease liabilities. Non-current portion of lease liabilities is due in 8 years amounting to KD 15.36 million (2023: KD 15.69 million). The non-current portion of due to banks amounting to KD 12.22 million (2023: KD 12.15 million) is due in 3 years.

34. Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

Receivables, payables and borrowings

The carrying amounts approximate fair values because of the short maturity of such instruments.

Cash on hand and at banks, deposits and investments

The carrying amounts of cash on hand and at banks and deposits approximate fair values. The fair value of quoted securities is based on market quotations, whereas, the fair value of investments classified as FVOCI is measured using DCF techniques as disclosed in Note 6.

Fair value estimation

IFRS 13 requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

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

| | Fair value hierarchy | | | Total KD'000 |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Level 1 KD'000 | Level 2 KD'000 | Level 3 KD'000 | |
| 2024 | | | | |
| Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | - | 1,102 | 31,819 | 32,921 |
| Investments at fair value through profit or loss | 73,594 | - | - | 73,594 |
| | 73,594 | 1,102 | 31,819 | 106,515 |

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| | Fair value hierarchy | | | Total KD'000 |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Level 1 KD'000 | Level 2 KD'000 | Level 3 KD'000 | |
| 2023 | | | | |
| Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | - | 1,316 | 27,186 | 28,502 |
| Investments at fair value through profit or loss | 67,233 | - | - | 67,233 |
| | 67,233 | 1,316 | 27,186 | 95,735 |

During the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, there were no transfer amounts between the fair value levels.

The fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities are subjective in nature and are significantly affected by the assumptions made and the discount rates used.

31 December 2024

| | At 1 January 2024 KD '000 | Change in fair value KD '000 | At 31 December 2024 KD '000 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | 27,186 | 4,633 | 31,819 |
| | 27,186 | 4,633 | 31,819 |

31 December 2023

| | At 1 January 2023 KD '000 | Change in fair value KD '000 | At 31 December 2023 KD '000 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | 27,361 | (175) | 27,186 |
| | 27,361 | (175) | 27,186 |

The level 2 and 3 assets unobservable inputs and sensitivity are as follows

| Description | Unobservable inputs | Range (weighted average) | Sensitivity |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income | Growth rate | 0% to 2.02% | 0.25% change would increase/decrease fair value by KD 0.733 million / (0.672) million |
| | Discount rate | 7.73% - 21.28% | 1% change would increase/decrease fair value by KD 5.68 million / KD (4.02) million |

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Future and swap contracts

The fair value of the Group's open futures and swap contracts are the estimated amounts that the Group would receive or pay to terminate the contracts at the reporting date. The estimated fair values of these contracts classified under Level 1 are as follows:

| | | Notional amount 2024 KD'000 | Notional amount 2023 KD'000 | Fair value 2024 KD'000 | Fair value 2023 KD'000 |
|------------------|------|--|--|---|---|
| Swap contracts | Buy | 4,854 | 1,669 | 4,831 | 1,682 |
| Swap contracts | Sell | 4,927 | 8,132 | 4,926 | 7,747 |
| Future contracts | Buy | 1,943 | 7,482 | 1,960 | 7,635 |
| Future contracts | Sell | 11,188 | 17,746 | 11,344 | 18,280 |

35. Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Group's strategy remains unchanged from 2023.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position) less cash on hand and at banks. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position plus net debt.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes due to banks and cash on hand and at banks and equity comprising issued capital, reserves, treasury shares and retained earnings as disclosed in these consolidated financial statements.

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Due to banks and lease liabilities (Note 12 and 14) | 235,179 | 237,171 |
| Less: cash on hand and at banks (Note 4) | (97,794) | (79,298) |
| Net debt | 137,385 | 157,873 |
| Total equity | 112,265 | 104,649 |
| Total capital resources | 249,650 | 262,522 |
| Gearing ratio | 55% | 60% |

36. Contingent liabilities and commitments

At 31 December, the Group is contingently liable in respect of the following:

| | 2024 KD'000 | 2023 KD'000 |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Contingent liabilities: | | |
| Letters of guarantee and bid bonds | 12,670 | 15,517 |
| Letters of credit | 141,016 | 196,954 |
| | 153,686 | 212,471 |
| Commitments: | | |
| Investments in projects | 9,827 | 6,734 |