

**Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated financial statements and independent auditor's report

For the year ended 31 December 2025

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State of Kuwait**

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For the year ended 31 December 2025**

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Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. and its subsidiaries

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "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.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- The consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- The consolidated statement of income for the year then ended;
- The consolidated statement of other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- The consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- The consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- The notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA Code") and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the State of Kuwait. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Other information

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

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we 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 when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. and its subsidiaries (continued)

Other information (continued)

When we read report of the Board of Directors, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the Companies' Law no. 1 of 2016 and its executive regulations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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.



Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. and its subsidiaries (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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

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

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 Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that we obtained all 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 and by the Parent Company's articles of association; that an inventory count was duly carried out; and that to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies' Law no. 1 of 2016 and its executive regulations, nor of the Parent Company's articles of association 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.


Khalid Ebrahim Al-Shatti
License No. 175
PricewaterhouseCoopers (Al-Shatti & Co.)

4 March 2026
Kuwait

Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of financial position
(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 December	
		2025	2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	17,052,317	6,952,194
Intangible assets	6	1,994,842	2,249,938
Goodwill	7	923,408	923,408
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	495,288	-
Right-of-use assets	9	19,224,208	16,642,582
		39,690,063	26,768,122
Current assets			
Inventories	10	8,999,450	8,077,724
Trade and other receivables	11	3,509,798	3,106,403
Due from related parties	18	2,380,440	2,492,477
Term deposits	12	4,000,000	-
Cash and cash equivalents	13	12,625,644	17,893,403
		31,515,332	31,570,007
Total assets		71,205,395	58,338,129
Equity			
Share capital	14	27,500,000	2,000,000
Statutory reserve	15	1,807,438	1,877,975
Voluntary reserve	16	804,355	1,456,632
Fair value reserve		(456,640)	-
Foreign Currency translation reserve		(6,406)	(5,078)
Retained earnings		2,990,078	17,488,476
Net equity		32,638,824	22,818,005
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Employees' end-of-service benefits	17	841,805	505,975
Lease liabilities	9	12,309,587	11,554,747
		13,151,392	12,060,722
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	9	6,401,286	4,766,431
Loans	19	-	2,337,440
Due to related parties	18	-	170,647
Trade and other payables	20	19,013,893	16,184,884
		25,415,179	23,459,402
Total liabilities		38,566,571	35,520,124
Total equity and liabilities		71,205,395	58,338,129


 Faisal Yaqoub Abdallah Boodai
 Chairman

The notes on pages 9 to 40 form an integral part of this consolidated financial statements.

Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of income

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
Sale of Goods	21	90,053,820	76,836,448
Rental income	21	3,660,583	2,417,435
Other income	22	990,083	281,611
Total income		94,704,486	79,535,494
Cost of goods sold		(62,228,744)	(52,129,841)
Commission expenses		(754,255)	(602,542)
Staff costs		(8,060,619)	(6,273,809)
Depreciation and amortization	5,6,&9	(7,954,528)	(6,720,862)
Provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories	10	(109,249)	-
Marketing expenses		(822,100)	(616,054)
Property service contracts		(1,477,899)	(1,447,717)
Operating Supplies		(542,510)	(431,107)
Subscriptions		(384,573)	(271,578)
Finance costs		(976,452)	(923,362)
Other expenses	23	(3,162,096)	(1,979,411)
Total expenses		(86,473,025)	(71,396,283)
Profit for the year before contribution to Kuwait Foundation for Advancement of Sciences ("KFAS") and Zakat		8,231,461	8,139,211
KFAS		(73,800)	(5,011)
Subsidiary's Zakat		(31,444)	-
Zakat		(82,670)	(5,598)
Profit for the year		8,043,547	8,128,602
Basic and diluted earnings per share (fils)	24	29	30

The notes on pages 9 to 40 form an integral part of this consolidated financial statements.

**Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait**

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
Net profit for the year		8,043,547	8,128,602
Other comprehensive loss			
Items that are or may be reclassified to <i>consolidated statement of income</i>			
Foreign currency translation differences		(1,328)	(2,081)
		(1,328)	(2,081)
Items that will not be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income			
Changes in the fair value of equity investments at FVOCI		(401,400)	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year		(402,728)	(2,081)
Total comprehensive income for the year		7,640,819	8,126,521

The notes on pages 9 to 40 form an integral part of this consolidated financial statements.

Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Statutory Reserve	Voluntary reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	2,000,000	1,877,975	1,456,632	-	(2,997)	9,359,874	14,691,484
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	8,128,602	8,128,602
Other comprehensive loss							
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	(2,081)	-	(2,081)
Total other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(2,081)	-	(2,081)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,081)	8,128,602	8,126,521
Balance at 31 December 2024	2,000,000	1,877,975	1,456,632	-	(5,078)	17,488,476	22,818,005
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	8,043,547	8,043,547
Other comprehensive loss							
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	(1,328)	-	(1,328)
Changes in the fair value of equity investments at FVOCI (note 8)	-	-	-	(401,400)	-	-	(401,400)
Total other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(401,400)	(1,328)	-	(402,728)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(401,400)	(1,328)	8,043,547	7,640,819
Transfer of gain on disposal of FVOCI to retained earnings	-	-	-	(55,240)	-	55,240	-
Transfer to share capital	22,320,000	(874,892)	(1,456,632)			(19,988,476)	-
Share capital increase (note 14)	3,180,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,180,000
Transfer to reserves (note 14)	-	804,355	804,355	-	-	(1,608,709)	-
Dividends (note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2025	27,500,000	1,807,438	804,355	(456,640)	(6,406)	2,990,078	32,638,824

The notes on pages 9 to 40 form an integral part of this consolidated financial statements.

Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Consolidated statement of cash flows

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit for the year before KFAS and Zakat		8,231,461	8,139,211
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	5, 6 & 9	7,954,528	6,720,862
(Gain) on cancellation of right of use assets		(21,293)	(5,161)
Loss on sale and write off of property and equipment		83,429	-
Loss on sale and write off of intangible assets		2,853	-
Provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories	10	109,249	-
Finance costs		976,452	923,362
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits	17	202,896	166,277
		<u>17,539,575</u>	<u>15,944,551</u>
Changes in:			
Inventories		(1,030,975)	(1,757,246)
Trade and other receivables		(403,395)	(746,269)
Due from related parties		380,854	9,749,281
Due to related parties		(170,647)	170,647
Trade and other payables		2,829,009	2,904,130
Zakat and KFAS payables		(187,914)	-
Cash generated from operating activities		<u>18,956,507</u>	<u>26,265,094</u>
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits paid	17	(135,896)	(37,317)
Net cash generated from operating activities		<u>18,820,611</u>	<u>26,227,777</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisition of property and equipment	5	(11,775,010)	(2,976,435)
Acquisition of intangible assets	6	(149,027)	(335,865)
Right-of-use assets (key money) – additions	9	(216,000)	(42,000)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through OCI		(1,951,807)	-
Proceed from sale of financial assets at fair value through OCI		1,055,119	-
Term deposits		(4,000,000)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(17,036,725)</u>	<u>(3,354,300)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase in share capital		3,180,000	-
Payment of lease liabilities- principal	9	(5,915,009)	(5,385,185)
Payment of lease liabilities- interest	9	(857,026)	(774,821)
Proceeds from new loan	19	4,700,000	4,829,263
Repayments of loan	19	(7,037,440)	(6,420,188)
Dividend paid	14	(1,000,000)	-
Finance costs paid		(119,426)	(148,541)
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>(7,048,901)</u>	<u>(7,899,472)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(2,744)	(24)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(5,267,759)</u>	<u>14,973,981</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		17,893,403	2,919,422
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	13	<u>12,625,644</u>	<u>17,893,403</u>
Non-cash transactions:			
Right-of-use assets – additions	9	(10,249,634)	(6,456,467)
Lease liabilities – additions	9	10,249,634	6,456,467
Right-of-use assets – cancellation	9	1,925,035	214,550
Lease liabilities – cancellation	9	(1,946,328)	(219,711)
Due from related parties		(268,817)	-
Employees' end-of-service benefits	17	268,817	-
Additional change in share capital		22,320,000	-
Retained earnings		(19,988,476)	-
Statutory reserves		(874,892)	-
Voluntary reserves		(1,456,632)	-

The notes on pages 9 to 40 form an integral part of this consolidated financial statements.

Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. (“Parent Company”) was incorporated in the State of Kuwait on 9 December 2010 under commercial registration number 336964, dated 9 December 2010 as a limited liability company. On 4 December 2024, the Parent Company amended its articles of association, which reflected a change in its legal form to become a Kuwaiti Shareholding Company Closed. The change in legal form did not affect the continuity of the Parent Company’s operations, assets, or liabilities.

The consolidated financial statements comprise of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Group”). The Parent Company is owned 83% by Yaqoub Abdullah Boodai Holding Company W.L.L. Yaqoub Abdullah Boodai Holding Company W.L.L. is jointly controlled by Mohammad Boodai and Faisal Boodai who each own 28% of Yaqoub Abdullah Boodai Holding Company W.L.L..

The Parent Company’s registered office is located at KBT Tower, Khalid Bin Waleed Street, Sharq, State of Kuwait. The Parent Company is engaged in general trading, supermarkets and grocery business. On 13 January 2025, the Parent Company have registered the following activities to their commercial register:

- Central markets for foodstuffs
- Central markets for non-foodstuffs
- Retail sale of foodstuffs
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Export and import offices
- Grocery store
- Cafeteria
- Small coffee roasting and grinding shop
- Sale of mobile phone accessories
- Wholesale sale of coffee and tea products
- Sale of gifts and cosmetics
- Cold and hot beverages
- Mini market / branch market
- Investment of financial surpluses in financial portfolios managed by specialisd companies/entities
- Pies, pastries and sweets
- Juices and refreshments
- Retail sale through vending machines
- Juices and healthy refreshments
- Sale of tobacco and retail accessories
- Family supplies market
- Retail sale of school supplies, stationery, office tools, and shops (bookstores)
- Buying and selling shares and bonds for the Parent Company’s account
- Real estate ownership and leasing for the Parent Company’s benefit
- Buying and selling land and real estate for the Parent Company’s account only
- Telecommunications devices and accessories
- Retail sale of specialty and health foods
- Wholesale of specialty and health foods

The total number of stores of the Group as at 31 December 2025 was 233 (2024: 196). The total number of employees of the Group as at 31 December 2025 was 1,475 (2024: 1,210).

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the members of the Board of Directors on 19 February 2026 and are subject to the approval of the Annual General Assembly meeting.

The Group is operating under the brand “Trolley” and “BAQALA” and is engaged in grocery business with multiple outlets within State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

A list of significant directly owned subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of entities:	Country of incorporation	Percentage of legal ownership		Principal activities
		2025	2024	
Bodega Grocery Company W.L.L.*	Kuwait	99%	99%	Grocery business
Arabanh General Trading Company S.P.C.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	100%	100%	Grocery business

* Equity interest equivalent to 1% is waived by the partner, Faisal Yaqoub Abdullah Boodai, to the Parent Company in accordance with a nominee agreement dated 31 December 2025 and renewed annually. The Group has accounted for the subsidiary as a wholly owned subsidiary, and no non-controlling interest has been recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the Companies' Law no. 1 of 2016 and its executive regulations. IFRS Accounting Standards comprise the following authoritative literature:

- IFRS Accounting Standards
- IAS Standards
- Interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC Interpretations) or its predecessor body, the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC Interpretations).

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

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

2.1.1 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

(a) *New and amended standards adopted by the Group*

Certain amendments to existing standards became applicable for the current reporting period. The amendments did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group and accordingly the Group did not have to change its accounting policies or make any retrospective adjustments.

Title	Key requirements	Effective Date	Impact
Amendment to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability	An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchangeable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.	1 January 2025	No impact

(b) *Standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective*

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2. Basis of preparation (Continued)

(b) Standards, interpretations and amendments issued but not yet effective (Continued)

The standards, interpretations and amendments issued that are relevant to the Group, but are not yet effective are disclosed below:

Title	Key requirements	Effective Date
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	1 January 2026
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and measurement of financial instruments	1 January 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS – Volume 11	IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Reporting Standards; IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7; IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.	1 January 2026
IFRS 18	IFRS 18 — Presentation and disclosure in financial statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19	IFRS 19 — Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

The Group has not early adopted the above amendments, and the management is in the process of assessing the impact, if any, these pronouncements may have in future reporting periods.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity where the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated, unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Foreign currencies translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (“the functional currency”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars (KD) which is the Company’s functional currency and presentation currency of the Group.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the consolidated statement of income, within finance costs.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(c) Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet,
- income and expenses for each statement of income and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Motor vehicle	5 years
Furniture, fixtures and decorations	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Other equipment	5 years
Building improvements	10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at least at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals (if any) are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amounts and are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are computer software, trademarks, and licenses that are initially recognized at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives of 10 years.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

2.6 Leases

The Group leases its offices, stores and warehouses from different lessors. Rental contract is made for a fixed period of 1 to 3 years but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.6 Leases (Continued)

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- 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.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by Group companies, which does not have recent third-party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to consolidated statement of 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.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs; and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. Payments associated with short-term leases of office and warehouse and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in consolidated statement of income. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less without a purchase option.

Where lease concessions are granted and there is no change in the scope of the lease and no substantive change to other terms and conditions, the Group accounts for such concessions in accordance with IFRS 16 – Leases.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary is recognised as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the consideration transferred over the net fair value of the identifiable net assets recognised.

If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets exceeds the consideration transferred, the excess is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income as a bargain purchase gain.

Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any impairment charge or reversal is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

2.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after providing for obsolete and slow-moving inventory items. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. The cost of finished goods includes the purchase price, direct labour and other direct costs. It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount might not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.10 Financial assets

2.10.1 Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income, and
- Those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are recorded in consolidated statement of comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

2.10.2 Recognition and derecognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

2.10.3 Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the consolidated statement of income following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in the consolidated statement of income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, financial assets other than those carried at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried at amortised costs using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.10 Financial assets (Continued)

2.10.4 Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For 'trade and other receivables' the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. For cash and cash equivalents, they are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

2.11 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits held with financial institutions with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value

2.13 Short and long-term deposits

Short-term deposits comprise of time deposits with banks with maturity periods of more than three months and less than one year from the date of acquisition. Long-term deposits represent time deposits with maturity periods of more than one year from the date of placement.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.14 Employees' end of service benefits

The Group is liable under Kuwaiti Labour Law, to make payments to the employees for post-employment benefits through defined benefits plan. Such payment is made on a lump sum basis at the end of an employee's service. This liability is unfunded and is computed as the amount payable as a result of involuntary termination of the Group's employees on the reporting date. The Group expects this method to produce a reliable approximation of the present value of this obligation. With respect to its national employees, the Group makes contributions to Public Authority for Social Security calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

2.15 Financial liabilities

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Group. All financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition the financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Group's financial liabilities consist of "loans", "amount due to a related party", "trade and other payables" and "lease liabilities". The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they have expired.

(a) Loans

Loans are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loans are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of income over the period of the loan using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(b) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are classified as non-current liabilities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as expenses.

2.17 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group or the counterparty.

2.18 Revenue recognition

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowance, net of trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligations of the sale have been fulfilled and control of the goods has transferred to the customers.

Additionally, this is in accordance with the guidance of applicable financial reporting framework addressing reporting revenue on a gross basis as a principal versus on a net basis as an agent. Revenue from sale of goods is recorded on a gross basis since the Group controls the goods before they are transferred to the customers and also bear the primary responsibility of providing specified goods along with the risk of inventory since the Group is liable for damages of inventory in its possession before sale to the end customer as a parent.

(ii) Rental income

Rental income from shelves is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the sub lease.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.19 Finance costs

Finance costs is calculated using the effective interest rate method and is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.20 NLST, KFAS and Zakat

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

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

2.21 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The board of the Group has appointed a strategic steering committee which assesses the financial performance and position of the Group and makes strategic decisions. The steering committee is the Group's chief operating decision maker and consists of the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer and the manager for corporate planning.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, equity price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the Group's finance department as approved by the Group's shareholders.

(a) Market risk

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

(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 that affects the Group's cash flows or the valuation of the monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. The Group is exposed to foreign currency risks resulting mainly from the Group's dealings in financial assets denominated in foreign currencies. The Group has set policies for the management of foreign exchange risk which require each company in the Group to manage the foreign risk against its currency of operation. The Group tracks and manages these risks by:

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

The Group has assessed its exposure to foreign currency risk and determined that it is immaterial due to insignificant exposure.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(a) *Market risk* (Continued)

(ii) Equity price risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk). The Group is exposed to this risk as the Group owns investments classified in the consolidated statement of financial position as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group's management monitors and manages these risks through:

- Group's investments through portfolios managed by specialised portfolio managers.
- Invest in companies' shares that have good financial positions that generate high operating income and dividends and with well performing investment funds.
- Periodic tracking of changes in market prices.

The following table shows the impact on the Group's financial assets sensitive to equity prices considering a 5% change with other factors constant. The effect of decreases in equity prices is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of increases shown. There has been no change in the methods and the assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis.

2025	<u>% change in equity price</u>	<u>Effect on equity</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>5%</u>	<u>24,764</u>

The Group did not have financial assets measured and recognised at fair value at 31 December 2024.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future profitability or the fair values of financial instruments.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk with respect to its term deposits and term loans.

If interest rates had been 1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, results for the year and equity would not have been significantly changed.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(b) Credit risk

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group's financial assets.

Credit risk arises from bank balances and amount due from a related party as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

For banks and financial institutions, only independently highly rated parties are accepted.

Since there is no independent rating for customers, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by management.

A significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making a contractual payment.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 30 days of when they fall due.

(ii) Security

It is not the practice of the Group to obtain security in the form of guarantees, deeds of undertaking or letters of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement.

The Group seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to receivables by setting credit limits for customers and monitoring outstanding receivables before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Normal credit terms for customers are up to three months.

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3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(b) *Credit risk* (Continued)

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience and further adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group.

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

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Cash at banks and term deposits	15,856,856	17,457,368
Trade and other receivables (excluding advances and prepayments)	2,201,278	1,771,092
Due from related parties	2,380,440	2,492,477
	20,438,574	21,720,937

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition. The trade receivables are current as at the reporting date. Based on the Group's assessment of historical loss rates adjusted for forward-looking information, the expected credit loss (ECL) is considered immaterial. Accordingly, no allowance for ECL has been recognized. The Group has identified GDP to be the most relevant factors and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in this factor.

For cash at banks and term deposits which are deposited in only independently highly rated financial institutions and the due from related parties balances which are primarily represent receivables from a key shareholder and based on the Group's assessment of historical loss rates adjusted for forward-looking information, the expected credit loss (ECL) on cash at bank, due from related parties and other receivables is considered immaterial.

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3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(b) *Credit risk* (Continued)

(iii) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Bank balances

The Group manages credit risk from balances with banks and other financial institutions by investing surplus funds only with approved and reputable counterparties. The table below presents an analysis of cash at banks and term deposits by rating agency designation at the end of reporting period based on Moody's ratings or its equivalent for the main banking relationships:

Exposure to credit risk by classifying financial assets according to international credit rating agencies

	Aa3 KD	A3 KD	Baa3 KD	Ba3 KD	Total KD
31 December 2025					
Term deposits	-	-	4,000,000	7,000,000	11,000,000
Cash at banks	845,342	3,892,799	38,752	79,963	4,856,856
	<u>845,342</u>	<u>3,892,799</u>	<u>4,038,752</u>	<u>7,079,963</u>	<u>15,856,856</u>
	A3 KD	Baa3 KD	Ba3 KD	Not rated KD	Total KD
31 December 2024					
Term deposits	-	-	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
Cash at banks	2,420,702	18,239	18,373	54	2,457,368
	<u>2,420,702</u>	<u>18,239</u>	<u>15,018,373</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>17,457,368</u>

(c) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group aims to maintain the support from the shareholders and related parties.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the below tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Undiscounted cash flows in respect of balances due within 12 months generally equal their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

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3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

2025	Carrying value	One year or less	One to five years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	18,710,873	7,522,954	13,316,229	20,839,183
Trade and other payables	19,013,893	19,013,893	-	19,013,893
	37,724,766	26,536,847	13,316,229	39,853,076
<hr/>				
2024	Carrying value	One year or less	One to five years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	16,321,178	5,601,631	12,499,660	18,101,291
Loans	2,337,440	2,442,625	-	2,442,625
Trade and other payables	15,659,970	15,659,970	-	15,659,970
	34,318,588	23,704,226	12,499,660	36,203,886

3.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns and benefits for the shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of distributions to shareholders, increase capital or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the shareholders monitor capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by equity. Net debt is calculated as loans (which includes term loan, tawarruq payable, and murabaha payable) less bank balances and cash.

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Loans	-	2,337,440
Lease Liability	18,710,873	16,321,178
Term deposits	(4,000,000)	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(12,625,644)	(17,893,403)
Net debt	2,085,229	765,215
Equity	32,638,824	22,818,005
Gearing ratio	6%	3%

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3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3.3 Fair value estimate

Financial assets consist of, cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income, and certain items from other assets. Financial liabilities consist of short term loans and certain items from other liabilities.

Fair value hierarchy

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group classifies its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. An explanation of each level is outlined below.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are estimated as follows:

- Level 1:** Quoted prices in active markets for quoted financial instruments.
- Level 2:** Quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments. Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in market that is not active. Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for assets and liabilities.
- Level 3:** Inputs for the asset or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The following table presents the Group's financial assets measured and recognised at fair value at 31 December 2025. The Group did not have financial liabilities measured and recognized at fair value.

31 December 2025	Fair value measurement using			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Investments at FVOCI				
Quoted equity securities	495,288	-	-	495,288
	495,288	-	-	495,288

The Group did not have financial assets measured and recognised at fair value at 31 December 2024.

Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- The use of quoted market prices

Fair values of other financial instruments (unrecognised)

The Group has financial instruments which are not measured and recognized at fair value. As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the fair values of the Group's financial instruments are estimated to approximate their carrying values since the financial instruments are short term in nature are expected to be realized at their current carrying values within twelve months from the date of condensed interim statement of financial position. Term deposits and loans carry market rate of interest and therefore their fair values are estimated to approximate their carrying values.

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4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(a) Critical judgment in determining lease terms and treatment of amounts paid for obtaining a lease ("key money")

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For leases of warehouses and retail stores the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- (i) If there are significant penalty payments to terminate (or not extend), the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- (ii) If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- (iii) Otherwise, the Group considers other factors, including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

As at 31 December 2025, potential future cash outflows of KD 498,228 (undiscounted) have not been included in the lease liability, because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended (or not terminated) (2024: KD 33,759).

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee.

Amounts paid for the acquisition of the right-of-use asset (key money) is treated as part of the respective right of use asset. Management has determined that key money is paid solely for the acquisition of the right-of-use asset to which it relates. In the management's judgement, key money paid is an initial direct cost incurred to obtain a lease and should therefore be recorded as part of the right of use asset.

(b) Goodwill

The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units (CGUs) was determined based on value-in-use calculations which require the use of assumptions. The calculations use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Please refer to Note 7 for the key assumptions and estimates used in the determination of the recoverable value of goodwill.

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5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Motor vehicle	Furniture, fixtures and decorations	Office equipment	Other equipment	Building improvements	Buildings	Work in progress	Total
As at 1 January 2024								
Cost	284,886	1,970,508	91,552	1,503,433	4,111,825	-	61,196	8,023,400
Accumulated depreciation	(106,514)	(1,210,529)	(81,420)	(492,018)	(1,077,008)	-	-	(2,967,489)
	178,372	759,979	10,132	1,011,415	3,034,817	-	61,196	5,055,911
Year ended 31 December 2024								
Opening net book amount	178,372	759,979	10,132	1,011,415	3,034,817	-	61,196	5,055,911
Additions	64,481	434,186	673	1,001,622	1,078,047	-	397,426	2,976,435
Transfers	-	-	-	60,398	118,639	-	(179,037)	-
Reclassification - cost	-	-	(213)	213	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation - cost	33	103	-	1,320	1,458	-	77	2,991
Depreciation charge	(47,220)	(259,885)	(6,153)	(379,694)	(389,802)	-	-	(1,082,754)
Reclassification - accumulated depreciation	-	-	18	(18)	-	-	-	-
Effect of foreign currency translation - accumulated depreciation	(6)	(11)	-	(234)	(138)	-	-	(389)
Closing net book amount	195,660	934,372	4,457	1,695,022	3,843,021	-	279,662	6,952,194
As at 31 December 2024								
Cost	349,400	2,404,797	92,012	2,566,986	5,309,969	-	279,662	11,002,826
Accumulated depreciation	(153,740)	(1,470,425)	(87,555)	(871,964)	(1,466,948)	-	-	(4,050,632)
	195,660	934,372	4,457	1,695,022	3,843,021	-	279,662	6,952,194
Year ended 31 December 2025								
Opening net book amount	195,660	934,372	4,457	1,695,022	3,843,021	-	279,662	6,952,194
Property acquired from a related party*	-	-	-	-	-	8,644,000	-	8,644,000
Additions	24,225	279,687	-	435,377	1,346,843	-	1,044,878	3,131,010
Transfers	-	-	-	72,427	485,874	-	(558,301)	-
Write off	-	(9,481)	-	(8,299)	(111,831)	-	-	(129,611)
Effect of foreign currency translation - cost	16	41	-	668	692	-	80	1,497
Depreciation charge	(57,574)	(292,421)	(2,594)	(517,037)	(550,140)	(172,880)	-	(1,592,646)
Accumulated depreciation related to write off	-	2,819	-	4,467	38,896	-	-	46,182
Effect of foreign currency translation - accumulated depreciation	(5)	(7)	-	(193)	(104)	-	-	(309)
Closing net book amount	162,322	915,010	1,863	1,682,432	5,053,251	8,471,120	766,319	17,052,317
As at 31 December 2025								
Cost	373,641	2,675,044	92,012	3,067,159	7,031,547	8,644,000	766,319	22,649,722
Accumulated depreciation	(211,319)	(1,760,034)	(90,149)	(1,384,727)	(1,978,296)	(172,880)	-	(5,597,405)
	162,322	915,010	1,863	1,682,432	5,053,251	8,471,120	766,319	17,052,317

*During the year, The Group have contractually agreed to purchase from its' related party "Trolley Real Estate Company S.P.C" 4 properties with a fair value of KD 8,644,000 which was paid to the related party during the year as per the contract dated 26 June 2025.

Buildings consist of four buildings located in the State of Kuwait and are all registered under the Company's name. As at the date of the agreement, the fair value of these properties is KD 8,644,000. The fair value was determined by external, independent property valuers who possess the necessary recognized professional qualifications and have recent experience specific to the type and location of these properties. These independent valuers assess the fair value of the Group's buildings on an annual basis.

Trolley General Trading Company K.S.C.C. and its subsidiaries
State of Kuwait

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

6 INTANGIBLE ASSET

	Computer software	Brand Name*	Licenses	Trade name	Total
As at 1 January 2024					
Cost	1,560,565	1,277,713	358,028	95,899	3,292,205
Accumulated amortization	(369,111)	(553,676)	(65,127)	(18,512)	(1,006,426)
	1,191,454	724,037	292,901	77,387	2,285,779
Year ended 31 December 2024					
Opening net book amount	1,191,454	724,037	292,901	77,387	2,285,779
Additions	335,865	-	-	-	335,865
Effect of foreign currency translation - cost	170	-	-	102	272
Amortization	(169,146)	(127,771)	(65,803)	(9,223)	(371,943)
Effect of foreign currency translation - amortisation	(10)	-	-	(25)	(35)
Closing net book amount	1,358,333	596,266	227,098	68,241	2,249,938
As at 31 December 2024					
Cost	1,896,600	1,277,713	358,028	96,001	3,628,342
Accumulated amortization	(538,267)	(681,447)	(130,930)	(27,760)	(1,378,404)
	1,358,333	596,266	227,098	68,241	2,249,938
Year ended 31 December 2025					
Opening net book amount	1,358,333	596,266	227,098	68,241	2,249,938
Additions	149,027	-	-	-	149,027
Write off	(4,438)	-	-	-	(4,438)
Effect of foreign currency translation - cost	107	-	-	34	141
Amortization	(198,586)	(127,771)	(65,803)	(9,229)	(401,389)
Write off	1,585	-	-	-	1,585
Effect of foreign currency translation - amortisation	(11)	-	-	(11)	(22)
Closing net book amount	1,306,017	468,495	161,295	59,035	1,994,842
As at 31 December 2025					
Cost	2,041,296	1,277,713	358,028	96,034	3,773,071
Accumulated amortization	(735,279)	(809,218)	(196,733)	(36,999)	(1,778,229)
	1,306,017	468,495	161,295	59,035	1,994,842

* As part of the acquisition of the Group's subsidiary, Bodega Grocery Company W.L.L., the Group performed a Purchase Price Allocation ("PPA"). The PPA process resulted in the identification and recognition of a Brand Name as a separately identifiable intangible asset. The Brand Name was measured at its fair value at the acquisition date amounted to KD 1,277,713.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

7 GOODWILL

At the reporting date, the carrying value of the goodwill amounting to KD 923,408 (2024: KD 923,408) pertains to Group's investments in Bodega Grocery Company W.L.L. (BAQALA).

A cash-generating unit ("CGU") or group of CGUs, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The carrying value of goodwill is assessed by reference to its value in use to perpetuity reflecting the projected cash flows of the CGU, based on the income approach (DCF approach). These projections are based on the most recent budget approved by the management covering a five-year period and have been extrapolated using a steady terminal growth rate. Long-term growth rates for periods not covered by the budget reflects the products in which the CGU, operate. Terminal growth rate based on the long-term forecast of 2.31% (2024: 2.44%) is used to estimate the recoverable amount of this cash generating unit.

The discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 11.69% (2024: 11.37%). The discount rate was estimated based on risk free rate being long term Kuwaiti bond rate, an equity risk premium of 5.9% to compensate for the additional expected return an investor demands to hold equities of average risk over a risk free investment, an unlevered beta of 0.57 applicable to Retail sector, the Group specific risk premium and the expected capital structure of the Group.

The Group has performed a sensitivity analysis by varying these input factors by a reasonably possible margin and assessing whether the change in input factors result in any of the goodwill allocated to appropriate cash generating units being impaired. Based on this analysis, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU continues to exceed its carrying amount, and a change of ±5% in the key assumptions (WACC and TGR) would not result in an impairment of the goodwill. Based on the above analysis, management has not recognised an impairment for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: Nil) in relation to goodwill.

8 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) comprise:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Quoted securities	<u>495,288</u>	-
	<u>495,288</u>	-

The fair value of quoted securities is based on its year end bid price in an active market. The changes in the fair value of equity investments at FVOCI amounted to KD 401,400.

9 LEASES

Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position

	<u>As at 31 December</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Right-of-use assets		
Buildings	<u>19,224,208</u>	<u>16,642,582</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

9 LEASES (CONTINUED)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the Group's right-of-use assets and lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Right-of-use assets	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Balance at 1 January	16,642,582	15,621,528
Key money – additions	216,000	42,000
Additions*	10,249,634	6,456,467
Depreciation	(5,960,493)	(5,266,165)
Cancellation	(1,925,035)	(214,550)
Effect of foreign currency translation	1,520	3,302
Balance at 31 December	19,224,208	16,642,582

Lease liabilities	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Balance at 1 January	16,321,178	15,466,485
Additions*	10,249,634	6,456,467
Finance costs	857,026	774,821
Lease liabilities paid	(6,772,035)	(6,160,006)
Cancellation	(1,946,328)	(219,711)
Effect of foreign currency translation	1,398	3,122
Balance at 31 December	18,710,873	16,321,178

Additions during the year amounted to KD 10,249,634 (2024: KD 6,456,467) representing the new stores rented during the year.

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Non-current liabilities	12,309,587	11,554,747
Current liabilities	6,401,286	4,766,431
	18,710,873	16,321,178

The incremental borrowing rate used for 2025 was 4.75% to 6.5% (2024: 4.75% to 6.5%)

Amounts recognised in consolidated statement of income and consolidated statements of cashflow:

Consolidated statement of income	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Depreciation	5,960,493	5,266,165
Interest	857,026	774,821
Gain on cancellation of right-of-use assets	21,293	5,161
Short term leases (Note 23)	498,228	33,759

Consolidated statement of cashflow	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Payment of lease liabilities	6,772,035	6,160,006

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

10 INVENTORIES

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Goods for resale	9,107,226	8,077,724
Provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories	(109,249)	-
	8,997,977	8,077,724

The movement during the year of the provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories is as follows:

	2025	2024
As at 1 January	-	-
Charged during	109,249	-
As at 31 December	109,249	-

11 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Trade receivables	531,278	496,601
Refundable deposits	531,442	343,277
Advances to suppliers	838,434	1,093,584
VAT receivables	859,842	668,947
Prepaid expenses	470,086	241,727
Others	278,716	262,267
	3,509,798	3,106,403

12 TERM DEPOSITS

Term deposits are placed with local banks, denominated in KD and carry an average profit rate 3.85% per annum (2024: Nil) and mature within twelve months from the date of deposit. As at the reporting date, the carrying values of fixed deposits approximate their fair value and are denominated in Kuwaiti Dinars.

13 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Cash on hand	768,788	436,035
Cash at banks	4,856,856	2,457,368
Term deposits	7,000,000	15,000,000
	12,625,644	17,893,403

Term deposits, as at 31 December 2025, represent deposits amounting to KD 7,000,000 (31 December 2024: KD 15,000,000) which were placed with local commercial banks with original maturity period of less than three months and carry market rate of interest.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

14 SHARE CAPITAL

During the year, the Parent Company's General Assembly approved an increase in authorized and issued capital from KD 2,000,000 to KD 27,500,000 (275,000,000 shares of 100 fills each). The paid-up capital amounted to KD 27,500,000 (275,000,000 shares of 100 fills each) increased by an amount of KD 25,500,000 (255,000,000 shares of 100 fills each) through an amount of 19,988,476 transferred from retained earnings, an amount of KD 874,892 transferred from statutory reserve, an amount of KD 1,456,632 transferred from voluntary reserve and an amount of 3,180,000 introduced by shareholders.

The capital structure below is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Yaqoub Abdullah Boodai Holding Company W.L.L.	228,250,000	22,825,000	16,600,000	1,660,000
Meshary Boodai and Partners United Holding Company W.L.L.	38,500,000	3,850,000	2,800,000	280,000
Faisal Yaqoub Abdullah Boodai	2,750,000	275,000	200,000	20,000
Mohammed Yaqoub Abdullah Boodai	2,750,000	275,000	200,000	20,000
Meshary Yaqoub Abdullah Boodai	2,750,000	275,000	200,000	20,000
	<u>275,000,000</u>	<u>27,500,000</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>

Dividend

On 23 November 2025, the decision was made by the shareholders of the Parent Company to declare dividend distribution of KD 1,000,000 (fils 3.7 per share) to the shareholders for the year ended 31 December 2024. (2023: Nil).

15 STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016 and the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year, is required to be transferred to the statutory reserve until the reserve totals 50% of the paid up share capital. Distribution of this reserve is limited to the amount required to enable the payment of a dividend of 5% of paid up share capital to be made in years when retained earnings are not sufficient for the payment of a dividend of that amount.

An amount of 804,355 transfer has been made in the current year to the statutory reserve (2024: Nil).

16 VOLUNTARY RESERVE

As per the Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the net profit for the year is required to be transferred to the voluntary reserve. Such annual transfers can be discontinued by a resolution of Owners in the annual general assembly. There are no restrictions on the distribution of the voluntary reserve.

An amount of 804,355 transfer has been made in the current year to the voluntary reserve (2024: Nil).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

17 EMPLOYEES' END-OF-SERVICE BENEFITS

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Opening balance	505,975	371,939
Provided during the year	202,896	166,277
Paid during the year	(135,896)	(37,317)
Transfer to due from related parties	268,817	-
Foreign currency translation differences	13	5,076
Ending balance	<u>841,805</u>	<u>505,975</u>

18 RELATED PARTIES

Related parties include the board members, directors and key management personnel ("Group Deputy Chief Executive Officer and Regional Director of Finance") of the Group, close members of their families and companies of which they are the principal owners or over which they are able to exercise significant influence.

Related party balances reflected in the statement of financial position are unsecured and neither bear any interest nor there are any agreed repayment terms. Accordingly, these balances are treated as recoverable/ payable on demand.

Significant related party balances and transactions other than the one disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Related party balances	<u>As at 31 December</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Due from related parties		
Trolley Real Estate Company W.L.L. – entity under common control	48,078	6,583
AE Retail Company WL.L. – entity under common control	68,706	1,015
Yaqoub Abdullah Boodai Holding Company W.L.L. - ultimate parent	969,148	-
Meshary Boodai and Partners United Holding Company - Key Shareholder	-	2,484,879
Prime Restaurant Management Company W.L.L. – entity under common control	1,294,508	-
	<u>2,380,440</u>	<u>2,492,477</u>
Due to related parties		
Prime Restaurant Management Company W.L.L. – entity under common control	-	3,441
Yaqoub Abdullah Boodai Holding Company W.L.L. - ultimate parent	-	167,206
	<u>-</u>	<u>170,647</u>

As of the reporting date, the Group has outstanding due from related parties balances of KD 2,380,440 (2024: KD 2,492,477), with an expected credit loss of Nil (2024: Nil), based on historical payment patterns

There have been no significant transactions with the related parties during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, apart from the transfer of the buildings (Note 5).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

19 LOANS

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Loan 2 – tawarruq payable	-	2,337,440
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,337,440</u>

The movement in the loans was as follows:

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Opening Balance	2,337,440	3,928,365
Proceeds from new loan	4,580,574	4,680,722
Interest expense	119,426	148,541
Repayment - principal and interest	(7,037,440)	(6,420,188)
Outstanding balance	<u>-</u>	<u>2,337,440</u>

Loans represent tawarruq payable denominated in Kuwaiti Dinars (“KD”) obtained from a local bank (“the lender”) and carry an effective interest rate of 0.75% plus the Central Bank of Kuwait interest rate (2024: 0.75% plus the Central Bank of Kuwait interest rate) per annum.

The Group has complied with all covenants throughout the reporting period.

20 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As at 31 December	
	2025	2024
Trade payables	16,030,528	14,608,334
Accrued expenses	1,803,055	821,535
Zakat and KFAS payables	187,914	-
Others	992,396	755,015
	<u>19,013,893</u>	<u>16,184,884</u>

21 REVENUE

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of goods	90,053,820	76,836,448
Other revenue		
Rental income	3,660,583	2,417,435
	<u>93,714,403</u>	<u>79,253,883</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

22 OTHER INCOME

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Marketing income	9,212	12,542
Rent concession	137,526	61,456
Finance Income	411,286	-
Others	432,059	207,613
	990,083	281,611

23 Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 December	
	2025	2024
Bank charges	581,469	385,327
Rent expenses (Note 9)	498,228	33,759
Consultancy fees	388,762	247,017
Repairs and maintenance	364,987	332,855
Utilities	243,726	119,929
Legal Fees	92,189	55,379
Travel expenses	69,395	46,835
Insurance fees	50,635	56,975
Donations	16,950	26,287
Others	855,755	675,048
	3,162,096	1,979,411

24 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNING PER SHARE

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

	2025	2024
Profit for the year	8,043,547	8,128,602
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	228,370,411	228,370,411
Basic and diluted earning earnings per share (fils)	35	36

The Parent Company had no outstanding diluted shares.

Comparative basic earnings per share have been calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding as of 31 December 2025. For comparative purposes, the basic earnings per share for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been presented based on the number of shares as if the Parent Company had has the same number of shares as at 31 December 2025, and therefore the number of shares used in calculating earnings per share for that year has been determined retrospectively to ensure comparability.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

25 OPERATING SEGMENTS

25.1 Segments information

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

During the year, the Group updated its segment reporting structure, this change was driven by the acquisition of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), which is now reviewed separately by the Group's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). Historically, the Group operated under a single reportable segment – the Commercial segment. However, with the initiation of investment activities during the period, the Group now reports through two operating segments:

- Commercial segments includes operations operated principally in the supermarket and grocery business through its strategic business locations in the Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.
- Investments segment includes investment in local equity securities. The primary format for segment reporting is based on geographical locations and is determined on the basis of management's internal reporting structure.

25.2 Operating segment revenues and results

The segments results are reported to the senior executive management of the Group, as well as the revenues and results of the Group's business, assets and liabilities are reported in accordance with the above mentioned segments. The following is the segment analysis which is consistent with the internal reports submitted to the management:

(i) Operating segment revenue

	Commercial Segment		Investments segment		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Kuwait	80,078,534	74,053,986	411,286	-	80,489,820	74,053,986
KSA	14,232,149	7,482,665	-	-	14,232,149	7,482,665
Total	94,310,683	81,536,651	411,286	-	94,721,969	81,536,651

Information related to revenue from customers is disclosed in Note 21. The Group has no customer who accounts for more than 10% of the Group's revenue.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

25 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

25.2 Operating segment revenues and results (Continued)

(ii) Operating segment results – Profit for the year

	Commercial Segment		Investments segment		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Kuwait	9,630,174	9,591,105	411,286	-	10,041,460	9,591,105
KSA	(1,997,913)	(1,462,503)	-	-	(1,997,913)	(1,462,503)
Total	7,632,261	8,128,602	411,286	-	8,043,547	8,128,602

25.3 Geographical distribution of assets and liabilities

	2025		
	Kuwait	KSA	Total
Assets			
Property and equipment	13,512,307	3,540,010	17,052,317
Intangible assets	1,652,625	342,217	1,994,842
Goodwill	923,408	-	923,408
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	495,288	-	495,288
Right-of-use assets	14,725,973	4,498,235	19,224,208
Inventories	7,210,576	1,788,874	8,999,450
Trade and other receivables	2,061,902	1,447,896	3,509,798
Due from related parties	2,380,440	-	2,380,440
Term deposits	4,000,000	-	4,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	11,633,348	992,296	12,625,644
Total assets	58,595,867	12,609,528	71,205,395
Liabilities			
Employees' end-of-service benefits	801,598	40,207	841,805
Lease liabilities – non-current	9,281,948	3,027,639	12,309,587
Lease liabilities - current	5,379,180	1,022,106	6,401,286
Trade and other payables	15,311,904	3,701,989	19,013,893
Total liabilities	30,774,630	7,791,941	38,566,571

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

(All amounts in Kuwaiti Dinars unless otherwise stated)

25 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

25.3 Geographical distribution of assets and liabilities (Continued)

	2024		
	Kuwait	KSA	Total
Assets			
Property and equipment	4,015,189	2,937,005	6,952,194
Intangible assets	1,948,161	301,777	2,249,938
Goodwill	923,408	-	923,408
Right-of-use assets	12,850,023	3,792,559	16,642,582
Inventories	6,837,667	1,240,057	8,077,724
Trade and other receivables	1,990,980	1,115,423	3,106,403
Due from related parties	2,492,477	-	2,492,477
Cash and cash equivalents	17,436,448	456,955	17,893,403
Total assets	48,494,353	9,843,776	58,338,129
Liabilities			
Employees' end-of-service benefits	476,544	29,431	505,975
Lease liabilities – non-current	8,856,135	2,698,612	11,554,747
Lease liabilities - current	3,892,373	874,058	4,766,431
Loans	2,337,440	-	2,337,440
Due to related parties	170,647	-	170,647
Trade and other payables	14,288,512	1,896,372	16,184,884
Total liabilities	30,021,651	5,498,473	35,520,124

26 BANK GUARANTEES

At 31 December 2025, the Group had bank guarantees issued in its favor by banks in the normal course of business amounting to KD 3,106,958 (2024: KD 2,050,316)

27 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 4 February 2026, the Parent Company received an official approval from the Capital Markets Authority (CMA) regarding its application dated 25 January 2026 to list the shares of Trolley General Trading Company on Bursa Kuwait – First Market. The CMA confirmed that the Parent Company satisfied the listing requirements stipulated in Book Eleven and Book Twelve of the CMA Rulebook.

The CMA's Financial Markets Committee, in its meeting held on 4 February 2026, approved the Parent Company's request to proceed with the listing, subject to meeting the remaining procedural and disclosure requirements for listing and trading on Bursa Kuwait.

This is considered an event after the reporting period, and the Group will account for the related costs and reclassification of shares in the financial statements for the period in which the listing is completed.