TAKWEEN ADVANCED INDUSTRIES
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

TAKWEEN ADVANCED INDUSTRIES
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Al Kharashi & Co.
Certified Accountants and Auditors
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders
Takween Advanced Industries
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Al-Khobar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Opinion
We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Takween Advanced Industries - a Saudi Joint Stock Company (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements including a summary of MATERIAL accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2024, its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA").

Basis of opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the professional code of conduct and ethics that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matter
Key audit matter is that matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. This matter was 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 this matter. For the matter listed below, our description on how our audit have addressed this matter is set below:

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1-Revenue recognition: The Group has recognized revenue of Saudi Riyals 671,735 million (2023: SAR 818,163 million). during the year ended December 31, 2024. The revenue earned is recognized at point in time when control over goods is transferred to the customer generally on delivery of goods to the customers. Accordingly, this requires management to establish the fact that control over goods is transferred at the time of dispatch in accordance with IFRS 15. The terms that define when control are transferred to the customer as well as high volume and value of transactions give rise to the risk that revenue is not recognized in the correct time and period. Accordingly due to the significant risk associated with revenue recognition in accordance with terms of IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' it was considered as a key audit matter	We have performed the following procedures regarding revenue recognition: • Evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies related to the revenue recognition of the Company by taking into consideration the requirements of IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Clients". • Evaluating the design, implementation and testing of the operational effectiveness of the Company's control procedures, including the control procedures to prevent fraud when recognizing revenue in accordance with the Company's policy. • Testing sales transactions, on a sample basis, and perform cut-off tests of revenue made at the beginning or end of the year to assess whether the revenue has been recognized in the correct period. • Testing revenue transactions, on a sample basis, and verify supporting documents, which included receipt notices signed by clients, to ensure the accuracy and validity of revenue recognition.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the Shareholders
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(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Al-Khobar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
2- Impairment assessment of goodwill As at 31 December 2024, he carrying value of goodwill amounted to SR 323.58 million (2023: SR 323.58 million) relates to the acquisition of Saudi Plastic Packaging System (formerly Savola Packaging Systems Company Limited) along with its subsidiaries. The management has performed the annual goodwill impairment assessment as at 31 December 2024. As the goodwill is allocated to the respective cash generating units ("CGU"). the impairment assessment was performed by comparing the carrying value of each CGU, including the goodwill, to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of each identified CGU was determined based on Value-In-Use ("VIU") Calculations. These calculations employ a discounted cashflow (DCF) model, by using cashflow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management covering a five-year period. The group's VIU calculations for the CGUs includes significant judgement and assumptions relating to cashflow projections, and the discount rates, and is highly sensitive to the changes in these assumptions. We considered impairment of goodwill as a key audit matter, as the estimation of future cash flows and the assumptions involved in calculating the discounted value of these cash flows involve judgement that impacts the determination of recoverable amount and consequently impacts the impairment assessment of goodwill. .	We performed the following audit procedures in relation to the management assessment of impairment of goodwill: • Assessed the design and implementation and tested the effectiveness of the group controls around goodwill impairment assessment process • Assessed the appropriateness of the Group's goodwill impairment assessment model against the requirements of IAS 36; • Involved our specialists for assessing the reasonableness of the VIU calculations and the underlying assumption, including cash flow projections and discount rates used; • Checked the accuracy and completeness of the information produced by management, that was used as the basis of impairment assessment; and • Tested the accuracy and relevance of the input data used in the model by reference to supporting evidence, including approved budgets, and considered the reasonableness of these budgets by Comparing the groups historical results and performance against budgets; • Performed sensitivity analysis over the key assumptions, principally sales growth rates and discount rates, to ascertain that any adverse reasonably possible changes to the key assumptions would not cause the carrying amount of goodwill to exceed the recoverable amount; and • Assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions, judgements and sensitivities

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the Shareholders
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Other Information included in the Group's 2024 G Annual Report

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the annual report, and 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 IFRSs as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA, Company's By-laws and the applicable requirements of Company's 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.

Board of Directors of the Company 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 as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the Shareholders
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Al-Khobar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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

- 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 exist 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 disclosure in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosure is 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. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that 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.

For Al-Kharashi & Co.

الخراشي وشركاه
محاسبون و مراجعون قانونيون
س.ت: 1010327044
C.R.: 1010327044
Certified Accountants
& Auditors
AL-Kharashi Co.

Abdullah S. Al Msned
License No. (456)

April 9, 2025 G
Shawwal 11, 1446 H

TAKWEEN ADVANCED INDUSTRIES
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	**445,955**	438,380
Intangible assets	7	**1,190**	907
Goodwill	8	**323,582**	323,582
Investment in associate	9	**91,516**	99,755
Total non-current assets		**862,243**	862,624
Current assets			
Inventories	10	**77,583**	90,839
Trade receivables	11	**176,389**	225,596
Due from related parties	28.A	**49,125**	55,687
Prepaid expenses and other assets	12	**27,225**	51,428
Investments held at amortized cost	13	**3,104**	4,974
Cash and cash equivalents	14	**6,296**	5,892
Assets held for sale	6.2	**42,060**	7,360
Total current assets		**381,782**	441,776
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,244,025**	1,304,400
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	15.1	**764,646**	464,646
Other reserves	15.2	**(74,659)**	(63,317)
Accumulated losses		**(298,350)**	(197,576)
Total equity		**391,637**	203,753
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term loans	16	**103,176**	30,755
Lease liabilities – non-current portion	17	**23,362**	9,564
Employee benefits	18	**28,157**	29,430
Deferred tax	20.5	**445**	400
Total non-current liabilities		**155,140**	70,149
Current liabilities			
Current portion of long term loans	16	**43,541**	76,558
Short term loans	16	**412,182**	611,772
Lease liabilities – current portion	17	**12,480**	6,778
Trade payables		**72,466**	191,312
Due to related parties	28.B	**731**	25
Accrued payables and other liabilities	19	**152,727**	142,316
Zakat payable	20.3	**1,737**	1,737
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale		**1,384**	-
Total current liabilities		**697,248**	1,030,498
Total liabilities		**852,388**	1,100,647
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,244,025**	1,304,400

Nisar Ahmed	Majed Nofal	Abdulmohsen Al-Othman
Chief Financial Officer	**Chief Executive Officer**	**Chairman**

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

TAKWEEN ADVANCED INDUSTRIES
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	**December 31, 2024 SR '000**	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Revenue	22	**671,735**	818,163
Cost of revenue	23	**(600,399)**	(817,266)
Gross profit		**71,336**	897
Administrative expenses	24	**(42,331)**	(58,613)
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses	25	**(54,275)**	(54,906)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	6.1	**-**	(42,086)
Operating loss		**(25,270)**	(154,708)
Finance charges	26	**(55,590)**	(64,436)
Other income, net	27	**14,747**	2,993
Share of loss from associate	9	**(8,385)**	(6,223)
Loss before zakat and income tax		**(74,498)**	(222,374)
Zakat and income tax	20.4	**(1,337)**	(959)
Net loss for the year		**(75,835)**	(223,333)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Item that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain on employee benefits	18	**836**	(129)
Share of other comprehensive income from associate	9	**147**	34
Item that may be reclassified to statement of profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operation		**(12,325)**	(7,445)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		**(11,342)**	(7,540)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(87,177)**	(230,873)
Basic and diluted loss per share	30	**(1.05)**	(4.09)

Nisar Ahmed	**Majed Nofal**	**Abdulmohsen Al-Othman**
Chief Financial Officer	**Chief Executive Officer**	**Chairman**

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

TAKWEEN ADVANCED INDUSTRIES
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Share capital	Other reserves	Accumulated losses	Total
	SR '000	SR '000	SR '000	SR '000
Balance as at January 1, 2023	950,000	(55,777)	(459,597)	434,626
Absorption of losses through reduction of share capital (note 15.1)	(485,354)	-	485,354	-
Net loss for the year	-	-	(223,333)	(223,333)
Other comprehensive loss	-	(7,540)	-	(7,540)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(7,540)	(223,333)	(230,873)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	464,646	(63,317)	(197,576)	203,753
Increase in share capital through rights issue (note 15.1)	**300,000**	-	-	**300,000**
Capital increase expenses (note 15.1)	-	-	**(24,939)**	**(24,939)**
Net loss for the year	-	-	**(75,835)**	**(75,835)**
Other comprehensive loss	-	**(11,342)**	-	**(11,342)**
Total comprehensive income	-	**(11,342)**	**(75,835)**	**(87,177)**
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**764,646**	**(74,659)**	**(298,350)**	**391,637**

Nisar Ahmed
Chief Financial Officer

Majed Nofal
Chief Executive Officer

Abdulmohsen Al-Othman
Chairman

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

TAKWEEN ADVANCED INDUSTRIES
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before zakat and income tax		**(74,498)**	(222,374)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	6	**41,476**	49,814
Amortization of intangible assets	7	**293**	465
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	6.1	**-**	42,086
Write off of property, plant and equipment		**4**	37
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**(4,020)**	-
Interest income on investments held at amortized costs		**(604)**	(710)
Allowance for slow moving inventories, net	10.1	**(18,677)**	19,663
Write off inventories	10.1	**(8,511)**	(12,514)
Share of loss of equity-accounted investees	9	**8,385**	6,223
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	11.1, 28A	**15,570**	8,963
Finance charges	26	**55,590**	64,436
Employee benefits	18	**4,316**	4,592
		19,324	(39,319)
Movement in working capital:			
Inventories	10	**29,547**	89,948
Trade receivables	11	**37,187**	62,772
Due from related parties	28.A	**4,408**	(8,751)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	12	**22,823**	84,792
Trade payables		**(118,846)**	(214,408)
Due to related parties	28.B	**706**	(18,891)
Accrued payable and other liabilities	19	**(1,572)**	37,023
Cash generated used in operations		**(6,423)**	(6,834)
Zakat and income tax paid	20.3	**-**	(954)
Employee benefits paid	18	**(4,753)**	(5,078)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(11,176)**	(12,866)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6	**(34,581)**	(29,594)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**6,001**	-
Investments held at amortized cost	13	**1,870**	1,527
Intangible assets	7	**(576)**	-
Interest income received on investments held at amortized cost		**692**	258
Net cash used in investing activities		**(26,594)**	(27,809)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of share capital net of underwriting commission	15.1	**275,061**	-
Proceeds of loans	16 (c)	**1,662,463**	1,819,774
Repayment of loans	16 (c)	**(1,819,337)**	(1,736,533)
Repayment of principal of lease liabilities	17	**(10,412)**	(6,076)
Finance charges paid		**(58,902)**	(61,351)
Net cash from financing activities		**48,873**	15,814

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

TAKWEEN ADVANCED INDUSTRIES
(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	**December 31, 2024 SR '000**	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**11,103**	(24,861)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**5,892**	36,866
Foreign currency translation differences		**(10,699)**	(6,113)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14	**6,296**	5,892

NON – CASH TRANSACTIONS			
Re-measurement gain / (loss) on employee benefits		**836**	(129)
Additions to right of use assets		**43,279**	-
Net assets transfer related to assets held for sale		**34,700**	7,360
Liabilities transfer related to assets held for sale		**(3,663)**	-

Nisar Ahmed	M[illegible]ed Nofal	Abdulmohsen Al-Othman
Chief Financial Officer	**Chief Executive Officer**	**Chairman**

1. ORGANIZATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Takween Advanced Industries ("the Company") is a Saudi Joint Stock Company registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under commercial registration number 2051044381 issued in Al Khobar on Muharram 9, 1432H (December 15, 2010)and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as ''the Group'').

The Company's registered office is located at Al Khobar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The principal activities of the Group companies, each of which operates under individual commercial registration, are:

- Owning of factories with various plastic products manufacturing together with maintaining, operating and managing,
- Production of disposable polystyrene cups, lids and other plastic related products,
- Production of non-woven fabrics,
- Production of PET (Polyethylene Terephthalate) pre-forms,
- Manufacturing of, and wholesale trading in plastic containers and films,
- Manufacturing of, and wholesale and retail trading in plastic containers and polyethylene cups, rolls and bags.
- Managing and operating of industrial centers,
- Owning of land for the purpose of establishing and developing factories,
- Establishing industrial institutes and providing and coordinating for training courses related to developing of plastic products,
- Import and export, wholesale and retail trade in various kind of plastic products, and
- Establishing, managing, operating and maintaining different industrial project.

2. STRUCTURE OF THE GROUP

The consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2024 include the financial statements of the Company and its following subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"):

Name of consolidated subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Effective ownership	
		2024	2023
Saudi Plastic Packaging Systems ("Saudi Packaging")	KSA	**100%**	100%
Al-Sharq Company for Plastic Industries Limited ("Al-Sharq")	KSA	**100%**	100%
Ultra Pak Manufacturing Company ("Ultra Pak")	KSA	**100%**	100%
New Marina for Plastic Industries Company (S.A.E.) ("New Marina")	Egypt	**100%**	100%

2.1 Sustainability and ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance)

As part of Group's commitment to sustainability and responsible business practices, the company continues to integrate Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles into its operations while strengthening risk management to ensure business continuity and mitigate potential impacts on operations. Key sustainability efforts include:

- Environmental Impact: Takween is implementing initiatives to improve energy efficiency, optimize resource utilization, and reduce its carbon footprint. The company has also adopted sustainable manufacturing practices aimed at minimizing waste and increasing recycling efforts across all its facilities.
- Social Responsibility: The company prioritizes workforce development, diversity, and inclusion, with a Saudization rate of 46.15%, alongside efforts to enhance the participation of women and people with disabilities in the workplace. Investments in employee training and workplace safety have resulted in zero lost-time work injuries in 2024.
- Governance and Risk Management: Takween is committed to implementing best governance practices to ensure regulatory compliance, enhance transparency, and promote accountability. The company also follows a comprehensive risk management framework aimed at identifying and analyzing operational and strategic risks, implementing necessary mitigation measures to ensure business continuity and protect the interests of investors and stakeholders.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

3.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants (“SOCPA”).

3.2 Preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except where IFRS requires other measurement basis as disclosed in the applicable accounting policies in note 4 of these consolidated financial statements.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs required management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements. These areas that are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 5.These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Group will be able to meet the mandatory repayment terms of its trade payables and bank facilities as disclosed in notes 16 and 19.

3.2 (a) Going concern

The Group incurred a net loss of SR 75.8 million and net operating cash outflow of SR 11.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2024, and as of that date, the Group’s current liabilities exceeded its current assets by SR 315.5 million. Moreover, the Group’s accumulated losses were SR 298.4 million as of December 31, 2024. These accumulated losses were primarily driven by market challenges and exposure to fluctuations in material (resin) prices.

The Group's management has assessed the Group’s ability to continue as a going concern based on its future business plan and cash flow projections. An external consultant was engaged in 2023 to develop a comprehensive business plan, and its execution has started yielding positive results. The Group is strengthening its market position by improving pricing strategies with key customers, investing in innovation and modern equipment, and enhancing cost management to restore competitiveness. Management continues to monitor performance indicators and market conditions, adjusting the business plan as needed.

Accordingly, management believes that the Group will continue its operations and meet its obligations as they fall due, supporting the appropriateness of the going concern assumption in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

3.3 New Standards, Amendments to Standards and Interpretations

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2024:

Amendments to standard	Description	Effective for annual years beginning on or after	Summary of the amendment
IAS 1	Non-current liabilities with covenants and Classification of Liabilities as Current or Noncurrent Amendment	January 1, 2024	These amendments clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve information an entity provides related to liabilities subject to these conditions.
IAS 7 and IFRS 7	Supplier finance arrangements	January 1, 2024	These amendments require disclosures to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on an entity’s liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk
IFRS 16	Leases on sale and leaseback	January 1, 2024	These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.

The adoption of above amendments does not have any material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements during the year

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)

3.4 New standards, amendments and revised IFRS issued but not yet effective

Following are the new standards and amendments to standards which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted for certain new standards and amendments; however, the Group has not early adopted them in preparing these Consolidated Financial Statements. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these standards on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Amendments to standard	Description	Effective for annual years beginning on or after	Summary of the amendment
IAS 27	Lack of exchangeability	January 1, 2025	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.
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2025	- clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system. - clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion. - add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and - make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2025	This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to: - the structure of the statement of profit or loss. - required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and - enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies of the Group applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently to both years presented in these consolidated financial statements.

4.1 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise those of Takween Advanced Industries and of its subsidiaries (the "Group") as detailed in note 2. Control is achieved when the Group:

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

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

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

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

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

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the shareholders of the Group. Total comprehensive income of subsidiary is attributed to the shareholders of the Group.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring its accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

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

4.1.1 Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.2 Business combination and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquirer's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed as incurred.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Goodwill represents the excess cost of investments over the fair value of the net assets acquired in a business combination. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and is carried at cost net of accumulated impairment losses. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods. Gains or losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Negative goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired and the cost of investments in a business combination. Negative goodwill is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed off, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed-off is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed-off in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed-off and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained. When subsidiaries are sold, the difference between the selling price and the net assets plus cumulative translation differences and goodwill is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Intercompany 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.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% to 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. On acquisition, any difference between the cost of the investment and the entity's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities in case of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment (amortisation not permitted) and any excess of the entity's share of the net fair value of the investee's identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment is included as income in the determination of the entity's share of the associate or joint venture's profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate. The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equal or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Group and its associates are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and charges the amount to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.3 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Property and equipment (except freehold land and building under construction) are depreciated over its useful lives using the straight line method.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.3 Property, plant and equipment (PPE) (Continued)

The estimated useful life of the principal classes of assets are as follows:

	Percentage
Buildings and leasehold improvements	2% – 5%
Plant, machinery and equipment	5% – 20%
Vehicles	20% – 25%
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	20% – 25%

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

4.3.1 Capitalization of costs under PPE

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates,
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation incurred either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Capital work in progress represents the accumulated costs incurred by the group in relation to the construction of its building and structures in the development stage. Cost incurred are initially charged to the capital work in progress then these costs are transferred to property, plant and equipment when the construction of these facilities are completed. Finance costs on borrowings attributable to the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use.

4.3.2 Derecognition of property, plant and equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.3.3 Capital Spare Parts (CSP)

The Group classifies CSPs into critical spare parts (strategic spare parts) and general spare parts using the below guidance:

- A critical spare part is one that is on “stand-by”, i.e. probable to be a major item / part critical to be kept on hand to ensure uninterrupted operation of production. They would normally be used only due to a breakdown, and are not generally expected to be used on a routine basis. Depreciation on critical spares commences immediately on the date of purchase.

- General spare parts are other major spare parts not considered critical and are bought in advance due to planned replacement schedules (in line with prescribed maintenance program) to replace existing major spare parts with new parts that are in operation. Such items are considered to be “available for use” only at a future date, and hence depreciation commences when it is installed as a replacement part. The depreciation period for such general capital spares is over the lesser of its useful life, and the remaining expected useful life of the equipment to which it is associated.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.4 Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and restoration costs. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. 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. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

4.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets anticipated to provide identifiable future benefits are classified as non-current assets. Intangible assets comprise goodwill and Enterprise resource planning (ERP) software. Enterprise resource planning (ERP) software development costs represent costs incurred to implement new system and are amortized over 10-year period from the date it is fully implemented. For goodwill, refer to business combination and goodwill policy (note 4.2).

4.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

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

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

4.7 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials, packing material and spare parts at weighted average cost basis; cost comprises all costs of purchases and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Finished goods and work-in-process at weighted average cost basis: these include cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value (NRV) is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Allowance is made for slow moving inventories.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.8 Financial Instruments

a) Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). However, the Group as of the reporting date, only holds financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Financial Asset at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost 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 profit on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Business model assessment

The Group assesses the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual revenue, maintaining a particular profit rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group’s management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated- e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group’s stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

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 realized in a way that is different from the Group 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.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.8 Financial Instruments (Continued)

a) Classification of financial assets (continued)

Assessments whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and profit
For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. ‘Profit’ is the consideration for the time value of money, the credit and other basic lending risks associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period and other basic lending costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), along with profit margin.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income (OCI).

Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Debt Instruments
A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and it is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and

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

Equity Instruments
On the initial recognition, for an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrecoverably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the Group after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading, if any, and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

De-recognition

Financial assets
The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in OCI is recognized in profit or loss.

b) Classification of financial liabilities
The Group classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.8 Financial Instruments (Continued)

c) Impairment

The impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets and debt investments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. The impairment methodology is generally dependent on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach as required by IFRS 9.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Impairment allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize 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.

Effective interest rate method

The effective interest rate (EIR) method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group uses derivatives to hedge commodity price risks. Upon hedge designation, the Group documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, outlining risk management objectives, strategies, and effectiveness testing. Both at inception and on an ongoing basis, the Group evaluates hedge effectiveness.

Cash flow hedge

Effective changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are recorded in OCI and accumulated in equity. Ineffective portions are recognized in profit or loss. Accumulated gains or losses in equity are reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged transaction impacts profit. If the hedged transaction relates to a non-financial asset, the gain or loss is added to the asset's cost. When hedge accounting is discontinued, any residual gain or loss remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs or is transferred to profit or loss if the transaction is no longer probable.

4.9 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with the bank, all of which have maturities of 90 days or less and are available for use by the Group unless otherwise stated. In the consolidated statement of financial position, bank overdraft is shown under line item borrowings.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.10 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income. Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This is the case when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such assets (or disposal groups) and the sale is considered to be highly probable.

A sale is considered to be highly probable if the appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group), and an active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated. Further, the asset (or disposal group) has been actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value. In addition, the sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one-year from the date that it is classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of the disposal group continued to be recognized.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the statement of financial position. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

4.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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

4.12 Dividends

Dividends are recognized as liability at the time of their approval in the annual general assembly meeting. Interim dividends are recorded as and when approved by the board of directors.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.13 Foreign currency translation

4.13.1 Presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals which is the functional currency and presentation currency of the parent company. Items included in the financial statements of each of the group entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the group entity operates (the functional currency).

4.13.2 Transaction and balances

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of each reporting period are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to consolidated statement of profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Group are reclassified to statement of profit or loss. In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognized in the statement of profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

4.13.3 Group entities

The results and financial position of foreign subsidiaries having reporting currencies other than the presentation currency of the parent company, are translated into functional currency as follows:

(i) Assets and liabilities for each reporting period presented are translated at the closing exchange rates prevailing at the end of reporting period.

(ii) Income and expenses from each reporting period are translated at average exchange rates and;

(iii) Components of the equity accounts are translated at the exchange rates in effect of the dates of the related items originated. Cumulative adjustments resulting from the translations are reported in other comprehensive income and are reported in a separate component of equity as "Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations".

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.14 Borrowing cost

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

All other borrowing cost are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

4.15 Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expense in the year on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. Incremental rate is the rate that the individual lessee would pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability of each year.

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

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.16 Employee benefits

Short term employees' benefits
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations within accruals in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Employee end of service benefits (EOSB)
The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The liability recognized in consolidated statement of financial position in respect of employee benefits is the present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of reporting period.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

Service cost
Service costs includes current service cost and past service cost are recognized immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as past service costs.

Interest cost
Interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

Re-measurement gains or losses
Re-measurement gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income

4.17 Zakat and income tax
The Group is subject to the regulations of the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority ("ZATCA") in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Moreover, the subsidiaries are subject to the relevant laws relating to income tax in the countries where they conduct their activities. Zakat is calculated on accrual basis. Zakat is calculated on the higher of zakat base or adjusted net income. Any difference in the estimate is recorded when the final assessment is approved, at which time the provision is cleared.

4.18 Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.19 Revenue from contract with customers

The Group recognizes revenue when a customer obtains controls of the goods at a point in time i.e. on delivery and acknowledgement of goods, using the five-step model. This includes:

a) Identification of a contract with a customer, i.e., agreements with the Company that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

b) Identification of the performance obligations in the contract, i.e., promises in such contracts to transfer products or services.

c) Determination of the transaction price which shall be the amount of consideration the Company will expect to be entitled to in exchange for fulfilling its performance obligations (and excluding any amounts collected on behalf of third parties).

d) Allocation of the transaction price to each identified performance obligation based on the relative stand-alone estimated selling price of the products or services provided to the customer.

e) Recognition of revenue when/as a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e., when the promised products or services are transferred to the customer and the customer obtains control. This may be over time or at a point in time.

Revenue shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The specific recognition criteria described above must also be met before revenue is recognized. Where there are no specific criteria, above policy will apply and revenue is recorded as earned and accrued.

The Group has different types of products i.e. Disposable polystyrene cups, lids, and other plastic related products. Customers obtain control of products when the goods are delivered to and have been accepted at their premises. Invoices are generated and revenue is recognized at that point in time. Credit invoices are usually payable within 30- 120 days. Invoice is generated and recognized as revenue net-off applicable discounts which relate to the items sold.

4.20 Research expenses

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognized as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale,
- its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset,
- how the asset will generate future economic benefits,
- the availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

4.21 Administrative and selling, marketing and distribution expenses

Administrative expenses include indirect costs not specifically part of production costs as required under IFRSs. Allocations between administrative expenses and cost of sales, when required, are made on a consistent basis.

Selling, marketing and distribution expenses principally comprise of costs incurred in the distribution and sale of the Group’s products. All other expenses are classified as administrative expenses.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4.22 Segmental reporting

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

Segment results that are reported to the CEO include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items compose mainly corporate expenses and related assets/liabilities (primarily the Group's headquarters).

4.23 Earnings per share

4.23.1 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to shareholders of the Group, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, and
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial period.

4.23.2 Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

5 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected.

Impairment of financial assets including trade receivables

The loss allowances for trade and other receivables are based on assumptions about risk of default and unexpected loss rates. The group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the group’s past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Allowance for slow moving inventory items

The management makes an allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventory items. Estimates of net realizable value of inventories are based on the most reliable evidence at the time the estimates are made. These estimates take into consideration, fluctuations of price or cost directly related to events occurring subsequent to the consolidated statement of financial position date to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of year.

5 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (Continued)

Provisions and contingencies
A provision for incurred liabilities is recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is more likely than not that an outflow of resource will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

All possible obligations arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly with in the control of the Group; or all present obligations arising from past events but not recognized because: (i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or (ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability; assessed at each consolidated statement of financial position date and disclosed in the Group's financial statements under contingent liabilities.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
The management determines the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering expected usage of the assets and physical wear and tear. Management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and change in depreciation charges, if any, are adjusted in current and future periods.

Impairment of non-financial assets
Non-current assets are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss, if any, is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-current assets other than intangible assets and that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount should not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognized for the assets or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Impairment loss recognized on goodwill is not reversible.

Estimation of defined benefit obligation
The cost of defined benefit obligation and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate and future salary increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Leases
The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity specific estimates.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The movement of property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Buildings and leasehold improvements SR '000	Plant, machinery and equipment SR '000	Vehicles SR '000	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment SR '000	Right of use assets SR '000	Capital work in progress ("CWIP") SR '000	Total SR '000
Cost:							
Balance at January 1, 2024	263,859	846,611	4,254	13,825	27,985	50,816	1,207,350
Additions	1,054	7,671	-	137	43,279	25,719	77,860
Transferred from CWIP	5,153	26,602	-	-	-	(31,755)	-
Disposals	(707)	(78,387)	(486)	(74)	-	(11)	(79,665)
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	(1,902)	(1,902)
Assets classified as held for sales (note 6.2)	(39,037)	(356,691)	(481)	(1,229)	(2,032)	(1,961)	(401,431)
Foreign currency translation	(1,243)	(8,878)	(122)	(612)	-	-	(10,855)
Balance at December 31, 2024	229,079	436,928	3,165	12,047	69,232	40,906	791,357
Accumulated depreciation:							
Balance at January 1, 2024	75,313	593,746	3,366	10,727	4,693	-	687,845
Depreciation	6,498	31,409	106	801	2,662	-	41,476
Disposals	(707)	(71,845)	(486)	(74)	-	-	(73,112)
Assets classified as held for sales (note 6.2)	(28,271)	(279,196)	(457)	(1,108)	(707)	-	(309,739)
Foreign currency translation	(255)	(6,820)	(107)	(360)	-	-	(7,542)
Balance at December 31, 2024	52,578	267,294	2,422	9,986	6,648	-	338,928
Accumulated impairment:							
Balance at January 1, 2024	-	79,227	-	-	-	1,898	81,125
Reclassification of impairment loss	-	(6,925)	24	-	-	6,901	-
Transferred from CWIP	-	4,939	-	-	-	(4,939)	-
Disposals	-	(4,572)	-	-	-	-	(4,572)
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	(1,898)	(1,898)
Assets classified as held for sales (note 6.2)	-	(66,195)	(24)	-	-	(1,962)	(68,181)
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	6,474	-	-	-	-	6,474
Net book value:							
At December 31, 2024	176,501	163,160	743	2,061	62,584	40,906	445,955

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The movement of property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	Buildings and leasehold improvements SR '000	Plant, machinery and equipment SR '000	Vehicles SR '000	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment SR '000	Right of use assets SR '000	Capital work in progress ("CWIP") SR '000	Total SR '000
Cost:							
Balance at January 1, 2023	264,298	903,664	4,332	14,206	27,985	29,189	1,243,674
Additions	297	4,321	-	8	-	24,968	29,594
Transferred from CWIP	60	3,244	-	-	-	(3,304)	-
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	(37)	(37)
Assets classified as held for sales (note 6.2)	-	(59,134)	-	-	-	-	(59,134)
Foreign currency translation	(796)	(5,484)	(78)	(389)	-	-	(6,747)
Balance at December 31, 2023	263,859	846,611	4,254	13,825	27,985	50,816	1,207,350
Accumulated depreciation:							
Balance at January 1, 2023	69,123	597,722	3,226	10,076	3,080	-	683,227
Depreciation	6,334	40,800	198	869	1,613	-	49,814
Assets classified as held for sales (note 6.2)	-	(40,765)	-	-	-	-	(40,765)
Foreign currency translation	(144)	(4,011)	(58)	(218)	-	-	(4,431)
Balance at December 31, 2023	75,313	593,746	3,366	10,727	4,693	-	687,845
Accumulated impairment:							
Balance at January 1, 2023	-	50,048	-	-	-	-	50,048
Impairment	-	40,188	-	-	-	1,898	42,086
Assets classified as held for sales (note 6.2)	-	(11,009)	-	-	-	-	(11,009)
Balance at December 31, 2023	-	79,227	-	-	-	1,898	81,125
Net book value:							
At December 31, 2023	188,546	173,638	888	3,098	23,292	48,918	438,380

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The Group's buildings and production facilitates in Al- Hassa are constructed on a parcel of land owned by an affiliate and the building of Ayoun plant is constructed on land leased from Saudi Industrial Property Authority (MODON) for a period of 20 years commencing from Muharram 27, 1436H (November 24, 2014).

Under the terms of a land lease agreement with Jeddah Industrial City ("JIC"), Saudi Packaging has various renewable operating leases upon which its production facilities are located. Annual lease and service charge payments to JIC are nominal.

Capital work-in-progress at December 31, 2024 is principally related to various additions to the production facilities and other improvements which were under progress at the year end.

Depreciation for the year has been allocated under the following:

	Note	**December 31, 2024 SR '000**	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Cost of revenue	**23**	**39,430**	47,600
Administrative expenses	**24**	**1,015**	1,092
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses	**25**	**1,031**	1,122
		41,476	49,814

6.1. Impairment of property, plant and equipment:

During the year 2022 and 2023, as part of its business restructuring plan, which included rationalizing plant operation, the Group conducted impairment reviews of its property, plant, and equipment in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets". This assessment focused on discontinued plants and associated machinery, molds, and accessories. Based on evaluations performed by an external party, the Group recognized impairment losses of SR 50.05 million in 2022 and SR 42.09 million in 2023. These losses represent the amounts by which the carrying values of these assets exceeded their recoverable amounts.

The Group identified the following events and circumstances leading to the recognition of impairment losses:

- **Business Restructuring:** The strategic decision to restructure operations led to the discontinuation of certain plants and related equipment, resulting in reduced utility and value of these assets.
- **Technological Obsolescence:** Advancements in technology rendered some machinery and equipment less efficient, diminishing their recoverable amounts

During the year, the Company has transferred Property Plant and Equipment to assets held for sale having net carrying amount as of transfer date was SR 91 million which include impairment of SR 68 million.
The segment-wise impairment of property, plant and equipment breakdown is explained in note 21.

The Group has evaluated its remaining property, plant, and equipment and has not identified any further indicators of impairment beyond those mentioned.

6.2. Assets held for sale

As part of the business restructuring strategy undertaken in 2024, management has committed to a formal plan to dispose of certain non-current assets. This restructuring includes the rationalization of operations through the closure and divestment of one of the plants, along with its associated buildings and machinery. As a result, these assets meet the criteria for classification as assets held for sale, along with the corresponding liabilities directly associated with them.
Efforts to execute the sale of these assets are actively underway, with completion anticipated in 2025.These assets have been measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Movement in Asset held for sale is as follows:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Opening balance as at January 1	**7,360**	-
Addition to asset held for sale	**34,700**	7,360
Closing balance	**42,060**	7,360

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	**December 31, 2024 SR '000**	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Cost		**13,813**	13,237
Less: accumulated amortization		**(12,623)**	(12,330)
Net book value		**1,190**	907

	Note	**December 31, 2024 SR '000**	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Reconciliation of net book value			
Cost:			
January 1		**13,237**	13,237
Additions		**576**	-
December 31		**13,813**	13,237
Amortization:			
January 1		**12,330**	11,865
Charge for the year	24	**293**	465
December 31		**12,623**	12,330
Net book value			
December 31		**1,190**	907

The intangible assets represent the value of accounting software and systems.

8. GOODWILL

Goodwill arises from the acquisition of Saudi Plastic Packaging Systems (formerly Savola Packaging Systems Company Limited) along with its subsidiaries, Al-Sharq Company for Plastic Industries Limited and New Marina for Plastic Industries Company. The acquisition was finalized on December 30, 2014, for a total consideration of SAR 910 million. The transaction was approved by the Competition Council and became effective from January 1, 2015.

Breakdown of Goodwill

The goodwill, amounting to SAR 323.58 million, represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. The details are as follows:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Fair value of consideration paid	**910,000**	910,000
Less: fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	**586,418**	586,418
Goodwill	**323,582**	323,582

Impairment Testing

As per IAS 36, goodwill is tested annually for impairment or when there are indications that it may be impaired. The assessment as of December 31, 2024, concluded that the recoverable amount of cash-generating units (CGUs) exceeds their carrying amount, and no impairment loss is required.

Valuation Methodology and Key Inputs

The valuation was based on the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method, considered the most appropriate for assessing value-in-use. The following key inputs were applied:

1) Forecast Period: Five years, reflecting the strategic business plan.
2) Revenue Growth: Aligned with industry benchmarks, incorporating expected market share growth in the region.
3) Terminal Growth Rate: 2.0%, consistent with long-term GDP growth rates for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
4) Discount Rate: Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of 10.47%, incorporating a risk premium reflecting current market conditions.
5) Independent Review: The impairment test was reviewed by an independent consultant to validate the reasonableness of assumptions and methodology.

Management remains confident in the achievability of its business plans, which form the basis of the impairment review.

8. GOODWILL (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analyses were performed to assess the impact of changes in key assumptions, such as growth rates and discount rates. The analysis confirmed that a reasonable change in assumptions would not result in impairment.

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

The Group's interest in Advanced Fabrics Factory Company (SAAF) is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. The Group has following investment in associate:

	Country of incorporation	**Ownership interest**		**Amount**	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Associate:					
Advanced Fabrics Factory Company	KSA	**30%**	30%	**91,516**	99,755

Reconciliation of the summarized financial information presented after adjustments related to relevant IFRSs to the carrying amount of its interests in investments in associate:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Current assets	**141,731**	139,743
Non-current assets	**237,962**	255,356
Current liabilities	**202,988**	193,504
Non-current liabilities	**13,315**	13,288
Equity	**163,390**	188,307
Income tax adjustment	**(2,546)**	-
Adjusted Equity	**160,844**	188,307
Group's share in equity - 30%	**48,253**	56,492
Implicit goodwill (note 9.1)	**43,263**	43,263
Group's carrying amount of the investment	**91,516**	99,755

		December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Revenue		**228,581**	223,924
Cost of revenue		**(235,809)**	(216,124)
Gross (Loss) / profit		**(7,228)**	7,800
Administrative expenses		**(10,124)**	(8,909)
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses		**(7,279)**	(18,020)
Operating loss		**(24,631)**	(19,129)
Finance charges		**(9,526)**	(5,928)
Other (expense) / income, net		**(239)**	1,590
Loss before zakat and income tax		**(34,396)**	(23,467)
Share of loss from investment in associate for the year		**(10,319)**	(7,040)
Adjustment related to prior year		**1,934**	817
Total share of loss from investment in associate	a	**(8,385)**	(6,223)
Share of other comprehensive income from investment in associate		**(10)**	34
Adjustment related to prior year		**157**	-
Total share of other comprehensive income from investment in associate	b	**147**	34
Total share of loss and other comprehensive income	a+b	**(8,238)**	**(6,189)**

9. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE (Continued)

9.1 As part of the Group's investment in Advanced Fabrics Factory Company (SAAF), implicit goodwill amounting to SAR 43.26 million was recognized upon acquisition. This implicit goodwill forms part of the carrying amount of the investment in the associate and is not separately recognized or amortized.

Impairment Testing of Investment in Associate

The Group evaluates the carrying amount of its investment in SAAF, including implicit goodwill, for impairment indicators annually in accordance with IAS 28 and IAS 36. If indicators of impairment are identified, the recoverable amount of the investment is calculated using:

- **Value in Use (VIU):** Derived using a discounted cash flow (DCF) model. This includes management's estimates of future cash flows, terminal growth rates consistent with industry benchmarks, and a pre-tax discount rate reflecting the risks associated with the investment.

2024 Impairment Assessment

For the year ended December 31, 2024, management conducted a detailed review of impairment indicators for the investment in SAAF, including:

- Current and projected financial performance of the associate.
- Market conditions and the operating environment of SAAF.
- Any adverse changes in key assumptions used in prior periods.

Based on this review, no impairment indicators were identified, and the recoverable amount of the investment, including implicit goodwill, significantly exceeded its carrying value.

Key Judgments and Assumptions

The impairment review relies on the following assumptions:

1. Revenue Growth: Aligned with SAAF's strategic plans and market forecasts.
2. Discount Rate: Reflecting SAAF's specific risk profile and market conditions, calculated at 11.0%.
3. Terminal Growth Rate: Applied at 2.5%, consistent with long-term economic projections in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Management remains confident in the financial health and future prospects of SAAF, supporting the carrying amount of the investment.

10. INVENTORIES

	Note	**December 31, 2024 SR '000**	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Finished goods		**28,653**	31,620
Raw and packaging materials and work in progress		**22,139**	46,353
Spare parts		**28,500**	42,053
		79,292	120,026
Allowance for inventories	**10.1**	**(1,709)**	(29,187)
		77,583	90,839

10.1 Movement in the allowance for inventories:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Opening balance	**29,187**	22,328
(Reversal) / allowance for the year	**(18,677)**	19,663
Write off inventories	**(8,511)**	(12,514)
Foreign currency translation	**(290)**	(290)
Closing balance	**1,709**	29,187

11. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	Note	**December 31, 2024 SR '000**	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Trade receivables – third parties		**257,127**	294,314
Allowance for impairment for trade receivables	**11.1**	**(80,738)**	(68,718)
Net trade receivables		**176,389**	225,596

11.1 The movement in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Balance as at January 1	**68,718**	60,443
Charge for the year	**13,416**	8,963
Foreign currency translation	**(1,396)**	(688)
Closing balance	**80,738**	68,718

11.2 The ageing of trade receivables and related allowance of impaired receivables at the reporting date are as follows:

	Estimated credit loss rate	**Note**	**December 31, 2024**		December 31, 2023	
			Gross SR '000	**Impairment SR '000**	Gross SR '000	Impairment SR '000
Not past due	**Up to 8.54%**		**95,261**	**1,765**	144,537	1,583
Past due 1-90 days	**Up to 17.78%**		**49,573**	**2,534**	32,065	1,830
Past due 91-180 days	**Up to 47.71%**		**8,411**	**1,184**	24,493	3,053
Above 180 days	**Up to 99.19%**		**103,882**	**75,255**	93,219	62,252
		11	**257,127**	**80,738**	294,314	68,718

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. The Group does not hold any collateral over impaired trade receivables. Allowance for impairment of trade receivables is calculated based on the ageing profile and history.

12. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Advances to suppliers	**13,416**	20,183
Prepaid expenses	**6,962**	7,023
Other receivables	**5,461**	3,540
Rebate receivables	**1,386**	20,682
	27,225	51,428

13. INVESTMENTS HELD AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Investments in treasury bills	**3,104**	4,974

Investment in treasury bills relates to the purchase of Egyptian treasury bills on September 17, 2024, by New Marina for Plastic Industries Company, a subsidiary, with a par value amounting to LE 42 million and an annual interest rate of 29 % which will mature on March18, 2025.

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the followings:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Cash on hand	**205**	232
Cash at bank	**6,091**	5,660
	6,296	5,892

15. EQUITY

15.1 Share capital

As of December 31, 2024, the Group's share capital was SR 764,646,060 (December 31, 2023: SR 464,646,060), divided into 76,464,606 fully paid shares (December 31, 2023: 46,464,606), each with a nominal value of SR 10.

Based on the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on Muharram 8, 1445 AH, corresponding to July 26, 2023, the shareholders decided to reduce the Group's share capital to absorb the accumulated losses amounting to SR 485,353,940, representing 51.09% of the Group's existing share capital amounting to SR 950,000,000. The Group fulfilled all regulatory requirements related to the aforementioned capital reduction during the year 2023

On February 13, 2024 (Sha'ban 3, 1445H), the shareholders approved the board's recommendation to increase share capital through a rights issue, raising SR 300 million. The rights issue offered 1 new share for every 1.55 shares held, increasing the total share count to 76,464,606 shares. Transaction costs of SR 24.94 million related to the issuance were recorded.

All regulatory requirements for this capital increase were met by December 31, 2024.

Summary of share capital increase

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Authorized share capital (in shares of SR 10 each)	**764,646**	464,646
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital	**764,646**	464,646

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding (in "000")		
Opening balance	**46,465**	95,000
Increase / (reduction) of shares	**30,000**	(48,535)
Closing balance	**76,465**	46,465

15.2 Other reserves

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operation	**(83,084)**	(70,758)
Remeasurements of employee benefits	**8,425**	7,441
	(74,659)	(63,317)

15.3 Statutory reserve

No transfer to statutory reserve has been made during 2024 and 2023 due to the losses incurred.

16. BORROWINGS

	December 31, 2024 SR "000	December 31, 2023 SR "000
Long-term loans (a)	**146,717**	107,313
Short-term loans (b)	**412,182**	611,772

a) Long-term loans

	December 31, 2024 SR "000	December 31, 2023 SR "000
Commercial loan	**146,717**	107,313
Less: current portion	**(43,541)**	(76,558)
Non-current portion	**103,176**	30,755

Commercial loan – The Group has a Murabaha Facilities Agreement totaling SR 910 million with Arab National Bank ("the lead bank") for financing the acquisition of Saudi Plastic Packaging Systems (formerly Savola Packaging Systems) and its subsidiaries, Al-Sharq Company for Plastic Industries and New Marina for Plastic Industries. This facility is secured by an irrevocable assignment of rights to sales contracts with Al Othman Agricultural Product and Production Company (NADA), revenue accounts, and a corporate guarantee from Al-Othman Holding Company.

- In 2016, SR 490 million was repaid, which included a scheduled installment of SR 90 million and an early payment of SR 400 million. The loan terms were rescheduled accordingly.
- In 2021, SR 152 million was repaid, releasing securities provided by Advanced Fabrics Factory Company (SAAF)
- In 2024, the loan was completely repaid as per the rescheduled repayments terms.

In 2023, the Group entered a Tawarroq Financing Agreement with local bank for SR 40 million, repayable in quarterly installments from March 2023 to December 2026.

In 2024, the Group entered a Tawarroq Financing Agreement with local bank for SR 80 million, repayable in monthly installments from October 2024 to September 2027. Further, the Group also entered a financing agreement with local financial institution for SR 80 million, repayable in quarterly installments from April 2025 to January 2028.

The Group was in breach of certain loan covenants, monitored semi-annually in June and December. Remedial actions were taken, including obtaining a waiver from the bank for the periods ended June 30, 2024, and December 31, 2024.

b) Short term loans

The Group has established credit facility agreements with local banks, which include overdrafts, short-term loans, letters of credit, and guarantees. These facilities bear financing charges at prevailing market rates and are secured by demand notes, promissory notes, and corporate guarantees from Al-Othman Holding Company.

c) Loan movement

	Note	December 31, 2024 SR "000	December 31, 2023 SR "000
Balance at January 1		**719,085**	632,759
Proceeds from loans		**1,662,463**	1,819,774
Repayment of loans		**(1,819,337)**	(1,736,533)
Finance charges on loans	**26**	**46,579**	58,300
Repayment of finance charges on loans		**(49,891)**	(55,215)
Balance at December 31		**558,899**	719,085

17. LEASE LIABILITIES

The Group has lease liabilities related to factory lands and buildings and machinery. With the exception of short-term leases, each lease is presented as a lease liability on the statement of financial position. Lease term period of lands and buildings ranges from 2 to 21 years and for machinery from 3 to 4 years with fixed payment terms.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	SR '000	SR '000
Opening balance – January 1	**16,342**	22,418
Addition to lease liability	**31,296**	-
Interest accrued during the year	**3,186**	1,851
Lease liability transferred to liabilities directly associated to assets held for sale	**(1,384)**	-
Lease liability settled during the year	**(13,598)**	(7,927)
Closing balance – December 31	**35,842**	16,342
Current portion of lease liabilities	**12,480**	6,778
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	**23,362**	9,564

As at December 31, 2024, lease payments and finance charges related to lease liabilities are as follows:

	Current	**1-5 years**	**6-10 years**	**11-21 years**	**Total**
	SR '000	**SR '000**	**SR '000**	**SR '000**	**SR '000**
Lease payments	**16,329**	**25,495**	**1,685**	**1,027**	**44,536**
Finance charges	**(3,848)**	**(4,200)**	**(437)**	**(209)**	**(8,694)**
Net present values	**12,481**	**21,295**	**1,248**	**818**	**35,842**

As at December 31, 2023, lease payments and finance charges related to lease liabilities are as follows:

	Current	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-21 years	Total
	SR '000	SR '000	SR '000	SR '000	SR '000
Lease payments	7,927	7,618	2,649	1,349	19,543
Finance charges	(1,149)	(1,256)	(540)	(256)	(3,201)
Net present values	6,778	6,362	2,109	1,093	16,342

18. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Movement in employees end of service benefits during the year is as follows:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Opening balance as at January 1	**29,430**	29,787
Expense charge for the year	**4,316**	4,592
Re-measurement gain	**(836)**	129
Employee benefits paid	**(4,753)**	(5,078)
Closing balance	**28,157**	29,430

Charge to consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Current service cost	**3,006**	3,236
Interest cost	**1,310**	1,356
Cost recognized in profit and loss	**4,316**	4,592

Principal actuarial assumptions

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Discount factor used	**5.25%**	4.60%
Salary increases rate	**1.00%**	1.00%
Rate of employee's turnover	**Heavy**	Heavy

Sensitivity analysis on present value of defined benefit obligations plan are as below:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Percentage	**Amount SR '000**	Percentage	Amount SR '000
Discount rate				
Increase	**+0.5%**	**27,537**	+0.5%	28,740
Decrease	**-0.5%**	**28,810**	-0.5%	30,156
Expected rate of salary				
Increase	**+0.5%**	**28,618**	+0.5%	29,960
Decrease	**-0.5%**	**27,715**	-0.5%	28,922

19. ACCRUED PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Advance from a related party (note 28-B)	**130,369**	103,428
Accrued expenses	**15,550**	29,498
Value added tax	**3,314**	3,081
Advances from customers	**3,494**	6,309
	152,727	142,316

20. ZAKAT AND INCOME TAX

20.1 Zakat status

Zakat returns for the Group companies have been filed independently and paid for all years through 2010 and the zakat certificates have been received till 2010. Zakat return for the Company and its subsidiaries has been filed on a consolidated basis by the Group for 2011 and onwards and zakat certificates have been receivedtill 2018. New Marina is registered in Arab Republic of Egypt and pays income tax according to its local laws and regulations.

During the year 2023, the Group received assessments for 2019 amounting to SR 11.01 million and for 2020 amounting to SR 0.9 million. The Group has formally objected to this assessment on the basis of misclassification of short-term loans as long-term liabilities, which significantly impacted the Zakat calculation. The dispute is currently under review by the relevant authorities. As part of our efforts to ensure the accuracy of the Zakat provision, the Group has submitted additional supporting documents, including loan agreements, repayment schedules, and bank statements, in response to the Dispute Resolution Committee's (DRC) request for further validation.

During 2024, the Group received further assessments for 2021-2023 amounting to nil. However, the Group has submitted a rejection for the misclassification of loans, and it is still under process. Final assessments and clearances for the Group have been obtained from the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (ZATCA) up to 2018.

Management remains confident that the supporting evidence will lead to a favorable outcome and has engaged external consultants to assist in the appeal process. The Group believes that the existing Zakat provision of SR 1.7 million is sufficient.

20.2 Principal elements of zakat base:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Non-current assets	**862,243**	862,624
Non-current liabilities	**155,140**	70,149
Spare parts	**28,500**	42,053
Opening shareholders' equity	**203,753**	434,626
Loss before zakat and income tax	**(74,498)**	(222,374)

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

20.3 Zakat provision:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Zakat provision	**1,737**	1,737

20.4 Current year's zakat and income tax expense

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Deferred tax expense	**231**	29
Zakat expense (a)	**1,106**	930
	1,337	959

a) The zakat expense recognized during the year related to the payment made in prior year and recorded as prepaid zakat. Accordingly, there is no cash outflow in the current year related to zakat.

20.5 Deferred income tax liabilities

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Balance at January 1	**(400)**	(464)
Increase during the year	**(231)**	(29)
Foreign currency translation	**186**	93
Balance at December 31	**(445)**	(400)

Deferred income tax represents tax on the temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the New Marina's financial statements, Group's subsidiary in Egypt.

21. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The Group's principal activities are related to the following main business segments, which are its reportable segments.

- Food packaging: This segment includes manufacturing and sales of preforms, bottles, caps, cups and lids.
- Industrial packaging: This segment includes manufacturing and sales of drums, crates, containers, bags, films, pallets and tubes.

The segments are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. Segment profit/loss before tax is used to measure performance because management believes that this information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of the respective segments relatives to other entities that operate in the same industries.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are summarized as follows:

	Food packaging	**Industrial packaging**	**Total**
	SR '000	**SR '000**	**SR '000**
For the year ended December 31, 2024			
External revenue	**555,102**	**116,633**	**671,735**
Inter-segment revenue	**1,129**	**2,961**	**4,090**
Segment revenue	**556,231**	**119,594**	**675,825**
Cost of revenue	**(493,957)**	**(108,060)**	**(602,017)**
Administrative expenses	**(13,926)**	**(5,981)**	**(19,907)**
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses	**(39,117)**	**(15,158)**	**(54,275)**
Finance charges	**(39,449)**	**(9,590)**	**(49,039)**
Other Income, net	**13,051**	**223**	**13,274**
Segment results	**(17,167)**	**(18,972)**	**(36,139)**
As at December 31, 2024			
Segment assets	**604,820**	**144,388**	**749,208**
Segment liabilities	**330,088**	**83,306**	**413,394**

	Food packaging	Industrial	Total
	SR '000	SR '000	SR '000
For the year ended December 31, 2023			
External revenue	634,814	183,349	818,163
Inter-segment revenue	4,447	6,346	10,793
Segment revenue	639,261	189,695	828,956
Cost of revenue	(645,769)	(178,937)	(824,706)
Administrative expenses	(23,459)	(5,878)	(29,337)
Selling, marketing and distribution expenses	(38,072)	(16,834)	(54,906)
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	(32,992)	(3,924)	(36,916)
Finance charges	(42,514)	(13,908)	(56,422)
Other Income, net	2,537	281	2,818
Segment results	(141,008)	(29,505)	(170,513)
As at December 31, 2023			
Segment assets	679,338	170,226	849,564
Segment liabilities	378,466	90,292	468,758

21. SEGMENTAL REPORTING (continued)

(a) Reconciliation of information on reportable segments to the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements

Certain corporate expenses and related assets and liabilities (primarily the Group's headquarters) are not allocated to individual segments. Further, certain consolidation adjustments relating to elimination of inter-company balances are also adjusted. The reconciliation of these amounts are as follows;

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Revenues		
Segment revenue	**675,825**	828,956
Elimination of inter-segment revenue	**(4,090)**	(10,793)
Consolidated revenue	**671,735**	818,163
Loss before zakat and income tax		
Segment results	**(36,139)**	(170,513)
Unallocated amounts	**(38,359)**	(51,861)
Consolidated loss before zakat and income tax	**(74,498)**	(222,374)
Total assets		
Segment assets	**749,208**	849,564
Unallocated assets	**917,365**	1,174,282
Consolidated adjustments	**(422,548)**	(719,446)
Consolidated total assets	**1,244,025**	1,304,400
Total liabilities		
Segment liabilities	**413,394**	468,758
Unallocated liabilities	**524,728**	864,189
Consolidated adjustments	**(85,734)**	(232,300)
Consolidated total liabilities	**852,388**	1,100,647

(b) Geographic information

The geographic information analyses the Group's revenue and non-current assets by the company's country of domicile and other countries. In presenting the geographic information, segment revenue has been based on the geographic location of customers and segment assets were based on the geographic location of the assets.

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Revenue		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	**555,407**	679,015
Other countries	**116,328**	139,148
	671,735	818,163
Non-current assets		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	**442,552**	430,516
Egypt	**4,593**	8,771
	447,145	439,287

(c) Major customer

Revenue from one customer of the Group's both Food and Industrial packaging segments represented approximately SR 80.72 million (2023: SR 78.17 million) of the Group's total revenues.

22. REVENUE

(a) Revenue streams

The Group generates revenue primarily from the sale of food and industrial packaging products to its customers (refer note 21).

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	SR '000	SR '000
Revenue from contracts with customers	**671,735**	818,163

(b) Critical judgements in recognizing revenue and allocating transaction price

The Group recognizes revenue when a customer obtains control of the goods at a point in time i.e on delivery of goods. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer. Transaction price is allocated based on the standalone selling prices of the goods, generally the Group has single performance obligation i.e delivery of the goods. Apart from the above there is no other critical judgement required in recognizing revenue.

(c) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by primary geographical market and timing of revenue recognition. The table also includes a reconciliation of the disaggregated revenue with the Group's reportable segments (note 21).

	Food packaging	**Industrial packaging**	**Total**
	SR '000	**SR '000**	**SR '000**
For the year ended December 31, 2024			
Primary geographical markets			
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	**457,417**	**97,990**	**555,407**
Other countries	**97,685**	**18,643**	**116,328**
	555,102	**116,633**	**671,735**
Timing of revenue recognition			
Products transferred at a point in time	**555,102**	**116,633**	**671,735**
External revenue as reported in Segmental reporting (note 21)	**555,102**	**116,633**	**671,735**
For the year ended December 31, 2023			
Primary geographical markets			
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	528,414	150,601	679,015
Other countries	106,400	32,748	139,148
	634,814	183,349	818,163
Timing of revenue recognition			
Products transferred at a point in time	634,814	183,349	818,163
External revenue as reported in Segmental reporting (note 21)	634,814	183,349	818,163

22. REVENUE (continued)

(d) Contract balances

The following table provides information about trade receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	Note	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Trade receivables - Gross	**11**	**257,127**	294,314
Contract liabilities (advance from customers)	**19**	**133,863**	109,737

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers before the goods are delivered. The amount of SR 86.91 million included in advance from customers as at December 31, 2023 has been recognized as revenue in 2024 (2023: SR 87.84 million).

23. COST OF REVENUE

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Material cost	**455,196**	643,924
Employee costs	**56,359**	65,365
Depreciation	**39,430**	47,600
Electricity and water	**32,611**	37,190
Repair and maintenance	**11,100**	14,829
Others	**5,703**	8,358
	600,399	817,266

24. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Employee costs	**20,594**	34,125
Communication and other office expenses	**7,869**	9,740
Legal and professional fee	**3,029**	9,234
Provision for doubtful debts	**2,154**	-
Traveling and conveyance	**1,110**	1,186
Depreciation	**1,015**	1,092
Amortization	**293**	465
Loss from hedging	**2,787**	-
Others	**3,480**	2,771
	42,331	58,613

25. SELLING, MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Local transportation	**22,612**	22,012
Employee costs	**12,487**	18,125
Provision for doubtful debts	**13,416**	8,963
Depreciation	**1,031**	1,122
Rent	**543**	1,879
Others	**4,186**	2,805
	54,275	54,906

26. FINANCE CHARGES

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	SR '000	SR '000
Finance charges on loans	**46,579**	58,300
Bank and other charges	**5,825**	4,252
Finance charges on lease liability	**3,186**	1,884
	55,590	64,436

27. OTHER INCOME, NET

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	SR '000	SR '000
Sale of scrap	**4,909**	2,906
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	**4,020**	-
Foreign exchange gain / (loss)	**809**	(1,348)
Write off of property, plant and equipment	**(4)**	(443)
Others	**5,013**	1,878
	14,747	2,993

28. RELATED PARTIES' TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed below.

Company	**Relationship**
Al Othman Group of companies	Affiliates
Al Ahsa Medical Services Company	Common directorship
Advanced Fabrics Factory Company	Associate

The significant transactions with related parties during the year are as follows:

Nature of transaction	**December 31, 2024 SR '000**	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Sales during the year	**80,604**	81,233
Shared services revenue	**5,158**	3,153
Purchase of materials	**3,063**	3,036
Rentals	**523**	534
Insurance services	**844**	731
Accommodation, food and other miscellaneous expenses	**115**	86
IT services	**-**	20
Medical services	**-**	25

A) Balances receivable from related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
SAAF - Current balance	**50,234**	55,375
Al Othman Agriculture Production and Processing Company ("NADA")	**1,045**	297
Others	**-**	15
	51,279	55,687
Allowance for impairment for due from related parties	**(2,154)**	-
Net balances receivable from related parties	**49,125**	55,687

Allowance for impairment of due from related parties is calculated based on the ageing profile and history.

28. RELATED PARTIES' TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

B) Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Al Othman Holding Company	**731**	-
Others	**-**	25
	731	25

C) Advances from related parties are as follows:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Al Othman Agriculture Production and Processing Company ("NADA")	**130,369**	103,428

D) Remuneration of Directors and Key Management Personnel:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000			December 31, 2023 SR '000		
	Board Members	**Key Management Personnel**	**Total**	Board Members	Key Management Personnel	Total
Short-term employee benefits	**-**	**15,192**	**15,192**	-	13,613	13,613
BOD and related committees' remuneration	**708**	**-**	**708**	839	-	839
	708	**15,192**	**15,900**	839	13,613	14,452
Post-employment benefits payable	**-**	**1,809**	**1,809**	-	610	610

29. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Letter of guarantees and others	**1,948**	2,052
Capital commitments against purchase of property, plant and equipment	**33,256**	4,390

30. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. For diluted loss per share, the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue is adjusted to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding at any time during the years 2024 and 2023.

Loss per share is represented as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023 (restated)
Basic / diluted loss per share (SR)	**(1.05)**	(4.09)
Loss for the year (SR '000)	**(75,835)**	(223,333)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares ('000)	**72,510**	54,597

The basic and diluted loss per share was calculated on the basis of the number of outstanding shares at the end of the period after taking into consideration retrospective adjustments, and the comparative figure was adjusted accordingly.

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to the following financial risks from its use of the financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk (including interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange risk)
- Capital management risk

The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

31.1 Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Trade receivables	**257,127**	294,314
Due from related parties	**51,279**	55,687
Other receivables	**6,847**	3,540
Investment held at amortized cost	**3,104**	4,974
Cash and bank balances	**6,296**	5,892
Total financial assets	**324,653**	364,407

The Group has no financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Trade payables	**72,466**	191,312
Accrued payable and other liabilities	**18,864**	32,579
Due to related parties	**731**	25
Short term loans	**412,182**	611,772
Lease liabilities	**35,842**	16,342
Long-term loans	**146,717**	107,313
Total financial liabilities	**686,802**	959,343

The Group have no financial liability at fair value through profit and loss.

31.2 Financial instruments and related disclosures

The Group reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks and these policies are summarized below:

31.2.1 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counter parties failed completely to perform as contracted. The Group has policies in place to minimize its exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Trade receivables	**257,127**	294,314
Due from related parties	**51,279**	55,687
Other receivables	**6,847**	3,540
Investment held at amortized cost	**3,104**	4,974
Cash at bank	**6,296**	5,892
	324,653	364,407

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

31.2 Financial instruments and related disclosures (Continued)

31.2.1 Credit risk (Continued)

The Group seeks to manage its credit risk with respect to banks by only dealing with reputable banks with sound credit rating. With respect to credit risk arising from the financial assets of the Group, including receivables from employees and bank balances, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. The group manages credit risk with respect to its receivables from customers by monitoring it in accordance with the established policies and procedures which includes establishment of credit limits and regular monitoring of the ageing of trade receivables.

The Group's management determines the credit risk by regularly monitoring the creditworthiness rating its of existing customers and through a monthly review of the trade receivables' ageing analysis. In monitoring the customers' credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics. Customers that are graded as "high risk" are placed on a separate list, and future credit sales are made only with approval of key directors, otherwise payment in advance is required. The group assess the recoverable amount of its receivables to ensure adequate allowance for impairment is made.

Trade receivables are classified as past due if they are outstanding for more than 30-120 days based on respective customer credit period. For ageing of receivables refer note 11.2. Analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Not past due	**95,261**	144,537
Past due	**161,866**	149,777
Less: Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	**(80,738)**	(68,718)
	176,389	225,596

31.2.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities. Liquidity risk may result from the inability to sell a financial asset quickly at an amount close to its fair value.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on undiscounted contractual cash payments:

Financial liabilities

2024	**Carrying amount SR '000**	**Contractual cash flows SR '000**	**Within one year SR '000**	**1 – 5 years SR '000**	**More than five years SR '000**
Trade payable	**72,466**	**72,466**	**72,466**	**-**	**-**
Accrued payable and other liabilities	**18,864**	**18,864**	**18,864**		
Due to related parties	**731**	**731**	**731**	**-**	**-**
Short term loans	**412,182**	**417,569**	**417,569**	**-**	**-**
Lease liabilities	**35,842**	**44,536**	**16,329**	**25,495**	**2,712**
Long-term loan	**146,717**	**175,273**	**35,782**	**139,491**	**-**
	686,802	**729,439**	**561,741**	**164,986**	**2,712**

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

31.2 Financial instruments and related disclosures (Continued)

31.2.2 Liquidity risk (Continued)

2023	Carrying amount SR '000	Contractual cash flows SR '000	Within one year SR '000	1 – 5 years SR '000	More than five years SR '000
Trade payable	191,312	191,312	191,312	-	-
Accrued payable and other liabilities	32,579	32,579	32,579	-	-
Due to related parties	25	25	25	-	-
Short term loans	611,772	621,704	621,704	-	-
Lease liabilities	16,342	19,543	7,927	7,618	3,998
Long-term loan	107,313	116,186	81,896	34,290	-
	959,343	981,349	935,443	41,908	3,998

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

31.2.3 Market risk

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

i) Interest rate risk

Commission rate risk is the exposures to various risks associated with the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing interest rates on the Group's financial positions and cash flows. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest bearing assets and liabilities mainly bank overdraft, bank facilities and other borrowings. Management limits the Group's interest rate risk by monitoring changes in interest rates. Management monitors the changes in commission rates and believes that the cash flow and fair value commission rate risk to the Group is not significant.

The Group's receivables and payables carried at amortized cost are not subject to interest rate risk as defined in IFRS 7, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates. Hence, the Group is not exposed to fair value interest rate risk.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate assets and liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the assets or liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole period. A 100 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

		Increase/ Decrease in basis points of interest rates	Effect on income for the year SR '000
December 31, 2024	**SAR**	**+100**	**(5,589)**
	SAR	**-100**	**5,589**
December 31, 2023	SAR	+100	(7,191)
	SAR	-100	7,191

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

31.2 Financial instruments and related disclosures (Continued)

31.2.3 Market risk (Continued)

ii) Currency risks:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's major financial assets and financial liabilities are denominated in Saudi Riyal, US Dollars (USD), Euro (EUR), Emirates Dirham (AED), and Egyptian Pounds (EGP). Saudi riyals are pegged to the US Dollar, consequently, balances in those currencies are not considered to represent a currency risk. Management monitors the fluctuations in Euro, Egyptian Pound currency exchange rates with Saudi Riyals and manages its effect on the consolidated financial statements accordingly. The Group did not have any significant foreign currency denominated monetary assets or liabilities at the reporting date except for assets and liabilities in Egyptian Pound, for which it was exposed to foreign currency fluctuations. Consequently, no foreign currency sensitivity analysis has been presented.

	Currency	**December 31, 2024 SR '000**	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Cash and cash equivalent	USD	**46**	611
	EUR	**-**	1
	EGP	**6,647**	6,073
		6,693	6,685
Trade receivables	EGP	**7,411**	9,073
	USD	**34,109**	32,464
	EUR	**1,152**	95
	AED	**5,416**	5,535
		48,088	47,167
Trade payable and other liabilities	EGP	**(502)**	(298)
	USD	**(13,230)**	(10,313)
	EUR	**(21,463)**	(2,766)
	AED	**(226)**	(315)
	CHF	**(3)**	(21)
	GBP	**(110)**	(891)
		(35,534)	(14,604)
Short-term loans	BHD	**(50,244)**	-
	EGP	**10**	-
		(50,234)	-
Net statement of financial position exposure		**(30,987)**	39,248

31.2.4 Fair values of financial instruments

The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Group's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables and some other assets, while its financial liabilities consist of trade accounts payables, some accrued expenses and other liabilities. The fair values of financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

31.2 Financial instruments and related disclosures (Continued)

31.2.5 Capital risk management

The Group's objective in capital management is to ensure financial stability while maximizing shareholder value and maintaining investor, creditor, and market confidence. The Group seeks to maintain an optimal capital structure that balances growth opportunities with financial discipline to minimize the cost of capital. To achieve this, the Group actively monitors its capital structure and key financial ratios, ensuring compliance with regulatory and contractual obligations.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group manages its capital risk by monitoring its debt levels and liquid assets and keeping in view to future investment requirements and expectations of the shareholders. Debt is calculated as a total of long-term finance and short-term borrowings. Total capital comprises shareholders' equity as shown in the statement of financial position under 'share capital and reserves' and net debt (net of cash and cash equivalent).

The Group's net debt to total equity ratio as of December 31, 2024, and 2023 was as follows:

	December 31, 2024 SR '000	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Total debt	**558,899**	719,085
Less: cash and bank balances	**(6,296)**	(5,892)
Net debt	**552,603**	713,193
Total equity	**391,637**	203,753
Total capital employed	**944,240**	916,946
Gearing ratio	**58.52%**	77.78%

32. DERRIVATIVES

The Group purchases Paraxylene Monothylene Glycol as a key raw material, requiring consistent supply for ongoing production. To mitigate price volatility, the Company entered into a six-month commodity forward contract with Macquarie Bank Limited, London Branch, effective from July 1, 2024. This hedging aligns with the Group's risk management strategy as approved by the Board of Directors.

As of December 31, 2024, due to partial hedge ineffectiveness, the Group incurred a loss of approximately SR2.8 million, paid to Macquarie Bank. Hedge effectiveness is evaluated using the hypothetical derivative method, comparing changes in the fair values of the hedging instruments against the hedged items.

Key Factors Affecting Hedge Effectiveness

- Timing differences between cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments.
- Variations in forecasted cash flows of hedged items and instruments.

Commodity forward contracts	**December 31, 2024 SR '000**	December 31, 2023 SR '000
Notional amount (MT)	**3.89**	-
Average hedged rate (SR per ton)	**3.38**	-
Hedge efficiency (SR per ton)	**(0.52)**	-
Notional quantity (MT)	**2.10**	-
Loss charged to profit or loss	**(2,787)**	-

33. PRIOR YEAR RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain comparative figures for the year ended December 31, 2023 have been reclassified to align with the presentation format used in the current year.

Classification to the statement of financial position as on December 31, 2023:

	31 December 2023 SR '000		
	Before Re-Classification	Re-Classification	After Re-Classification
Trade receivables	281,283	(55,687)	225,596
Due from related parties	-	55,687	55,687
Due to related parties	-	25	25
Trade payables	-	191,312	191,312
Accrued and other liabilities	335,790	(193,474)	142,316
Deferred tax	-	400	400
Zakat payable	-	1,737	1,737

34. APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorized for issue on March 28, 2025 corresponding to Ramadan 28, 1446H.