



**Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company
K.S.C. (Public) and its Subsidiaries**



**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND AUDITOR'S REPORT**

31 DECEMBER 2025



Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company K.S.C.P.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company 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 2025, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition The Group recognized revenue of KD 206 million during the year ended 31 December 2025. The construction industry is characterized by contract risk with significant judgements involved in the assessment of both current and future contract financial performance. Revenue from civil construction and service contracts is recognized using the percentage of completion method which is an input method. The stage of completion is measured based on the total costs incurred as a proportion of the estimated total costs to be performed.	Our audit work related to contract revenue, included the following procedures: • Obtaining an understanding of the revenue business process flow and performed walkthroughs to understand the key processes and identify the key controls; • Assessment of the design and implementation and operating effectiveness of internal controls over the determination of the contract percentage of completion including the completeness and accuracy of the forecast cost to complete; • Assessing whether the revenue recognition criteria adopted by the Group is in accordance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards • Assessment of the method used to determine the stage of completion of contracts;

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Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company K.S.C.P.
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS (Continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
This requires significant judgement from management in determining the percentage of completion of the work performed; the measurement of contract variations and claims; the completeness and accuracy of forecast costs to complete; and the ability to deliver contracts within forecast timescales as late delivery of contracts can result in a reduction of the contract price. Actual results of contracts may significantly differ from estimates. Dependent on the level of judgement applied to each contract, the range of estimate on each contract can be individually material. In addition, changes in these judgements, and the related estimates, as contracts progress can result in material adjustments to revenue and profit margins. We have identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter as a result of the following: • The level of judgements applied and estimates made by management; • The quantitative significance of the amount to the consolidated financial statements; and • The level of audit effort required Refer to notes 2.13 and 17 in the consolidated financial statements for more information relating to this matter.	• Assessment of the Group's ability to deliver contracts within budgeted cost and timescales and any exposures to liquidated damages for late delivery of contract work by inspecting performance reports, legal reports, and correspondence with customers; • Testing the existence and valuation of claims and variations costs by inspecting correspondence with customers; • Assessment of management's estimates to determine any future losses; • Reperforming the mathematical accuracy of the calculations used to determine revenue recognised under the percentage of completion method; • Reconciling the list of the actual cost for the current year to the total cost of project under the percentage of completion; • Performing test of details for the actual costs related to the contracts; • Assessing transactions recorded as part of revenue which we deemed to be anomalous, unusual or irregular; and • Assessing the Group's disclosure relating to revenue in the consolidated financial statements against the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2025 Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors, prior to the date of our auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the Annual Report after the date of our auditor's report.

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

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

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



Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company K.S.C.P.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company K.S.C.P.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS (Continued)

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that we obtained all the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit; and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, and its executive regulations, as amended; and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended; that an inventory was duly carried out; and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violation of the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, and its executive regulations, as amended; or of the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, as amended, have occurred during the year ended 31 December 2025 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Group or on its consolidated financial position.

We further report that, during the course of our audit, to the best of our knowledge and belief, we have not become aware of any violations of the provisions of Law No 7 of 2010, as amended, concerning the Capital Markets Authority and its related regulations during the year ended 31 December 2025 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or on its financial position.

Talal Y. Al-Muzaini
Licence No. 209A
Deloitte & Touche - Al-Wazzan & Co.

Kuwait
 2 March 2026

**Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company K.S.C.P.
and its subsidiaries**

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

		Kuwaiti Dinars	
	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use-assets		2,856,690	1,295,654
Property, plant and equipment	5	78,554,936	77,072,929
Investment securities	6	1,776,673	1,605,511
Trade and other receivables	9	2,881,928	1,426,922
		<u>86,070,227</u>	<u>81,401,016</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	7	23,698,547	15,474,550
Contract assets	8	59,654,127	54,988,521
Trade and other receivables	9	65,560,731	49,114,728
Cash and bank balances	10	4,306,255	3,632,829
		<u>153,219,660</u>	<u>123,210,628</u>
Total assets		<u>239,289,887</u>	<u>204,611,644</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Attributable to Parent Company's shareholders			
Share capital	11	18,024,152	18,024,152
Statutory reserve	12	10,946,089	10,946,089
General reserve	12	12,789,976	11,739,170
Foreign currency translation reserve	12	(42,383)	628
Treasury shares reserve		(276)	-
Investments revaluation reserve		629,880	458,718
Retained earnings		38,857,404	36,396,872
		<u>81,204,842</u>	<u>77,565,629</u>
Non-controlling interests		5,562	5,375
Total equity		<u>81,210,404</u>	<u>77,571,004</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Post employment benefits	13	21,427,061	18,507,406
Lease liabilities		1,930,979	337,601
Due to banks	14	4,322,500	1,904,163
Trade and other payables	16	854,932	1,102,106
		<u>28,535,472</u>	<u>21,851,276</u>
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities		848,504	858,364
Contract liabilities	15	474,434	1,844,099
Due to banks	14	44,871,332	39,044,075
Trade and other payables	16	83,349,741	63,442,826
		<u>129,544,011</u>	<u>105,189,364</u>
Total liabilities		<u>158,079,483</u>	<u>127,040,640</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>239,289,887</u>	<u>204,611,644</u>

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



Marzouq Nasser Mohammed Al-Kharafi
Chairman

**Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company K.S.C.P.
and its subsidiaries**

Consolidated Statement of Income - Year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Kuwaiti Dinars	
		2025	2024
Revenue	17	205,787,988	163,147,421
Cost of revenue	18	(187,335,463)	(147,739,026)
Gross profit		18,452,525	15,408,395
Other income		317,318	976,442
General and administrative expenses	19	(6,034,960)	(4,672,645)
Investment income	20	203,251	117,771
Expected credit loss on financial assets		7,245	(304,136)
Finance cost	21	(2,329,331)	(1,864,670)
Foreign exchange loss		(107,991)	(77,026)
Profit before contribution to taxes and Board of Directors' remuneration		10,508,057	9,584,131
Board of Directors' remuneration		(115,000)	(115,000)
Contribution to Kuwait Foundation for Advancement of Sciences		(104,624)	(91,440)
National Labour Support tax		(334,647)	(216,042)
Zakat		(133,859)	(86,417)
Net profit for the year		9,819,927	9,075,232
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Parent Company		9,819,740	9,073,464
Non-controlling interests		187	1,768
		9,819,927	9,075,232
Basic and diluted earnings per share (fils)	22	54.48	50.34

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

**Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company K.S.C.P.
and its subsidiaries**

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income - Year ended 31 December 2025

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Net profit for the year	9,819,927	9,075,232
Other comprehensive loss		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Foreign exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(43,011)	628
	(43,011)	628
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Changes in fair value of investment securities	171,162	(130,084)
	171,162	(130,084)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	128,151	(129,456)
Total comprehensive income for the year	9,948,078	8,945,776
Attributable to:		
Shareholders of the Parent Company	9,947,891	8,944,008
Non-controlling interests	187	1,768
	9,948,078	8,945,776

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

Kuwaiti Dinars									
Equity attributable to the Parent Company's Shareholders						Non-controlling interests	Total		
	Share capital	Statutory reserve	General reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Treasury shares reserve	Investments revaluation reserve	Retained earnings		
Balance at 31 December 2024	18,024,152	10,946,089	11,739,170	628	-	458,718	36,396,872	5,375	77,571,004
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,819,740	187	9,819,927
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(43,011)	-	171,162	-	-	128,151
Dividend – 2024 (note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,308,402)	-	(6,308,402)
Transfer to reserves	-	-	1,050,806	-	-	-	(1,050,806)	-	-
Additions of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	(276)	-	-	-	(276)
Balance at 31 December 2025	18,024,152	10,946,089	12,789,976	(42,383)	(276)	629,880	38,857,404	5,562	81,210,404
Balance at 31 December 2023	18,024,152	10,946,089	10,780,757	-	-	588,802	33,689,023	3,607	74,032,430
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,073,464	1,768	9,075,232
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	628	-	(130,084)	-	-	(129,456)
Dividend – 2023 (note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,407,202)	-	(5,407,202)
Transfer to reserves	-	-	958,413	-	-	-	(958,413)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	18,024,152	10,946,089	11,739,170	628	-	458,718	36,396,872	5,375	77,571,004

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**Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company K.S.C.P.
and its subsidiaries**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows - Year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Kuwaiti Dinars	
		2025	2024
Operating activities			
Profit before contribution to taxes and Board of Directors' remuneration		10,508,057	9,584,131
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on right-of-use assets		844,520	603,242
Depreciation	5	5,723,310	4,808,372
Investment income	20	(203,251)	(117,771)
Charge/(reversal) on Expected credit loss on financial assets		(7,245)	304,136
Provision/(reversal) for slow moving inventory		34,385	30,151
Finance costs		2,329,331	1,864,670
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(204,261)	(874,403)
Provision for post employment benefits	13	4,810,027	4,899,366
Operating profit before changes in working capital		23,834,873	21,101,894
Inventories		(8,258,382)	(1,761,465)
Contract assets		(4,594,460)	(625,163)
Trade and other receivables		(17,964,910)	(16,010,326)
Trade and other payables		19,105,340	1,610,815
Contract liabilities		(1,369,665)	1,577,764
Post employment benefits paid	13	(1,890,372)	(6,144,176)
Board of Directors' remuneration paid		(115,000)	(115,000)
Payment of Kuwait Foundation for Advancement of Sciences		(91,440)	(65,128)
Payment of National Labour Support tax		(216,042)	(212,562)
Payment of Zakat		(86,417)	(85,025)
Net cash generated from/(used in) from operating activities		8,353,525	(728,372)
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(7,461,910)	(9,704,565)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		460,854	1,098,359
Dividends received from investments	20	205,396	119,814
Increase in deposits with banks	10	198,709	110,830
Net cash used in investing activities		(6,596,951)	(8,375,562)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from due to banks		12,438,235	17,768,786
Repayment of due to banks		(4,192,641)	(2,195,583)
Finance cost paid		(1,968,932)	(1,586,023)
Dividends paid		(6,202,649)	(5,349,681)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(958,452)	(656,287)
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		(884,439)	7,981,212
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		872,135	(1,122,722)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3,353,120	4,475,842
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	10	4,225,255	3,353,120

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

**Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company K.S.C.P.
and its subsidiaries**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - 31 December 2025

1. Incorporation and activities

Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company K.S.C.P. (the "Parent Company") is a shareholding company registered in Kuwait and was incorporated in the year 1974. The main activities of the Parent Company are as follows:

- Construction and repair of ships;
- Carrying out all types of marine works, industrial works and installation works, and maintenance of the industrial equipment related to ships, waterways, ports, marine works and similar, complementary or associated industrial contracting works and tendering for the same with international companies; trading in equipment, spare parts, and industrial consumables;
- Acting as an agent for the trading agencies of such equipment, spare parts, and industrial consumables; industrial inspection works and radiation services related to the objectives of the Parent Company;
- Carrying out the maintenance and repair works, and different public services of transport lines, oil and gas tankers, refineries, factories, and annexes associated therewith which are related to such sector;
- Carrying out the basic and periodic maintenance and providing the different public services related to the projects and stations of electrical power generation and distribution as well as projects of water sources, and water and electricity establishments safety;
- Supply, installation, and maintenance of safety equipment and security systems; provision, installation, and maintenance of establishments, equipment, machinery, and all devices used in the fields of electricity, water, and oil whether fixed or mobile and acting as mediators for all other operations required by different companies such as various works, interests, and objectives in all the main oil fields of the oil sector;
- Supply of specialized technical manpower required for the works related to the sector of electricity, water, oil, and environment surrounding such sites and acting as mediators for all other operations required by different companies such as various works, interests, and objectives in all the fields of electricity and water;
- Contribution or participation in the establishments, equipment, machinery, and all devices used in the field of electricity and water either to its own account or in partnership with countries, clients, and similar companies;
- Carrying out the contracting works of laying and installation of pipes of all types and fine cutting works through using plasma, water, etc.;
- Carrying out the contracting works of sandblasting, paint and fixed & mobile scaffolds, in addition to welding contracting for the company objectives;
- Representation of mechanical engineering companies and the international & regional consultations companies of all specializations ; the mechanical, electrical, and construction contracting of all types and contracting of steel works, steel buildings and tanks works of all types, shapes, or usages as well as the maintenance works thereof;
- Carrying out galvanization works and referring to expertise related to the company objectives, whether from Kuwait or abroad;
- Acquiring movables and real estate necessary for executing the activities within the permitted limits under the law;
- Owning intellectual property rights, including patents, trademarks or industrial forms, franchise rights and other moral rights and its utilization and leasing to the subsidiaries or others whether in Kuwait or abroad;
- Lending to the subsidiaries and guarantee the same at others.

The Parent Company shall be entitled to carry out the above-mentioned works as principal or by proxy. The Parent Company may have an interest or participate in any form with the entities, which carry out similar works or which may assist it in achieving its objectives in the state of Kuwait or abroad. The Parent Company may buy or merge such entities.

The Parent Company's registered office is P. O. Box 21998, Safat 13080, Kuwait.

**Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company K.S.C.P.
and its subsidiaries**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - 31 December 2025

The consolidated financial statements include the Parent Company's financial statements and the financial statements of its branch in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the following three subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group".

Company Name	Country	2025	2024
		Percentage of holding	
Gulf Dredging and General Contracting Company K.S.C. (Closed)	Kuwait	99.96%	99.96%
HEISCO for Technical Specialized Manpower Supply Company W.L.L.	Kuwait	100%	100%
HEISCO Engineering India Private Limited	India	99.9%	99.9%

The residual interest in Gulf Dredging and General Contracting Company K.S.C. (Closed) is a non-controlling ownership. During the year, the Subsidiary Company participated in a joint operation with Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd (collectively referred to as "the Joint Operations") for Rehabilitation Of Berth 1 to 7, Shuwaikh Port, Kuwait.

The Parent Company's direct shareholding in HEISCO for Technical Specialized Manpower Supply Company W.L.L. is 80% and the residual interest is held through Gulf Dredging and General Contracting Company K.S.C. (Closed).

The subsidiaries are mainly engaged in dredging and marine and civil construction activities and providing services related to manpower supply.

The Parent Company invested in 99.9% of the share capital of newly established HEISCO Engineering India Private Limited. HEISCO Engineering India Private Limited is engaged in Engineering and procurement contractors, technical, financial and management consultants, carry on turnkey contracts, to construct, build, operate and transfer infrastructure facilities and to provide all services in relation to the Engineering and design work for the projects undertaken.

During the year, Board of directors approved the purchase of 100% of Gulf Sky Factory Company for Pressure Vessels S.P.C. (W.L.L) (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia). Negotiations and due diligence are in progress and the acquisition process is expected to be completed in 2026.

The number of personnel employed by the Group as of 31 December 2025 is 16,522 (2024: 13,558).

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors ("the Board") on 2 March 2026 and are subject to the approval of shareholders at the annual general meeting.

2. Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information

2.1 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using historical cost basis except for investments in securities.

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements, as actual results could differ from those estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to these consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

These consolidated financial statements have been presented in Kuwaiti Dinars ("KD").

**Heavy Engineering Industries and Shipbuilding Company K.S.C.P.
and its subsidiaries**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - 31 December 2025

2.2 New and revised accounting standards

2.2.1 Effective for the current year

Following standard, interpretation or amendment are effective from the current year and are adopted by the Group, however, these does not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the year unless otherwise stated below:

Standard, interpretation, amendments	Description
Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates titled Lack of Exchangeability	The amendments specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

2.2.2 Standards issued 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 Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Standard, interpretation, amendments	Description	Effective date
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	These amendments: • permit an entity to deem a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) that is settled using an electronic payment system to be discharged (and derecognised) before the settlement date if specified criteria are met. If an entity elects to apply this accounting policy, it must do so for all settlements made through the same electronic payment system. • clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion; • add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in a basic lending risks and costs. The requirements apply to each class of financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI and each class of financial liability measured at amortised cos; and • Investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI-require an entity to disclose the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments derecognised in the period and the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments held at the end of the period.	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements. In addition, some IAS 1 paragraphs have been moved to IAS 8 and IFRS 7. Furthermore, the IASB has made minor amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 33 Earnings per Share.	1 January 2027

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Standard, interpretation, amendments	Description	Effective date
	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. The application of this standard may have an impact on the financial statements in future periods.	
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements. A subsidiary is eligible for the reduced disclosures if it does not have public accountability and its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it. An entity is only permitted to apply IFRS 19 if, at the end of the reporting period: • it is a subsidiary (this includes an intermediate parent) • it does not have public accountability, and • its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.	1 January 2027
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	Limited to amendments that either clarify the wording of an IFRS standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences, oversights or conflicts between requirements in the standards	1 January 2027

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the period of initial application.

2.3 Joint Operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the 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.

When the Group undertakes its activities under joint operations, the Group as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

- Its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly.
- Its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly.
- Its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

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The Group accounts for the assets, liabilities and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the IFRSs applicable to the particular assets, liabilities and expenses.

When the Group transacts with a joint operation in which a Group is a joint operator (such as sale or contribution of assets), the Group is considered to be conducting the transaction with the other parties to the joint operation, and gains and losses resulting from the transaction are recognised in the Group's financial statements only to the extent of other parties' interest in the joint operation.

When the Group transacts with a joint operation in which a Company is a joint operator (such as purchase of assets), the Group does not recognise its share of the gains and losses until it resells those assets to a third party.

2.4 Financial Instruments

Recognition and derecognition

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

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

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

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

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial Assets

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

The business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Group's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;

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- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment. The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Group's original expectations, the Group does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Contractual cash flow assessment

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the financial instrument, the Group assesses whether the financial instrument's cash flows represent Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (the 'SPPI test').

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

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

The Group reclassifies a financial asset only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent.

Financial assets are classified into following categories under IFRS 9:

- Amortised cost (AC)
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
- Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Amortised cost (AC)

The Group classifies financial assets at AC if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

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

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Debt instruments at FVOCI

The Group classifies debt instruments at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions:-

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets: and

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- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instrument classified as FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from OCI to consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Equity instruments at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Group may elect to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as at FVOCI if they meet the definition of Equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Equity instruments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at their fair value. Changes in fair values including foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in OCI. Dividends are recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses are reclassified from OCI to retained earnings in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets whose business model is to acquire and sell, or whose contractual terms do not give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding, are classified as FVTPL.

In addition to the above, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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

Financial liabilities

The accounting for financial liabilities remains largely the same as it was under IAS 39, except for the treatment of gains or losses arising from Group's own credit risk relating to liabilities designated at FVTPL. Such movements are presented in OCI with no subsequent reclassification to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

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

The Group writes off receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the receivable are over two years past due.

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

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2.5 Consolidation

The Group consolidates the financial statements of the Group and subsidiaries (i.e. investees that it controls) and investees controlled by its subsidiaries.

The Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements;
- Voting rights and potential voting rights.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements on a line-by-line basis. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary.

Non-controlling interest in an acquire is stated at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share in the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date and the non-controlling interest's share of changes in the equity since the date of the combination. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interest in the subsidiary and any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the Group's shareholders. Non-controlling interest is presented separately in the consolidated statements of financial position and profit or loss. The non-controlling interests are classified as a financial liability to the extent there is an obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to settle the non-controlling interest.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances based on latest audited financial statements of subsidiaries. Intra group balances, transactions, income, expenses and dividends are eliminated in full. Profits and losses resulting from intra group transactions that are recognized in assets are eliminated in full.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost as well as related non-controlling interests. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value at the date when control is lost. Any resulting difference along with amounts previously directly recognized in equity is transferred to the consolidated statement of income.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using either the straight-line or unit-of-production method. The significant classes of depreciable plant and equipment and their estimated useful life are as follows:

Building	12 to 56 years
Dock and lift	Units of production
Plant, Machinery and Equipment	Units of production
Other assets	2 to 33 years

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Property, plant and equipment are depreciated when they are substantially complete and available for their intended use, over their estimated useful lives.

Property, plant and equipment include assets under construction which are depreciated using units of production basis when it is ready to use and completed. Land, which was determined to have an indefinite life, is not depreciated.

Management reviews the estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods of plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period, and when events and circumstances indicate that such a review should be made. Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. All other expenditure are recognised in profit or loss as the expense is incurred.

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically for impairment. If there is an indication that the carrying value of an asset is greater than its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount and the resultant impairment loss is taken to profit or loss

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amounts and are recognised in consolidated statement of Income.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs are those expenses incurred in bringing each item to its present location and condition, determined on a weighted average cost basis. Net realizable value is the selling price less cost to sell.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, current account with banks and time deposits with banks with maturities not exceeding three months from acquisition date.

2.9 Post employment benefits

The Group is liable under Kuwait Labour Law to make payments under defined benefit plans to employees at termination of employment. The defined benefit plan is un-funded and is based on the liability that would arise on involuntary termination of all employees at the consolidated statement of financial position date. This basis is considered to be a reliable approximation of the present value of the Group's liability.

2.10 Accounting for Leases

The Group as a lessee

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

On that date, the Group measures the right of use at cost, which comprises of:

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

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

Lease payments included in measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

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

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

Subsequent Measurement

After the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term. The Group determines whether a right of use asset is impaired and recognizes any impairment loss identified in the statement of income. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

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

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

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

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.
- Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance cost. The finance cost is charged to statement income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The constant periodic rate of interest is the discount rate used at the initial measurement of lease liability.

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

Sale and leaseback

The Group enters into sale and leaseback transactions whereby it sells certain assets to a third-party and immediately leases them back. Where sale proceeds received are judged to reflect the fair value, any gain or loss arising on disposal is recognised in the statement of income, to the extent that it relates to the rights that have been transferred. Gains and losses that relate to the rights that have been retained are included in the carrying amount of the right of use asset recognised at commencement of the lease. Where sale proceeds received are not at the fair value, any below market terms are recognised as a prepayment of lease payments, and above market terms are recognised as additional financing provided by the lessor.

The Group as a lessor

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

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

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

2.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each consolidated statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the best current estimate of the obligation.

2.12 Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Group is Kuwaiti Dinar.

a. Translation of foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and monetary liabilities in foreign currencies (other than monetary items that form part of the net investment in a foreign operation) are translated into functional currency at rates of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Any gains or losses are taken to the consolidated statement of income. Exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the net investment in a foreign operation are determined using closing rates and recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of, the cumulative amount in foreign currency translation reserve relating to that foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated statement of income. Goodwill, intangible assets and any fair value adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities are recorded at the functional currency of the foreign operation and are translated to the presentation currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve within equity.

Translation gains or losses on non-monetary items are recognised in other comprehensive income when nonmonetary items are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Translation gains or losses on non-monetary items measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in consolidated statement of income.

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b. Translation of financial statements of foreign entities

The results and financial position of all the Group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated to presentation currency as follows:

The assets and liabilities are translated at rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at average exchange rates for the year. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in foreign currency translation reserve within equity and duly recognized in the consolidated statement of income on disposal of the foreign operation.

2.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts shall be recognized through the project duration which is input method. The stage of completion is measured based on the total costs incurred as proportion of the estimated cost. When the outcome of the contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of expenses that are incurred are recoverable. The Group considers that this method is an appropriate measure of the progress towards complete satisfaction of these performance obligations. Variation orders and claims are recognised upon acceptance by customers as well as when the Group has enforceable right. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

The Group invoices customers based on performance-related milestones. When a particular milestone is reached, the Group sends the customer, a relevant statement of work signed by a third party assessor and an invoice for the related milestone payment for which the Group have previously recognised a contract asset for any work performed. Any amount previously recognised as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables at the point at which it is invoiced to the customer. If the milestone payment exceeds the revenue recognised to date, then the Group recognises a contract liability for the difference.

The Group does not consider significant financing component in construction contracts with customers as the period between the recognition of revenue and the milestone payment is always less than one year.

Revenue from sales transactions are recorded when goods are delivered.

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

2.14 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalised.

2.15 Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS)

The Group calculates the contribution to KFAS at 1% of profit for the year, in accordance with the calculation as per ministerial decision 287/2016, which states that the Board of Directors' remuneration and transfer to statutory reserve should be excluded from profit for the year when determining the contribution.

2.16 Zakat

Contribution to Zakat is calculated at 1% of the profit of the Group computed in accordance with Law No. 46 of 2006 and the Ministry of Finance resolution No. 58/2007 effective from 10 December 2007.

2.17 National labor support tax ("NLST")

The Group calculates the NLST in accordance with Law No. 19 of 2000 and the Ministry of Finance Resolutions No. 24 of 2006 at 2.5% of taxable profit for the year.

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2.18 Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs costs. The operating segments are used by the management of the Group to allocate resources and assess performance. Operating segments exhibiting similar economic characteristics, product and services, class of customers where appropriate are aggregated and reported as reportable segments.

3. Financial risk management

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's use of financial instruments exposes it to a variety of financial risks such as credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The Group continuously reviews its risk exposures and takes measures to limit it to acceptable levels. Risk management is carried out by the finance department of the Group under policies approved by the Board. The Board approves policies for overall risk management and for specific areas such as credit risk; market risk comprising of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk; and liquidity risk. The finance department identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units.

The significant financial risks that the Group is exposed to are discussed below:

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation causing the other party to incur financial loss. The financial assets of the Group exposed to credit risk are contract assets, trade and other receivables and balances with banks.

The Group transacts business with customers with financial stability and high credit worthiness. The Group's cash balances are placed with financial institutions with high credit rating.

The table below shows the gross exposure to credit risk on the consolidated statement of financial position date without taking into account collateral or other credit mitigants:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Contract assets	59,805,775	55,211,315
Trade and other receivables	63,649,245	47,905,894
Balances with banks and deposits	4,128,125	3,401,348
	<u>127,583,145</u>	<u>106,518,557</u>

Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates.

No interest is charged on the overdue trade and billing receivables.

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The table below shows the credit risk exposure by credit quality of financial assets by grade.

31 December 2025	Rated	12-month or Lifetime ECL	Kuwaiti Dinars		
			Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowance	Net carrying amount
Contract assets	Not Rated	Lifetime ECL – Simplified approach	59,805,775	(151,648)	59,654,127
Trade and other receivables	Not Rated	Lifetime ECL – Simplified approach	63,649,245	(2,341,706)	61,307,539
Balances with banks and deposits	Rated	12 months ECL	4,128,125	-	4,128,125
			<u>127,583,145</u>	<u>(2,493,354)</u>	<u>125,089,791</u>
31 December 2024	Rated	12-month or Lifetime ECL	Kuwaiti Dinars		
			Gross carrying amount	Impairment allowance	Net carrying amount
Contract assets	Not Rated	Lifetime ECL – Simplified approach	55,211,315	(222,794)	54,988,521
Trade and other receivables	Not Rated	Lifetime ECL – Simplified approach	47,905,894	(2,277,805)	45,628,089
Balances with banks and deposits	Rated	12 months ECL	3,401,348	-	3,401,348
			<u>106,518,557</u>	<u>(2,500,599)</u>	<u>104,017,958</u>

All the above financial assets are classified as “financial assets at AC”. ECL for ‘Bank balances’ are individually assessed and ‘Trade and other receivables’ and ‘Contract assets’ are collectively assessed.

(B) Market risk

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

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from transacting business with certain customers in US Dollar, Euro and other foreign currencies.

The Group ensures that the net exposure is kept to acceptable levels and the management is monitoring the foreign currency exchange rates on a regular basis to identify any changes that may affect the Group's operations.

Following are the net financial assets/ (liabilities) in foreign currency as of the date of the consolidated financial statements:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
US Dollars	8,062,394	4,434,441
Saudi Riyals	5,831,635	2,545,395
Euros	(131,098)	433,421
Other currencies	(35,291)	5,335
	<u>13,727,640</u>	<u>7,418,592</u>

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If as at 31 December 2025, Kuwaiti Dinars had weakened against the major currencies by 5% with all other variables held constant the net impact on the profit, as of 31 December 2025, is shown below:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
US Dollars	403,120	221,722
Saudi Riyals	291,582	127,270
Euros	(6,555)	21,671
Other currencies	(1,765)	267
	<u>686,382</u>	<u>370,930</u>

A 5% strengthening of the Kuwaiti Dinars against the above currencies would have had the equal but the opposite effect on profit for the year.

The impact on foreign currency risk on equity is not material.

(ii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors specific to the instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The Group's quoted equity investment is quoted on the Kuwait Stock Exchange. At 31 December 2025, if equity prices had increased by 5%, the equity of the Group would have been higher by KD 88,834 (2024: KD 80,276).

Alternatively, a 5% decrease in the equity prices would have had the equal but the opposite effect on the Group's equity.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk arising from borrowings carrying variable interest rates as it exposes the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

If as on 31 December 2025, the interest rates had increased by 50 basis points the net profit would have been lower by KD 207,960 (2024: KD 170,023). Alternatively, a 50 basis points decrease in the interest rates would have had the equal but the opposite effect on the Group's net profits.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may not be able to meet its funding requirements. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and making available funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. To manage this risk, the Group periodically assesses the financial viability of its customers and ensures that adequate funding facilities are available from its lenders.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the consolidated statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The balances disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

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Balances due within twelve months equal their carrying amounts balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

significant.

	Kuwaiti Dinars			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 7 years	Total
At 31 December 2025				
Lease liability	962,345	962,345	1,094,470	3,019,160
Bank overdrafts	26,386,617	-	-	26,386,617
Term loans	5,300,159	1,257,000	3,666,250	10,223,409
Advance against promissory notes	3,019,249	-	-	3,019,249
Wakala payable	15,659,050	1,110,350	-	16,769,400
Trade and other payables	83,349,741	854,932	-	84,204,673
	<u>134,677,161</u>	<u>4,184,627</u>	<u>4,760,720</u>	<u>143,622,508</u>
	Kuwaiti Dinars			
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 7 years	Total
At 31 December 2024				
Lease liability	944,994	208,500	104,250	1,257,744
Bank overdrafts	27,450,714	-	-	27,450,714
Term loans	1,671,395	376,909	-	2,048,304
Advance against promissory notes	1,559,399	-	-	1,559,399
Wakala payable	6,805,200	505,200	2,694,400	10,004,800
Trade and other payables	63,442,826	1,102,106	-	64,544,932
	<u>101,874,528</u>	<u>2,192,715</u>	<u>2,798,650</u>	<u>106,865,893</u>

3.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the costs of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group monitors capital on the basis of gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debts calculated as total borrowings less cash and bank balances. Total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratio as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Total borrowings	49,193,832	40,948,238
Less: cash and bank balances	(4,306,255)	(3,632,829)
Net debt	44,887,577	37,315,409
Total equity	81,210,404	77,571,004
Total capital	<u>126,097,981</u>	<u>114,886,413</u>
Gearing ratio	35.60%	32.48%

Under the laws of Kuwait, the Parent Company appropriates 10% of its net profit to a statutory reserve till it reaches 50% of the share capital, with restrictions on distribution. This reserve can be utilized only for the distribution of a maximum dividend of up to 5% in years when retained earnings are inadequate for this purpose. The Parent Company also appropriates 10% to general reserve.

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3.3 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. Fair values are obtained from current bid prices, discounted cash flow models and other models as appropriate. At December 31, the fair values of financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts.

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy:

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair values of financial instruments:

Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active market for the same instrument;

Level 2 : Quoted prices in active market for similar instruments or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and

Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

The following table presents the Group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as of 31 December.

		Kuwaiti Dinars			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2025					
Investment securities:					
Local quoted security		1,776,673	-	-	1,776,673
		<u>1,776,673</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,776,673</u>
2024					
Investment securities:					
Local quoted security		1,605,511	-	-	1,605,511
		<u>1,605,511</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,605,511</u>

4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

Judgements in determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations

The Group generally recognise revenue over time as it performs continuous transfer of control of good/services to the customers. Because customers simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided and the control transfer takes place over time, revenue is also recognised based on the extent of transfer/completion of transfer of each performance obligation. In determining the method for measuring progress for these POs, we have considered the nature of these goods and services as well as the nature of its performance.

Contract variations and claims

Contract variations are recognised as revenue only to the extent that it is probable that they will not result in a significant reversal of revenue in subsequent periods. Management constrains revenue from variations and claims based on prior experience, application of contract terms and the relationship with the customers when making their judgement. At the reporting date, management has recorded unapproved variations and claims to the extent they will not result in significant reversal of revenue in subsequent period. This assessment is done based on the past history of approved variation orders and claims and the probability of expected outcome from current on-going discussions with the customers.

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Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in note 2, ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Group takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are potential liabilities that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Provisions for liabilities are recorded when a loss is considered probable and can be reasonably estimated. The determination of whether or not a provision should be recorded for any potential liabilities is based on management's judgment.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Calculation of loss allowance

When measuring ECL, the Group uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

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

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

The Group reviews the property, plant and equipment to determine whether an impairment loss should be recognised. An estimate is set by the management in terms of amount and timing of expected cash flows as well as the discount rates used when calculating the value in use.

Revenue recognition

Construction contract revenue is measured over the life of the project according to the percentage of completion method. The Group's management are required to exercise judgement in their assessment of the work performed, variation order; the completeness and accuracy of forecast costs to complete. The actual results of contracts can vary substantially. These estimates often need to be adjusted based on future events and when the results of items that were judged uncertain.

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5. Property, plant and equipment	Kuwaiti Dinars							
	Land	Building	Dock and Lift	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	Vehicles and mobile equipment	Other Assets	Assets under construction	Total
Cost								
As at 31 December 2023	5,454,818	23,082,635	34,964,423	37,202,590	58,645,290	7,568,230	583,837	167,501,823
Additions	-	263,832	37,730	2,868,263	3,265,479	674,346	2,594,915	9,704,565
Disposals	-	(185,802)	(239,558)	(851,202)	(3,564,992)	(381,424)	-	(5,222,978)
Transfers	-	170,703	1,069,376	14,969	-	2,413	(1,257,461)	-
As at 31 December 2024	5,454,818	23,331,368	35,831,971	39,234,620	58,345,777	7,863,565	1,921,291	171,983,410
Additions	-	226,611	896,560	2,323,261	1,661,629	674,178	1,679,671	7,461,910
Disposals	-	(154,156)	(1,114)	(905,839)	(1,642,764)	(146,386)	-	(2,850,259)
Transfers	-	-	3,258	1,437,438	4,524	13,560	(1,458,780)	-
As at 31 December 2025	5,454,818	23,403,823	36,730,675	42,089,480	58,369,166	8,404,917	2,142,182	176,595,061
Depreciation								
As at 31 December 2023	-	12,905,810	14,798,000	20,259,188	40,119,754	7,018,379	-	95,101,131
Charge for the year	-	669,070	785,181	1,603,959	1,339,818	410,344	-	4,808,372
Disposal	-	(176,169)	(230,420)	(833,728)	(3,387,880)	(370,825)	-	(4,999,022)
As at 31 December 2024	-	13,398,711	15,352,761	21,029,419	38,071,692	7,057,898	-	94,910,481
Charge for the year	-	692,564	791,786	2,203,621	1,712,150	323,189	-	5,723,310
Disposal	-	(151,957)	(1,038)	(656,118)	(1,638,488)	(146,065)	-	(2,593,666)
As at 31 December 2025	-	13,939,318	16,143,509	22,576,922	38,145,354	7,235,022	-	98,040,125
Net book value								
As at 31 December 2025	5,454,818	9,464,505	20,587,166	19,512,558	20,223,812	1,169,895	2,142,182	78,554,936
As at 31 December 2024	5,454,818	9,932,657	20,479,210	18,205,201	20,274,085	805,667	1,921,291	77,072,929

Land includes freehold land and leasehold land amounting to KD 3,539,818 (2024: KD 3,539,818) and KD 1,915,000 (2024: KD 1,915,000) respectively. Capital work in progress mainly represents costs incurred for vard construction for which completion is expected in the subsequent year.

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The depreciation charge has been allocated in the consolidated statement of income as follows:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Cost of sales	5,665,730	4,763,245
General and administrative expenses	57,580	45,127
	<u>5,723,310</u>	<u>4,808,372</u>

The Group's legal case against the order of Kuwait Port Authority "KPA" to terminate the lease contract for the property in Shuwaikh port, and to vacate the property was decided against the Group by the Court of Appeal on 14 December 2010. The Group filed an appeal in the Court of Cassation against this order, which was accepted by the Court and suspended the execution of the order of the Court of Appeal.

In light of the decision No. 843 of the Council of Ministers issued on 10 June 2013, the Group has concluded an agreement with the Kuwait Ports Authority, for the exploitation of our industrial plot located in Shuwaikh port with a new tariff for 10 years starting from 31 October 2021. The Group has paid all dues to KPA for the period from 1 January 2021 till 31 March 2026.

6. Investment securities

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Investment at FVOCI (Quoted)	<u>1,776,673</u>	<u>1,605,511</u>

Investment securities are denominated in Kuwaiti Dinars.

7. Inventories

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Materials	21,343,741	13,769,919
Goods in transit	2,397,863	1,782,073
Provision for obsolete and slow moving items	(43,057)	(77,442)
	<u>23,698,547</u>	<u>15,474,550</u>

This includes materials at sites and at the warehouse to be utilized in the projects. The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year in respect of continuing operations was KD 47,743,280 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: KD 36,804,675).

8. Contract assets

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Contract costs incurred	562,527,578	554,924,054
Recognised profits less expected losses	206,587,322	186,082,656
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	(151,648)	(222,794)
	<u>768,963,252</u>	<u>740,783,916</u>
Progress billings	(709,309,125)	(685,795,395)
	<u>59,654,127</u>	<u>54,988,521</u>

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This represents unbilled portion of amounts due from customers for contract work in progress.

Contract assets are denominated in the following currencies:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Kuwaiti dinars	40,628,632	47,903,593
US dollars	3,187,611	1,718,243
Saudi Riyals	15,798,499	4,816,657
Euros	39,385	550,028
	<u>59,654,127</u>	<u>54,988,521</u>

The following table details the risk profile of contract assets based on the Group's provision risk matrix.

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
Ageing buckets	Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss rate	Lifetime ECL	Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss rate	Lifetime ECL
	KD	%	KD	KD	%	KD
Not due	59,805,775	0.25%	151,648	55,211,315	0.40%	222,794
	<u>59,805,775</u>		<u>151,648</u>	<u>55,211,315</u>		<u>222,794</u>

9. Trade and other receivables

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Current		
Trade receivables	54,960,453	40,159,617
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	<u>(1,543,267)</u>	<u>(1,295,572)</u>
	<u>53,417,186</u>	<u>38,864,045</u>
Contract retentions	5,264,069	5,793,150
Other receivables	537,311	522,994
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	<u>(792,955)</u>	<u>(979,022)</u>
	<u>5,008,425</u>	<u>5,337,122</u>
Advances to sub-contractors and suppliers	4,891,588	2,825,127
Prepayments	<u>2,243,532</u>	<u>2,088,434</u>
	<u>65,560,731</u>	<u>49,114,728</u>
Non-current		
Contract retentions	2,887,412	1,430,133
Less: Provision for expected credit losses	<u>(5,484)</u>	<u>(3,211)</u>
	<u>2,881,928</u>	<u>1,426,922</u>
	<u>68,442,659</u>	<u>50,541,650</u>

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

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The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables based on the Group's provision risk matrix. The Group classifies customers into different categories based on their credit risk characteristics and the days past due. Accordingly, the threshold for recognising the credit impairment will vary from past dues of 90 days to 365 days, depending on the category of the customer.

Ageing buckets	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss rate	Lifetime ECL	Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit loss rate	Lifetime ECL
	KD	%	KD	KD	%	KD
< 60 days	41,500,093	0.12%	49,944	32,184,158	0.14%	43,494
61 - 120 days	3,967,189	0.83%	33,077	1,398,590	0.34%	4,710
121 - 180 days	2,303,756	1.67%	38,583	1,765,289	1.74%	30,704
> 180 days	7,189,415	19.77%	1,421,663	4,811,580	25.29%	1,216,664
	<u>54,960,453</u>		<u>1,543,267</u>	<u>40,159,617</u>		<u>1,295,572</u>

The carrying value of trade receivables approximates its fair value.

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognised for trade and other receivables in accordance with the simplified approach set out in IFRS 9. Movement of the Group's provision for ECL is as follows:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
As at 1 January	2,277,805	2,038,421
ECL charge for the year	63,901	239,384
As at 31 December	<u>2,341,706</u>	<u>2,277,805</u>

The carrying amount of the Group's trade and other receivable are denominated in the following currencies represented in equivalent Kuwaiti Dinars.

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Kuwaiti dinars	52,466,546	42,664,773
US dollars	10,566,141	2,515,781
Saudi Riyals	5,071,858	4,480,252
Euros	303,473	837,879
Other currencies	34,641	42,965
	<u>68,442,659</u>	<u>50,541,650</u>

10. Cash and bank balances

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Cash on hand	178,130	231,481
Balances with banks	4,047,125	3,121,639
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	4,225,255	3,353,120
Deposits with banks whose original maturity period exceeds three months from the date of acquisition	81,000	279,709
Cash and bank balances	<u>4,306,255</u>	<u>3,632,829</u>

The carrying amount of cash and bank balances approximates its fair value. Expected credit loss on bank balances is not material.

Deposits with banks are held as margin money deposits against letter of guarantee facilities from local commercial banks.

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The carrying amount of the Group's cash and bank balances are denominated in the following currencies represented in equivalent Kuwaiti Dinars.

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Kuwaiti dinars	3,686,978	2,990,706
US dollars	339,020	395,912
Saudi Riyals	57,221	102,007
Euros	164,196	43,167
Other currencies	58,840	101,037
	<u>4,306,255</u>	<u>3,632,829</u>

11. Share capital

The authorized share capital of the Parent Company as at 31 December 2025 is KD 22,000,000 comprising of 220,000,000 shares of 100 fils each. (31 December 2024: KD 22,000,000 comprising of 220,000,000 shares of 100 fils each). The issued and fully paid up share capital of the Parent Company as at 31 December 2025 is KD 18,024,152 comprising of 180,241,517 shares of 100 fils each (31 December 2024: KD 18,024,152 comprising of 180,241,517 shares of 100 fils each) paid in cash.

Dividend

The Annual General Assembly meeting held on 17 April 2025 approved the distribution of cash dividend of 35 fils per share amounting to KD 6,308,403 to the registered shareholders as on 15 May 2025 for the year ended 31 December 2024 (KD 5,407,202 for the year ended 31 December 2023).

Proposed dividend

The Board of Directors, subject to the approval of the shareholders, have recommended cash dividend of 25 fils per share to the registered shareholders as of the date of the Annual General Assembly Meeting and distribution of stock dividend in the ratio of ten shares for every hundred shares held by the shareholders on record at the date of regulatory approval for distribution of stock dividend. The consolidated financial statements have not been adjusted to reflect this as they are subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Assembly Meeting.

12. Reserves

a) Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016 and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, as amended, 10% of the net profit for the year has been transferred to statutory reserve. The Board of Directors may resolve to discontinue such transfers when the reserve exceeds 50% of the paid up share capital of the Parent Company. The statutory reserve can be utilized only for distribution of a maximum dividend of up to 5% in years when the retained earnings are inadequate for this purpose. The Annual General Assembly meeting held on 14 April 2022 approved to discontinue the transfer to the statutory reserve as it exceeds 50% of the paid-up share capital of the Parent Company.

b) General reserve

In accordance with the Parent Company's Articles of Association, as amended, 10% of the profit for the year before deductions may be transferred to general reserve. The Parent company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers by resolution of the shareholders' upon a recommendation by the Board. The Board has proposed the transfer of 10% of the net profit to general reserve for the year 2025 (2024:10%).

c) Foreign currency translation reserve

Foreign currency translation reserve mainly represents foreign exchange translation arising from Branch in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and HEISCO Engineering India Private Limited.

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13. Post employment benefits

The Group provides for an end of service benefit for its employees based on employment contracts and the Kuwait Labour Law.

Movements in the post employment benefits are as follows:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
As at 1 January	18,507,406	19,752,216
Provision during the year	4,810,027	4,899,366
Paid during the year	(1,890,372)	(6,144,176)
As at 31 December	21,427,061	18,507,406

14. Due to banks

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Current		
Term loans	1,801,663	1,598,000
Advance against promissory notes	3,019,249	1,559,399
Wakala payable	14,980,000	9,980,000
Bank overdrafts	25,070,420	25,906,676
	44,871,332	39,044,075
Non-current		
Term loans	3,262,500	364,163
Wakala payable	1,060,000	1,540,000
	4,322,500	1,904,163
Total due to banks	49,193,832	40,948,238

Term loans

Term loans represent Kuwait Dinar facilities amounting to 5,064,163 as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: KD 1,962,163) from local banks. The effective rate of interest of these term loans as at 31 December 2025 is 4.33% (31 December 2024: 4.67%) per annum.

Advance against promissory notes

Advance against promissory notes represents Kuwaiti Dinar facilities from local commercial banks. The effective interest rates on these facilities as at 31 December 2025 was 4.75% (31 December 2024: 5.50%) per annum.

Bank overdrafts

Bank overdrafts are denominated in Kuwaiti Dinars. The effective rate of interest as at 31 December 2025 is 5.25% per annum (2024: 5.96%). The fair values of term loans, advance against promissory notes and bank overdrafts equal their carrying amounts as they bear interest rates which, approximate the current rates in the market.

Wakala payables

Wakala payables represent Kuwaiti Dinar credit facilities granted by a local Islamic bank. Wakala payable amounting to KD 16,040,000 (31 December 2024: KD 11,520,000) represents working capital facilities granted by a local Islamic bank. The effective cost of wakala payables as of 31 December 2025 was 4.50% to 4.75% (31 December 2024: 5.01% to 5.25%) per annum.

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The fair value of wakala payables equals its carrying amount as they bear costs which, approximate the current rates in the market.

15. Contract liabilities

This represents billing to customers in excess of revenue recognised to the date according to the completion method.

16. Trade and other payables

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Current		
Advances from customers	29,288,084	23,901,920
Subcontractor payables	17,336,886	11,718,867
Trade payables	13,108,478	9,251,698
Due to employees	7,754,769	6,877,124
Retention payables	3,631,159	2,887,568
Dividend payables	644,216	542,854
Kuwait Foundation for Advancement of Sciences payable	104,624	51,823
National Labour Support tax payable	334,647	216,042
Zakat payable	133,859	35,504
Other payables and accruals	11,013,019	7,959,426
	<u>83,349,741</u>	<u>63,442,826</u>
Non-current		
Retention payables	854,932	993,161
Trade payables	-	108,945
	<u>854,932</u>	<u>1,102,106</u>
Total	<u>84,204,673</u>	<u>64,544,932</u>

The carrying amount of account payables approximately equal their fair value.

The carrying amount of the Group's trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies represented in equivalent Kuwaiti Dinars:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Kuwaiti dinars	62,311,428	56,359,596
US dollars	6,030,378	195,495
Saudi Riyals	15,095,943	6,853,521
Euros	638,152	997,653
Other currencies	128,772	138,667
	<u>84,204,673</u>	<u>64,544,932</u>

17. Revenue

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Industrial, oil and gas	182,217,813	126,316,229
Shipyard	10,683,906	8,374,511
Offshore	12,886,269	28,456,681
	<u>205,787,988</u>	<u>163,147,421</u>

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The total revenue disaggregated into three major operating divisions as disclosed in note 24 are Industrial, oil and gas; Shipyard and Offshore. Revenue is recognised point over time except for revenue from trading amounting to KD 5,637,693 (2024: KD 3,547,683) included in Industrial, oil and gas. Revenue from trading is recognised point in time.

The transaction price allocated to not yet fulfilled performance obligations (backlog) at 31 December 2025 are KD 735,659,309 (2024: KD 603,067,940).

18. Cost of revenue

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Manpower cost	92,909,810	74,367,478
Materials	47,743,280	36,804,675
Subcontracting expenses	20,354,811	15,757,293
Equipment hire	10,844,641	7,839,587
Depreciation	5,665,730	4,763,245
Lease rent	3,327,386	2,543,864
Insurance and maintenance	2,277,058	1,909,675
Bank charges	1,505,049	1,235,558
Others	2,707,698	2,517,651
	<u>187,335,463</u>	<u>147,739,026</u>

19. General and administrative expenses

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Staff costs	5,346,675	4,104,218
Rent	393,822	304,889
Depreciation	57,580	45,127
Others	236,883	218,411
	<u>6,034,960</u>	<u>4,672,645</u>

20. Investment income

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Cash dividends received	205,396	119,814
Management fees paid	(2,145)	(2,043)
	<u>203,251</u>	<u>117,771</u>

21. Finance cost

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Due to bank	2,181,827	1,785,240
Others	147,504	79,430
	<u>2,329,331</u>	<u>1,864,670</u>

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22. Earnings per share

Earnings per share represent net profit for the year divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year as follows:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Net profit for the year	9,819,740	9,073,464
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares during the year	180,241,517	180,241,517
Basic and diluted earnings per share (fils)	54.48	50.34

23. Related party transactions

The Group has entered into transactions with related parties on terms approved by management. Transactions and balances with related parties (in addition to those disclosed in other notes) are as follows:

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Related Party Transactions:		
Cost of revenue	257,307	263,237
<i>Key management compensation</i>		
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	185,732	188,592
Post employment benefits	55,795	16,253
Other benefits	591,664	495,663
	1,090,498	963,745
Related Party Balances:		
Trade and other payables	23,575	28,487
Post employment benefits payable	250,437	194,612
Other benefits payable	62,175	49,893
	336,187	272,992

On 2 March 2026, the Board of Directors proposed BOD remunerations amounting to KD 115,000 for year 2025 (KD 115,000 for year 2024). This proposal is subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Parent Company in the ordinary general assembly.

24. Business segments

Information regarding the Group's operating segments is set out below in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating Segments". IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the "Executive management" who are the Chief Operating decision-makers in order to allocate resources to the segment and to assess its performance. The Group CEO is identified as a chief operating decision maker for the Group.

The management of the Group assessed the Group into three key business units; Industrial, Oil & Gas, Shipyard and offshore. These businesses are the basis on which the Group reports its primary segment information to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance. The Industrial, Oil & Gas primarily engages in the industrial and oil & gas construction, electrical and mechanical works, maintenance, and labour supply all other work intended to be performed for, and/or for clients in the industries of oil and gas. The Shipyard segment is related to the maintenance and engineering activities to ships and offshore segment is involved dredging activities. The above segments are the basis on which the Group reports its segment information. Transactions between segments are conducted at estimated market rates on an arm's length basis and eliminated on consolidation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements - 31 December 2025

24. Business segments (Continued)

All operations are conducted within Kuwait. Financial information about business segments is presented below:

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25. Annual general meeting

The Annual General Assembly meeting held on 17 April 2025 approved the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 in addition to the followings:

- Distribution of cash dividend of 35 fils per share amounting to KD 6,308,403 (2023: cash dividend of 30 fils per share amounting to KD 5,407,202) to the eligible shareholders on 15 May 2025.
- Board of Director's remuneration amounted to KD 115,000.

26. Interest in the Joint operation

The financial statements include the following items that represent the Group's interest in the Joint operations.

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
<i>Assets</i>		
Equipment	36	638
Contract assets	393,285	92,668
Trade and other receivables	2,592,010	3,181,755
Cash and bank balances	1,611,826	933,866
	<u>4,597,157</u>	<u>4,208,927</u>
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Trade and other payables	1,706,094	1,915,228
	<u>1,706,094</u>	<u>1,915,228</u>
Net assets	<u>2,891,063</u>	<u>2,293,699</u>
Net income for the year	<u>597,364</u>	<u>1,880,333</u>
Others		
Proportionate share in joint capital commitments	1,462,410	1,462,410

27. Contingent liabilities and commitments

	Kuwaiti Dinars	
	2025	2024
Contingent liabilities		
Letter of guarantees	132,567,661	112,408,330
Commitments		
Letter of credit	21,923,747	14,472,849
Capital commitments	1,064,809	1,509,875