QATAR NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY (Q.P.S.C.)
DOHA – STATE OF QATAR

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

QATAR NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY (Q.P.S.C.)

DOHA – STATE OF QATAR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Shareholders
Qatar National Cement Company (Q.P.S.C.)
Doha – State of Qatar

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Qatar National Cement Company (Q.P.S.C.) (the "Company"),** Doha-State of Qatar, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 5(b) to these financial statements, which describes that the license issued by the Government of Qatar to use the land on which quarries, plants and buildings are situated has been expired in 2015. As of the reporting date, the Company is in the process of negotiating with competent authorities related to terms and conditions of the lease agreement. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, were audited by another auditor, and whose report dated January 23, 2024, expressed an un-modified opinion on those financial statement but included emphasis of matter paragraph related to certain matter disclosed in note 5 (b) to these financial statement in this report.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matters described in the emphasis of matter paragraph above, we have determined the matters described below are key audit matters that need to be communicated in our report:

Key audit matters	How these key audit matters were addressed in our audit
Valuation, Existence and Recoverability of Inventory Balances: As disclosed in note 10, the Company's inventories consist of various components and we have identified valuation and existence of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods and the recoverability of spare parts are the key area requiring particular considerations due to the followings: ▪ The Company has significant levels of inventories amounting to QR. **626,024,425** at the reporting date, ▪ A significant portion of long outstanding spare parts are held for future maintenance purposes and practical obstacles in identifying net realizable value, ▪ The existence of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are ascertained based on the outcome of externally appointed quantity surveyor with the specific expertise knowledge and experience. Further, surveying process also involves use of complex measurement factors, ▪ In arriving at the valuation of various types of inventories, the Company deploys different processes and techniques. Specifically, the cost of work in progress and finished products, involves the use of raw materials, the allocation of payroll cost and other overheads using a complex process. The accounting policies for inventory are outlined in note 3.	**Our procedures in relation to valuation, existence and recoverability of inventories included but not limited:** ▪ Assessing the design and operating effectiveness of controls over the existence and valuation of inventory, ▪ Attending the physical inventory count at the year end and physically observed whether the long aged spare parts are in usable conditions, ▪ Examining the external surveyor's report and understanding the key estimates made and approach taken by the surveyor in determining the inventory quantities and assessing the competency, capability and objectivity. ▪ Reviewing the Company's process of reflecting the results of the physical inventory count and surveyor's outcome into the accounting records, ▪ We agreed the quantities and valuation of inventories in the final inventory compilation to the results of the quantity surveys and the test counts we performed at the physical inventory count, ▪ For purchased items of inventory including raw materials and spare parts, reviewed the Company's procurement process and tested the costs recorded to supporting documentation on a sample basis, ▪ Assessed the methodology applied by the management in the allocation of production overheads to inventory valuation and re-performed the inventory valuation to support the valuation of inventories, ▪ Testing the net realizable values of inventories by comparing with the post year-end sales prices of similar goods, ▪ Reviewing the adequacy of the Company's provisions against inventory by assessing the board of directors' assumptions and the Company's policy.

Doha Qatar, P.O.Box: 12203
417 D Ring Road, Al Mamoura
Al Asiri Traffic Signal
Tel: +974 44 502 333
+974 33 633 455
Fax: +974 44 510 981
Mail: info@hashimauditing.com
Web: www.hashimauditing.com

Other Information
The management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report of year 2024 (the "Annual Report") but does not include the 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 financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the applicable provisions of Qatari Commercial Companies Law, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error

In preparing the financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements
Furthermore, in our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by **Qatar National Cement Company (Q.P.S.C.) (the "Company"),** Doha-State of Qatar, an inventory count has been conducted in accordance with established principles, and the financial statements comply with the Qatari Commercial Companies' Law No. 11 of 2015, whose certain provision were subsequently amended by Law No. 8 of 2021 and the Company's Articles of Association. Except for the matter described in the Emphasis of Matter paragraph, we have obtained all the information and explanations we required for the purpose of our audit and are not aware of any violations of the above-mentioned law or the Articles of Association having occurred during the year which might have had a material effect on the business of the Company or on its financial position.

DR Hashim al Sayed accounting and auditing

Dr Hashim Abdul Rahim Al Sayed

Auditor's Registration No. 127

Dr. HASHIM ALSAYED Accounting and Auditing

Doha, January 26, 2025

QATAR NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY (Q.P.S.C.)
DOHA – STATE OF QATAR

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024 (QR)	2023 (QR)
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress	-5-	**1,515,543,263**	1,557,084,113
Investment properties	-6-	**2,371,666**	2,825,384
Intangible assets	-7-	**6,202,764**	243,592
Investment in associates	8	**31,586,797**	48,113,019
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity instruments	-9-	**238,338,380**	229,910,712
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,794,042,870**	1,838,176,820
CURRENT ASSETS			
Non-current assets held for sale	-5(d)-	**719,551**	1,108,040
Inventories	-10-	**626,024,425**	612,847,868
Accounts and other receivables	-11-	**217,111,386**	291,564,136
Short term fixed deposits	-12-	**494,111,999**	265,744,052
Cash and cash equivalents	-12-	**171,908,616**	402,853,303
Total Current Assets		**1,509,875,977**	1,574,117,399
Total Assets		**3,303,918,847**	3,412,294,219
		=======	=======
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	13	**653,528,940**	653,528,940
Legal reserve	-14-	**326,764,470**	326,764,470
Fair value reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity instruments	-15-	**9,515,891**	13,210,390
Share of fair value reserves of associates	-16-	**6,495,490**	7,162,708
Retained earnings		**2,048,034,109**	2,089,732,200
Total Equity – Exhibit D		**3,044,338,900**	3,090,398,708
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Employees' end of service benefits	-17-	**13,694,624**	11,177,687
Accounts and other payables – long term	-18(b)-	**43,259,742**	78,829,553
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**56,954,366**	90,007,240
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts and other payables – short term	-18(b)-	**202,625,581**	231,888,271
Total Liabilities		**259,579,947**	321,895,511
Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,303,918,847**	3,412,294,219
		=======	=======

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on January 26, 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Khalid Bin Khalifa Al-Thani	**Sulaiman Khalid Al Mana**
Chairman	**Deputy chairman**

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES 1 TO 32 CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Dr. HASHIM ALSAYED
Accounting and Auditing

QATAR NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY (Q.P.S.C.)
DOHA – STATE OF QATAR

EXHIBIT "B"

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Revenue	-19-	**396,975,145**	460,786,181
Cost of sales	-20-	**(264,133,662)**	(271,545,358)
Gross profit		**132,841,483**	189,240,823
Other income	-21-	**58,683,855**	72,771,850
General and administrative expenses	-22-	**(26,880,959)**	(32,252,155)
Selling and distribution expenses	-23-	**(5,907,904)**	(28,264,872)
Share of profit from associates	-8(b)-	**1,089,886**	3,604,666
Profit for the year – Exhibits C, D & E		**159,826,361**	205,100,312
Earnings per share			
Basic earnings per share (QR.)	-24-	**0.24**	0.31
Diluted earnings per share (QR.)	-24-	**0.24**	0.31

Dr. HASHIM ALSAYED
Accounting and Auditing

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES 1 TO 32 CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

QATAR NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY (Q.P.S.C.)
DOHA – STATE OF QATAR

EXHIBIT "C"

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Profit for the year – Exhibit B		**159,826,361**	205,100,312
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Net changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity instruments	-15-	**(5,164,610)**	8,851,716
Net changes in share of fair value reserves of associates	-16-	**(667,218)**	(2,720,489)
Other comprehensive income for the year – Exhibit D		**(5,831,828)**	6,131,227
Total comprehensive income for the year Exhibit D		**153,994,533**	211,231,539
		======	======

Dr. HASHIM ALSAYED
Accounting and Auditing

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES 1 TO 32 CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

QATAR NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY (Q.P.S.C.)
DOHA – STATE OF QATAR

EXHIBIT "D"

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Share Capital (QR.)	Legal Reserve (QR.)	Fair Value Reserve of Financial Assets at FVOCI-Equity Instruments (QR.)	Share of Fair Value Reserves of Associates (QR.)	Retained Earnings (QR.)	Total (QR.)
Balance as at January 01, 2023	653,528,940	326,764,470	44 693,796	9,883,197	2,045,482,956	3,080,353,359
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year – Exhibit B	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	205,100,312	205,100,312
Other comprehensive income						
Net changes in share of fair value reserves of associates	-0-	-0-	-0-	(2,720,489)	-0-	(2,720,489)
Net changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity instruments	-0-	-0-	8.851,716	-0-	-0-	8,851,716
Other comprehensive income for the year – Exhibit C	-0-	-0-	8.851,716	(2,720,489)	-0-	6,131,227
Total comprehensive income for the year – Exhibit C	-0-	-0-	8.851,716	(2,720,489)	205,100,312	211,231,539
Social and sports fund contribution – Note 26	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	(5,127,508)	(5,127,508)
De-recognition of fair value reserve upon disposal – Note 15	-0-	-0-	(40,335,122)	-0-	40,335,122	-0-
Dividend distribution for the year 2022 – Note 29	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	(196,058,582)	(196,058,682)
Balance as at December 31, 2023 – Exhibit A	653,528,940	326,764,470	13.210,390	7,162,708	2,089,732,200	3,090,398,708
	======	======	======	======	=======	======
Balance as at January 01, 2024	**653,528,940**	**326,764,470**	**13.210,390**	**7,162,708**	**2,089,732,200**	**3,090,398,708**
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year – Exhibit B	**-0-**	**-0-**	**-0-**	**-0-**	**159,826,361**	**159,826,361**
Other comprehensive income						
Net changes in share of fair value reserves of associates	**-0-**	**-0-**	**-0-**	**(667,218)**	**-0-**	**(667,218)**
Net changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity instruments	**-0-**	**-0-**	**(5,164,610)**	**-0-**	**-0-**	**(5,164,610)**
Other comprehensive income for the year – Exhibit C	**-0-**	**-0-**	**(5,164,610)**	**(667,218)**	**-0-**	**(5,831,828)**
Total comprehensive income for the year – Exhibit C	**-0-**	**-0-**	**(5,164,610)**	**(667,218)**	**159,826,361**	**153,994,533**
Social and sports fund contribution – Note 26	**-0-**	**-0-**	**-0-**	**-0-**	**(3,995,659)**	**(3,995,659)**
De-recognition of fair value reserve upon disposal – Note 15	**-0-**	**-0-**	**1,470,111**	**-0-**	**(1,470,111)**	**-0-**
Dividend distribution for the year 2023 – Note 29	**-0-**	**-0-**	**-0-**	**-0-**	**(196,058,682)**	**(196,058,682)**
Balance as at December 31, 2024 – Exhibit A	**653,528,940**	**326,764,470**	**9.515,891**	**6,495,490**	**2,048,034,109**	**3,044,338,900**
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THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES 1 TO 32 CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Dr. HASHIM ALSAYED
Accounting and Auditing

QATAR NATIONAL CEMENT COMPANY (Q.P.S.C.)
DOHA – STATE OF QATAR

EXHIBIT "E"

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**(QR.)**	(QR.)
Profit for the year– Exhibit B		**159,826,361**	205,100,312
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization		**48,929,632**	112,527,029
Concession from energy supplier		**-0-**	(14,084,948)
Interest income		**(29,723,410)**	(34,191,416)
Rental income		**(7,425,924)**	(9,090,338)
Dividend income		**(12,512,118)**	(10,145,601)
Share of (profit) from associates		**(1,089,886)**	(3,604,666)
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		**4,144,690**	1,343,983
Provision for expected credit losses		**472,525**	413,057
Provision for obsolete and slow moving inventories		**-0-**	181,888
Gain on disposal from asset held for sale		**(5,328,419)**	-0-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**157,293,451**	248,449,300
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
-Inventories		**(14,990,324)**	(246,903,265)
-Accounts and other receivables		**76,303,668**	91,654,097
-Accounts and other payables		**(63,699,977)**	(48,762,416)
Cash generated from operations		**154,906,818**	44,437,716
Employees' end of service benefits paid		**(1,627,753)**	(1,373,186)
Social and sports fund contribution paid		**(5,127,508)**	(5,677,581)
Net cash from operating activities		**148,151,557**	37,386,949
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net investments in short term fixed deposits		**(228,367,947)**	28,384,648
Additions to intangible assets		**(1,097,116)**	(267,000)
Additions to property, plant and equipment & capital work in progress		**(11,797,120)**	(15,597,143)
Additions to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income -equity instruments		**(51,677,457)**	(161,698,602)
Proceeds from disposals of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments		**38,085,179**	160,394,606
Interest income received		**27,413,625**	35,709,327
Rental income received		**7,425,924**	9,090,338
Dividend income received from associates		**2,486,342**	2,477,620
Proceeds from equal share reduction of associate		**14,448,890**	-0-
Proceeds from the disposal of non-current assets held for sale		**7,530,000**	-0-
Dividend income received		**12,512,118**	10,145,601
Net cash from (used in) investing activities		**(183,037,562)**	68,639,395
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend distribution		**(196,058,682)**	(196,058,682)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		**(196,058,682)**	(196,058,682)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(230,944,687)**	(90,032,338)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**402,853,303**	492,885,641
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	12 --	**171,908,616**	402,853,303

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS:

	2024	2023
Others:		
Concession from energy supplier through accounts and other payables	**-0-**	14,084,948
Capitalization of interest to short term fixed deposits	**2,860,567**	4,046,369
Property, plant and equipment reclassified to non-current assets held for sale	**719,551**	1,108,040
Associate's declared dividend against accounts & other receivables	**13,658**	21,755

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES 1 TO 32 CONSTITUTE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Dr. HASHIM ALSAYED
Accounting and Auditing

1) GENERAL INFORMATION

Qatar National Cement Company (Q.P.S.C.) (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Qatar as a Qatari Public Shareholding Company, under the Emiri Decree No. 7 of 1965 with Commercial Registration No. 25. The Company's head office is located in Doha, State of Qatar and it is a listed company on the Qatar Stock Exchange.

The company is primarily engaged in the production and sale of cement, washed sand and other related products at its plants located in Umm Bab and Al Rakiyat in the State of Qatar.

These financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operation of the company's branch registered under the commercial registration number 25/1.

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

Amendments to the standards and annual improvements to IFRSs affecting amounts reported and/or disclosures in the financial statements

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements and the notes attached thereto are consistent with those used in the preparation of the previous financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 except for certain amendments and annual improvements to the standards that became effective in the current year as described below:

i)

Amendments to the Standards		Effective Date
IAS 1	Non- Current liabilities with covenants and Classification of Liabilities as Current/Non-current	January 01, 2024
IFRS 16	Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 01, 2024
IAS 7 & IFRS 7	Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback	January 01, 2024

The above new and amendments to the standards have been adopted by the company, where applicable, and which did not have any material impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Company.

ii) Amendments to IFRSs issued but not yet effective

The following amendments to the standards have been issued but are not yet effective company intends to adopt these standards, where applicable, when they become effective

Amendments to the Standards		Effective Date
IAS 21	Lack of Exchangeability	January 01, 2025
IAS 28 & IFRS 10	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Deferred Indefinitely

3) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of Compliance

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the applicable provisions of the Qatari Commercial Companies Law No. 11 of 2015, whose certain provisions were subsequently amended by Law No. 8 of 2021.

b) Basis of Preparations

The financial statements have been drawn up from the accounting records of the Company under the historical cost convention except for the financial and non-financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on fair value of the consideration initially given in exchange for assets.

c) Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyals (QR.) which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Qatari Riyals (QR.) except when otherwise indicated.

d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are described in the Note 4.

e) Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management including applicable borrowing cost.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, including the capitalized borrowing cost. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. The carrying value of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment are recognized as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment as per IAS 16. Capitalized spares are considered necessary by the management to ensure the continuity of the production process and are depreciated from the date they become available for use.

Depreciation

Depreciation on all property, plant and equipment is charged to the profit or loss on the straight-line method commencing when the assets are ready for their intended use, so as to write off the historical cost of such asset over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting period, the effect of any changes in estimation accounted for on a prospective basis as promulgated by applicable International Financial Reporting Standards.

Based on external consultant's outcome and considering numerous factors, reasonable assessments were made by the management to review and revise the consumption of future economic benefits from clinker and cement production units along with its integral buildings with effective from Jan 2024 onward.

The comparison of estimated useful lives is as follows:

Description	**Until Dec 2023**	**From Jan 01, 2024**
Buildings	5 - 20 years	5 - 20 years
Buildings attached to plants	20-40 years	Unit of Production
Tools & equipment	3 - 20 years	3 - 20 years
Plant and equipment attached to plants including capital spare parts	10 - 35 years	Unit of Production
Motor vehicles	5 - 10 years	5 - 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 20 years	3 - 20 years

The major influential factors and assumptions used for the estimation of useful lives of the assets are not materially deviated during the year.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Derecognition of property, plant and equipment

The gain or loss on disposal or retirement of an asset represented by the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized as an income or expense.

Capital work in progress

Properties in the course of construction and installation for production, rental or administrative purposes, or for purpose not yet determined are defined as capital work in progress and carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes all capital nature expenditures including applicable borrowing cost, if it meets the criteria of qualifying assets. Capital work in progress are reclassified to appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciated when completed and ready for their intended use.

f) Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties (land or building or part of building or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, but not for sale in ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purpose. Investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets on a straight line basis when the assets are ready for their intended use, so as to write off the historical cost of such asset over its estimated useful life. Investment properties, other than land, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 20-30 years. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting period, the effect of any changes in estimation is accounted for on a prospective basis as promulgated by applicable International Financial Reporting Standards.

Investment property is derecognized when either they have been disposed or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the period of de-recognition.

g) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at each reporting period and the effect of any changes in estimation is accounted for on a prospective basis as promulgated by applicable International Financial Reporting Standards.

Intangible assets mainly represent the cost of software development. The software development cost is amortized on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of three years. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

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

h) Investment in Associates

Associates are those entities in which the Company has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control of those policies.

The Company's investment in its associates are accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate. Under the equity method, the investment in associates are initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize changes in the Company's share of net assets of the associates since the acquisition date.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Company's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in other comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Company's other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associates, the Company recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the company and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

When the Company's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest, including any long-term investments, is reduced to nil, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Company has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

i) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset or cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or companies' assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or CGU is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for assets previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

Assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

j) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instruments.

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost (AC), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

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

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

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

As of reporting date, that the company contracted with only the financial assets at amortized cost and the financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).

Financial Assets at Amortized Cost (Debt Instruments)
The company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met.

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

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

The company's financial assets at amortized cost includes accounts and other receivables and bank deposits.

Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income With no Recycling of Cumulative Gains and Losses Upon Derecognition (Equity Instruments)

The company subsequently measures financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value and gains and losses on fair value changes are recognized in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognized in statement of profit or loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established, except when the company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to impairment.

Listed shares held by the company that are traded in an active market are classified as Equity Instruments at FVOCI and are stated at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 31.

Impairment of Financial Assets
The company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investment in debt instruments that are measured at FVOCI, trade receivables and contract assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instruments.

The company always recognizes lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Significant increase in credit risk
In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the company's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the company's core operations.

The company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an integral rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there are no past due amounts.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the company becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contracts, the company considers the changes in the risk that the specific debtor will default on the contract.

The company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default

The company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- When there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the company, if full (without taking into account any collateral held by the company).

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

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization or
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Write-off policy

The company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g., when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e., the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount draws down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For a lease receivable, the cash flows used for determining the expected credit losses is consistent with the cash flows used in measuring the lease receivable in accordance with IFRS 16-Leases.

The company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payment and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables, bank balances and others) are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment.

Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, bank balances and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, net of bank overdrafts if any.

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are stated at original invoice amount, less any impairment for expected credit losses. An estimate of provision accounts is made based on the expected credit loss. Bad debts are written off as incurred.

Derecognition of financial assets
The company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in equity instrument which the company has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial Liabilities
Initial Recognition and Measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at amortized cost. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts and other payables, dividend payable, contract liabilities and lease liabilities, if any.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost
This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, the loans and borrowing and other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization is included as finance charges in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to accounts, retentions and other payables, dividend payable and other contractual payable obligation, if any.

Foreign exchange gains and losses
For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the 'other gains and losses' line items in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured at FVPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognized in profit or loss for the financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

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

Offsetting of Financial Instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

k) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value after providing for any obsolescence and damages determined by the management. The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Costs are those expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition which are computed as follows:

- Raw materials, minor spare parts and consumables: Purchases costs on weighted average cost basis.
- Work in progress and finished goods: cost of direct materials, direct labour and other direct cost plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

l) Employees' End of Service Benefits and Leave Salary

End of service benefits

The Company provides employees' end of service benefits to eligible employees determined in accordance its policy with the requirements of regulations and law pertaining to retirement and pensions, wherever required. These unfunded charges are made by the Company on the basis of employees' salaries and the number of years of service at the statement of financial position date. Applicable benefits are paid to employees on termination of employment with the Company. The Company has no expectation of settling its employees' end of service benefits obligation in the near term and hence classified this under non-current liability.

For all Qatari employees including Qatari Employees those who eligible for end of service benefits, the Company makes contributions to the General Pension Fund Authority calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries in accordance with requirements of related laws pertaining to retirement and pensions. The Company's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due

Employees' leave salary

Provision for leave salary is determined as per the management policy applicable to each class of employee.

m) Provision

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by considering the expected future cash flows of the Company. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the 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.

n) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as a Lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. For these leases, the company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets, if any.

Right-of-Use Assets

The company 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, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, deprecation is calculated using the remaining useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss as described in the "property, plant and equipment" policy.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position, if any.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lease not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement dates of the lease, the company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include 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 liability is presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position, if any.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date, if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made.

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

- The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revise discount rate is used).

- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is re-measured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

Short-Term Lease and Lease of Low-Value Assets
The company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term lease of properties and equipment if any (those lease that have 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 lease certain items that is considered of low value. Lease payment on short-term leases and lease of low value assets (if any) are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as a lessor
The company enters into lease agreements as a lessor with respect to some of its investment properties. Leases for which the company is a lessor are classified as finance lease or operating lease. Wherever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

Rental income from operating lease is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs; incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income, Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Amounts due from leases under finance leases are recognized as receivable at the amount of the company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

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

o) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

The company's revenue streams are mainly consists of the following major sources;

- Revenue from contracts with customers (sale of goods)
- Rental income from investments properties
- Dividend income
- Interest income
- Others

The company applies different recognition criteria and measurement principles for each of above revenue streams as follows;

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The company is engaged to manufacture and sale of cements and washed sand. The company's contracts with customers for the delivery of goods generally include one performance obligations. The company has concluded that the revenue from sale of goods should be recognized at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. A receivable is recognized by the company when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

Payment of the transaction price is due immediately at the point the customer purchases the goods. The company recognizes revenue from the sale of goods measured at the fair value of the consideration received. If the revenue cannot be reliably measured, the company defers revenue recognition until the uncertainty is resolved.

The company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, customer loyalty points). In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

As required for the financial statements, the company disaggregated the revenue recognized from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

Rental income from investment properties

Rental of investment properties where the company retains substantially all risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lessees) is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term

Dividend income

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the company's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis with reference to the principal outstanding and the amount of revenue is measured using the effective interest method.

Other income

Other income is recognized on an accrual basis.

p) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are finance and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. A qualifying asset for finance cost capitalization is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. The company capitalizes borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset. The Company recognizes other borrowing costs as an expense in the period in which it incurs them.

The Company begins capitalizing borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset on the commencement date. The commencement date for capitalization is the date when the Company first meets all of the following conditions:

- incurs expenditures for the asset;
- incurs borrowing costs; and
- undertakes activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale.

To the extent that the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings, if any.

The borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than those specific borrowings mentioned above as made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualified asset, are capitalized by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The amount of borrowing costs that the Company capitalizes during the year is not to exceed the amount of borrowing costs it incurred during that year.

The Company suspends capitalization of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset, and ceases capitalizing borrowing costs when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

q) Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at Qatari Riyals at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Qatari Riyals at exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using Qatari Riyals at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into Qatari Riyals at exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

r) Dividend Distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividend is approved by the Company's shareholders.

s) Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

t) **Related Party Transactions**

Parties are considered to be related because they have the ability to exercise control over the Company or to exercise significant influence or joint control over the Company's financial and operating decisions. Further, parties are considered related to the Company when the Company has the ability to exercise control, significant influence, or joint control over the financial and operating decisions of those parties.

Transactions with related parties, normally, comprise of transfer of resources, services, or obligations between the parties.

u) **Events After the Reporting Period**

The financial statements are adjusted to reflect events that occurred between the statements of financial position date and when the financial statements are authorized for issue, provided they give evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date and other events are disclosed in the financial statements where appropriate.

v) **Revenue from Contracts with Customers balances**

Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Accounts Receivables
Accounts receivable represents the company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). The accounting policies of financial assets in financial instruments paragraph details the initial recognition and subsequent measurement of accounts receivable.

Contract Liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the company performs under the contract.

w) **Segment Reporting**

An operating segment is engaged in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the company's other segments. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's 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 on note 25 to the financial statements.

x) **Non-Current Assets Held for Sale**

The company classify a non-current asset as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The company classifies its non-current assets as held for sale as and when the following conditions are met;

- management is committed to a plan to sell,
- the asset is available for immediate sale,
- an active programme to locate a buyer is initiated,
- the sale is highly probable, within 12 months of classification as held for sale,
- the asset is being actively marketed for sale at a sales price reasonable in relation to its fair value
- actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that plan will be significantly changed or withdrawn

The non-current assets held for sale has been measured as follows:

- Immediately before the initial classification of the non-current asset as held for sale, the carrying amount of the asset measured in accordance with applicable policies mentioned in the note 3(e),
- At the classification, the non-current assets that are classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell,
- Impairment must be considered both at the time of classification as held for sale and subsequently,
- Non-current assets that are classified as held for sale are not depreciated.

4) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

a) Critical judgment in applying accounting policies

The followings are critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in financial statements;

i) Classification of financial assets

Management decides on the acquisition of a financial asset whether to classify it as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), amortized cost (AC) or as fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). The company classifies financial assets as amortized cost if the management objective is to hold financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows or the financial asset, if the management objective is to achieve by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets it measured the investment as FVOCI. All other financial assets are measured at FVPL.

The company has invested substantially in quoted securities, the management has primarily decided to account for them on their potential for long term growth rather than the short term profit basis. Consequently, the entire investments are recognized as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) rather than fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

ii) Accounting policy for measurement of investment properties

Management of the company is required to choose as its accounting policy either the fair value model or the cost model and shall apply this policy to all of its investment properties, except if it holds an investment property as a lessee under an operating lease, under which it is required to hold these investment properties at fair value. The company has chosen to adopt the cost model for the purpose of measuring its investment properties in the statement of financial position.

iii) Accounting for capital spare parts

Capital spare parts are recognized as property, plant and equipment when they are held for production and are expected to be used more than one year. All other spares are considered as inventory. The capitalized spares are considered necessarily by management to ensure the continuity of the production process and are considered available for use when the spare parts are in the store for use in the production.

iv) Key management performance bonus

Key management receive a discretionary bonus each year which is decided upon by the board of directors taking into account the company's overall financial performance, percentage of profit on revenue and recovery of receivables.

v) **Classification of non-current assets held for sale**

The company has applied significant judgment when classifying non-current assets held for sale from property, plant and equipment which requires the board of directors to challenge all the factors and parameters of the respective asset before and after classification. Such judgments ensure that non-current assets held for sale are properly accounted and disclosed in the financial statements as per International Financial Reporting Standards including applicable criteria as disclosed in note 3(x).

b) **Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

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

i) **Impairment of property, plant and equipment, investment properties, intangible assets and non-current assets held for sale**

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, investment properties, intangible assets and non current assets held for sale to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered from impairment. Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using an appropriate rate.

The policy applicable for the impairment of non-financial assets such as property, plant and equipment, investment properties, intangible assets and non-current assets held for sale are disclosed in note 3.

ii) **Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets**

The cost of items of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets are depreciated on systematic basis over the useful lives and the pattern of consumption of economic benefit from the assets. Management has determined the estimated useful lives and pattern of expected economic benefit including residual value of each asset and/ or category of assets based on the following factors:

- Expected usage of asset,
- Expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational and environmental factors; and
- Legal or similar limits on the use of the assets.

Management regularly reviews this estimate based on the market conditions at the end of each reporting period.

iii) Provision for obsolete and slow moving inventories

The company's management determines the estimated amount of slow moving and obsolete inventories. Inventories are held at the lower of cost and net realizable value. When inventories become old or obsolete, an estimate is made of their net realizable value. For individually significant amounts, the estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and an allowance applied according to the inventory type and the degree of aging or obsolescence, based on historical costs. Any difference between the amounts will actually be realized in future periods and the amounts expected will be recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The provision is subject to change as a result of technical innovations and the usage of items. Management regularly reviews the percentage used to reflect historical pattern of any change in circumstances.

iv) Going concern

The management and those charged with governance have made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and satisfied that it has the resources to continue the business for foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, these financial statements are continued to be prepared on the going concern basis.

v) Fair value measurements

Some of the company's assets are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an assets or liability, the company use market observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 inputs are not available, the company engages qualified external valuers to perform the valuation. The management works closely with qualified external valuers to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. Information about the valuation techniques and its inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in the respective notes and note 31.

vi) Significant increase in credit risk

As explained in note 11, ECL are measured as an allowance equal to 12 month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward looking information.

vii) Calculation of loss allowance

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

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

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

viii) Determining the lease term

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

The assessment is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs which affects this assessment and that is within the control of the lessee.

5) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

a) The details of cost, accumulated depreciation/impairment and respective net book value of various categories of property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are as follows:

	Buildings (QR.)	Plants, equipment and tools (QR.)	Motor vehicles (QR.)	Furniture and fixtures (QR.)	Capital work in progress (QR.)	Total (QR.)
Cost						
As at January 01, 2023	799,877,778	3,406,918,893	117,782,527	29,204,321	4,199,418	4,357,982,937
Additions during the year	-0-	2,960,238	7,439,000	483,333	4,714,572	15,597,143
Transferred	**3,285,000**	**-0-**	**-0-**	-0-	**(3,285,000)**	**-0-**
Reclassification – note 5(d)	**(265,000)**	**(61,773,727)**	**(941,000)**	-0-	**-0-**	**(62,979,727)**
Written off	**(30,000)**	**-0-**	**(5,010,695)**	-0-	**-0-**	**(5,040,695)**
As at December 31, 2023	**802,867,778**	**3,348,105,404**	**119,269,832**	**29,687,654**	**5,628,990**	**4,305,559,658**
Additions during the year	**337,882**	**6,538,108**	**5,650**	**586,718**	**4,328,762**	**11,797,120**
Transferred	**-0-**	**992,321**	**-0-**	-0-	**(992,321)**	**-0-**
Transferred note 7(b)	**-0-**	**-0-**	**-0-**	-0-	**(6,809,363)**	**(6,809,363)**
As at December 31, 2024	**803,205,660**	**3,355,635,833**	**119,275,482**	**30,274,372**	**2,156,068**	**4,310,547,415**
Accumulated Depreciation/Impairment						
As at January 01, 2023	486,906,212	2,073,002,758	115,953,457	27,475,597	-0-	2,703,338,024
Charge for the year	16,833,960	93,271,044	1,361,107	583,792	-0-	112,049,903
On reclassification – depreciation (Note 5(d)	(147,967)	(43,406,425)	(922,226)	-0-	-0-	(44,476,618)
On written off	(30,000)	-0-	(5,010,695)	-0-	-0-	(5,040,695)
On reclassification- Impairment (Note 5(d)	-0-	(173,76,295)	(18,774)	-0-	-0-	(17,395,069)
As at December 31, 2023	503,562,205	2,105,491,082	111,362,869	28,059,389	-0-	2,748,475,545
Charge for the year	**6,601,408**	**38,179,672**	**1,011,203**	**736,324**	**-0-**	**46,528,607**
As at December 31, 2024	**510,163,613**	**2,143,670,754**	**112,374,072**	**28,795,713**	**-0-**	**2,795,004,152**
Net Book Value						
As at December 31, 2024 – Exhibit A	**293,042,047**	**1,211,965,079**	**6,901,410**	**1,478,659**	**2,156,068**	**1,515,543,263**
As at December 31, 2023 – Exhibit A	299,305,573	1,242,614,322	7,906,963	1,628,265	5,628,990	1,557,084,113

b) The Company's plants, quarries and buildings including certain housings are constructed on land licensed from the State of Qatar via an Emiri Decree. The license term for the land has been expired in 2015. The Company is currently negotiating the terms and conditions of the lease agreement with competent authorities who has the concession rights for Dukhan area where the land is located. Whilst the negotiations are ongoing, based on the absolute assessment of the management, it has been assessed that no any indication which may impair the occupancy rights of land. Hence, it is continuing operations at the site.

c) The accounting policy related to assessment of impairment disclosed in notes 3&4 have been applied as of reporting date to estimate the recoverable value of entire property, plant and equipment.

d) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale amounting to QR.719,551 (Exhibit A) as at December 31, 2024 represents the carrying value of property, plant and equipment attached to Plant I. With effective from June 01, 2016, the Cement Plant I had been discontinued and during 2023, the management had firmly contracted with the buyer to sell the above plant I and its integrated inventories at the sale price of QR.10,000,000. During the 2024 the management has derecognized the assets of plant 1 as per following details.

Description	Carrying Value	Provision for obsolescence	Impairment	Net book value	Amount derecognized	Ending value
Fixed asset	18,503,109	0	(17,395,069)	1,108,040	(388,489)	719,551
Spare parts*	11,759,704	(9,945,937)	-0-	1,813,767	(1,813,767)	-0-

* The above value was included in the spare parts classified under inventory Note 10(a).

e) Plant, equipment and tools include capital spares with net book value of QR 121,163,568 as at December 31, 2023 (2023. QR. 123,272,211).

f) Changes in pattern of consumption of expected economic benefits of property plant and equipment

During the year 2024, the management has decided to stop producing clinker as of June 1, 2024, until further notice due to the decline in demand for cement and related products and the availability of an adequate supply of clinker. It caused the pattern of expected economic benefit from the usage of clinker production to vary significantly. As a result, the management has determined that the unit of production method as disclosed in note 3, rather than the previously employed straight line method, will more correctly reflect the pattern of expected economic benefits. The management arrived at the per ton rate of depreciation by obtaining the remaining minimum quantities of cement and clinker that can be produced on the current lines from a reputable consulting agency that specializes in the cement industry.

Shall the company operate at optimum capacity, there should not be a material difference in the yearly depreciation charge. Had the company continued to use straight line method as in the previous years, the depreciation charge would have been increased by QR. 64.55m for the year, and the carrying value of the resulting property, plant and equipment would have been decreased by the same amount.

The effect of this change in estimate of the depreciation method in future periods cannot be reasonably estimated as of the reporting date.

g) The depreciation charge is allocated as follows:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Absorbed to cost of sales and inventories	**44,166,079**	109,699,058
General and administrative expenses	**2,328,004**	2,311,375
Selling and distribution expenses	**34,524**	39,470
Total	**46,528,607**	112,049,903

On conceptual basis, depreciation absorption to inventories are excluded for cash flow purposes.

6) INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

a) The movements in investment properties during the year were as follows:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Cost		
Balance at beginning of the year	**42,556,999**	42,556,999
Balance at end of the year	**42,556,999**	42,556,999
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance at beginning of the year	**39,731,615**	39,277,897
Charge for the year	**453,718**	453,718
Balance at end of the year	**40,185,333**	39,731,615
Net Book Value – Exhibit A	**2,371,666**	2,825,384

b) The statement of profit or loss includes a sum of QR.6,051,204 as rental income from the above investment properties for the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023: QR. 6,432,004).

c) Investment properties with a net book value of QR.2.4 million were appraised by a accredited independent appraiser at a fair value of QR. 184.97 million as of December 31,2023. The management believes that there is no indication of significant decline in the value of properties in 2024. The appraiser is an industry specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. The fair value was determined based on the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar properties on valuation date. In estimating the fair value of the properties, the highest and best use of the properties is their current use.

d) Lands on which the above properties located are integral part of the above investment properties.

7) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

a) The movements in intangible assets during the year were as follows:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Cost		
Balance at beginning of the year	**6,139,169**	5,872,169
Additions during the year	**7,906,479**	267,000
Balance at end of the year	**14,045,648**	6,139,169
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance at beginning of the year	**5,895,577**	5,872,169
Charge for the year	**1,947,307**	23,408
Balance at end of the year	**7,842,884**	5,895,577
Net Book Value – Exhibit A	**6,202,764**	243,592

b) Intangible assets includes the cost of software development -SAP S4 Hana ERP. Which was completed and implemented during the year ended December 31, 2024.Accordingly the amounting QR. 6,809,363 transferred from capital work in progress. The software development cost was amortized on straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of three years.

8) INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

a) The investment in associates are represented as follows:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Qatar Saudi Gypsum Industries Co. (W.L.L.)*	**30,248,632**	31,401,234
Qatar Quarries & Building Materials Co. (P.Q.S.C.)**	**1,338,165**	16,711,785
Total – Exhibit A & Note 8(b)	**31,586,797**	48,113,019
	======	======

* The associate registered in the State of Qatar and engage in the business activity of gypsum production. The company owns 33.325% equity capital of the associate.

** The associate registered in the State of Qatar and engage in the business activity of gabbro aggregate production. The company owns 20% of equity capital of the associate.

b) The movements in investment in associates during the year were as follows:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Balance at beginning of the year	**48,113,019**	49,728,217
Share of profit – Exhibit B	**1,089,886**	3,604,666
Dividend received***	**(2,500,000)**	(2,499,375)
Net changes in share of fair value reserves	**(667,218)**	(2,720,489)
Capital Reduction	**(14,448,890)**	-0-
Balance at end of the year – Note 8(a)	**31,586,797**	48,113,019
	======	======

c) The movements in investment in above associates during the year were as follows:

	Qatar Saudi Gypsum Industries Co. (W.L.L)		**Qatar Quarries & Building Materials Co. (P.Q.S.C.)**	
	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)	**2024 (QR.)**	2023 (QR.)
Balance at beginning of the year	**31,401,234**	33,395,503	**16,711,785**	16,332,714
Share of profit	**1,816,230**	3,069,997	**(726,344)**	534,669
Dividend received (net)	**(2,500,000)**	(2,499,375)	**-0-**	-0-
Share of fair value reserves changes	**(468,832)**	(2,564,891)	**(198,386)**	(155,598)
Capital reduction	**-0-**	-0-	**(14,448,890)**	-0-
Balance at end of the year	**30,248,632**	31,401,234	**1,338,165**	16,711,785
	=====	=====	=====	=====

*** Net dividend includes an amount of QR.13,658 declared but not received as at December 31, 2024 (2023: QR.21,755).

d) The summarized financial information of the above associates are derived based on their latest available financial information after incorporation of certain adjustments to be more accurate and reflect the fair presentation as follows:

	Qatar Saudi Gypsum Industries Co. (W.L.L)		**Qatar Quarries & Building Materials Co. (P.Q.S.C)**	
	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)	**2024 (QR.)**	2023 (QR.)
Total net assets	**90,768,588**	94,227,259	**6,690,826**	83,558,927
Share of net assets	**30,248,632**	31,401,234	**1,338,165**	16,711,785
Profit for the year	**5,450,053**	9,212,295	**(3,631,720)**	2,673,347
Share of profit for the year	**1,816,230**	3,069,997	**(726,344)**	534,669
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(1,406,849)**	(7,696,599)	**(991,930)**	(777,991)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss)	**(468,832)**	(2,564,891)	**(198,386)**	(155,598)

9) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME-EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity instruments comprise of investments in shares of listed companies in Qatar Exchange. The fair value of the quoted equity shares is determined by reference to published price quotations in Qatar Exchange.

Movements during the year were as follows:	**2024 (QR.)**	2023 (QR.)
Balance at beginning of the year	**229,910,712**	219,755,000
Additions during the year	**51,677,457**	161,698,602
Disposals during the year	**(38,085,179)**	(160,394,606)
Net changes in fair value for the year	**(5,164,610)**	8,851,716
Balance at end of the year – Exhibit A	**238,338,380**	229,910,712

10) INVENTORIES

a) This item consists of the following:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Work in progress	**411,664,675**	396,808,278
Spare parts Note 5(d)	**103,286,438**	103,326,435
Raw materials	**65,719,145**	65,060,880
Finished goods	**55,142,660**	68,199,207
Fuel, oil and lubricants	**861,382**	957,716
Other miscellaneous	**3,234,658**	3,358,321
Sub Total	**639,908,958**	637,710,837
Provision for obsolete and slow moving inventories - Note 10(b)	**(15,755,442)**	(25,701,379)
Net	**624,153,516**	612,009,458
Goods in transit	**1,870,909**	838,410
Total – Exhibit A	**626,024,425**	612,847,868

b) Provision for obsolete and slow moving inventories

Movements during the year were as follows:	**2024 (QR.)**	2023 (QR.)
Balance at beginning of the year	**25,701,379**	**25,519,491**
Provision for the year	**-0-**	**181,888**
Reversal of provision for the year Note 5(d)	**(9,945,937)**	**-0-**
Balance at end of the year – Note 10(a)	**15,755,442**	**25,701,379**

11) ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

a) This item consists of the following:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Accounts receivable – Note 11(b)	**202,606,809**	281,188,658
Provision for expected credit losses – Note 11(c)	**(5,686,876)**	(5,214,351)
Net	**196,919,933**	275,974,307
Advances to suppliers	**8,046,512**	6,398,941
Prepayments and other receivables	**12,144,941**	9,190,888
	217,111,386	291,564,136

Concentration: A sum of QR.42,909,008 is receivable from two major customers which represents 29.35% of total accounts receivable as at December 31, 2024. (2023: QR. 66,902,201 is receivable from three major customers, represents 24%)

b) The following shows the movement in lifetime ECL that has been recognized in accordance with the simplified approach set out in IFRS 9:

c)

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Balance at beginning of the year	**5,214,351**	4,801,294
Increase in loss allowance during the year	**472,525**	413,057
Balance at end of the year – Note 11(a)	**5,686,876**	5,214,351

The average credit period on sales of goods is 90 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables. The company obtains bank guarantees from its customers.

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

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period as compared to those made at December 31, 2024.
The company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery and when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

In determining the recoverability of trade receivables, the company considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated. Accordingly, the management believe that no further provision is required in excess of the current provision for expected credit losses.

12) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

a) This item consists of the following:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Cash in hand	**28,017**	84,822
Balances in call and current accounts	**28,459,648**	59,479,296
Short term fixed deposits (maturity within 90 days)	**143,420,951**	343,289,185
Sub Total – Exhibits A&E	**171,908,616**	402,853,303
Short term fixed deposits (maturity over 90 days) Exhibit A*	**494,111,999**	265,744,052
Total	**666,020,615**	668,597,355

b) The balances in short term fixed deposits and call deposits have a profit rate of 4.00% to 6.15% per annum during the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023: 4.00% to 5.75% per annum).

Balances with banks are assessed as low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the central bank. Accordingly, the management of the company estimates the loss allowance on balances with banks at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses (ECL). None of the balances with banks at the end of the reporting period are past due, and taking into account the historical default experience and the current credit ratings of the bank, the management of the company have assessed that there is no impairment. Hence, no loss allowances on these balances have been recorded.

* The short term fixed deposits which are held at local banks for the period more than 90 days are not considered as cash and cash equivalents and subsequently measured as per IFRS 9.

13) SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized, issued and fully paid up capital

The authorized, issued and fully paid up capital of the Company amounting to QR.653,528,940 (Exhibit A) as at December 31, 2024 comprising 653,528,940 shares of QR.1 each. (2023: QR.653,528,940 comprising 653,528,940 shares of QR.1 each).

14) LEGAL RESERVE

The legal reserve of the company amounting to QR.326,764,470 (Exhibit A) as at December 31, 2024 (2023: QR.326,764,470) created, pursuant to Qatari Commercial Companies' Law No.11 of 2015, as amended by Law No. 8 of 2021, which mandates 10% of the net profit for the year is to be deducted annually and retained in the legal reserve account. The deduction shall be suspended when the balance in this reserve account amounts to at least 50% of the Company's capital and is not available for distribution except in the circumstances specified in the law.

Since the reserve has reached 50% of the share capital, the management has not transferred any portion from the profit to legal reserve for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024.

15) FAIR VALUE RESERVE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME – EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

The movements in the fair value reserve of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income-equity instruments during the year were as follows:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Balance at beginning of the year	**13,210,390**	44,693,796
Net changes in fair value for the year – Exhibit C	**(5,164,610)**	8,851,716
De-recognition of fair value reserve upon disposal Exhibit D	**1,470,111**	(40,335,122)
Balance at end of the year – Exhibit A	**9,515,891**	13,210,390

16) SHARE OF FAIR VALUE RESERVES OF ASSOCIATES

The movement in the share of fair value reserves of associates were as follows:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Balance at beginning of the year	**7,162,708**	9,883,197
Net changes in share of fair value reserves – Exhibit C	**(667,218)**	(2,720,489)
Balance at end of the year – Exhibit A	**6,495,490**	7,162,708

17) EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

The movements in the employees' end of service benefits during the year were as follows:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Balance at beginning of the year	**11,177,687**	11,206,890
Provisions for the year *	**4,144,690**	1,343,983
Paid during the year	**(1,627,753)**	(1,373,186)
Balance at end of the year – Exhibit A	**13,694,624**	11,177,687

* During the year end 31 December 2024, the company has changed the basis of gratuity calculation from 21 days of service per year to 28 days of service per year for employees with more than five years of service.

18) ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLES

a) This item consists of the following:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Accruals against energy suppliers –Note 18(c)	**86,797,040**	116,151,114
Dividends payable	**99,921,635**	100,648,291
Amicable legal claims payable – Note 18(f)	**6,897,466**	13,794,933
Accruals and provisions	**9,861,773**	16,291,082
Accounts payable	**17,629,662**	28,295,532
Advance received against non-current assets held for sale	**2,470,000**	10,000,000
Advances from customers	**8,236,175**	7,647,418
Directors' remuneration payable	**5,904,000**	8,304,000
Provision for social and sports fund contribution	**3,995,659**	5,127,508
Retention payable	**600,640**	573,950
Other payables	**3,571,273**	3,883,996
Total – Note 18(b)	**245,885,323**	310,717,824

b) Based on the maturities, accounts and other payable are classified in the statement of financial position as follows;

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Long term portion – Exhibit A	**43,259,742**	78,829,553
Short term portion – Exhibit A	**202,625,581**	231,888,271
Total – Note 18(a)	**245,885,323**	310,717,824

c) Pursuant to the Gas Sales and Purchase Agreement with Government based entity (M/s. Qatar Energy) and Power Supply Agreement with another Government based entity (M/s. Qatar General Electricity & Water Corporation) hereinafter referred as "Energy Suppliers", the company has agreed with the energy suppliers to purchase minimum quantities of the energy for the operation of the Cement Plants.

The above dues are measured and accounted as per the terms of the contractual arrangements with the energy suppliers as follows:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
M/s. Qatar General Electricity & Water Corporation- Note 18(d)	**86,232,600**	103,811,201
M/s. Qatar Energy – Note 18(e)	**564,440**	12,339,913
Total – Note 18(a)	**86,797,040**	116,151,114

d) Power Supply Agreements with M/s. Qatar General Electricity & Water Corporation (Kahramaa)

- The company has signed three separate Power Supply Agreements (for plants III, IV&V) for the use of electricity where it is obligated to pay the claims related to the utilization of electricity and differences between actual and minimum energy utilization as stipulated in the agreements.

- During the year 2021, the company entered addendums to the above Power Supply Agreements for plants III, IV & V to obtain certain concessions such as tariff and reduction in maximum demand quantities applied in the computation of take-or-pay claims mentioned in the previous agreements.

- Reference to the letter received from the Minister of State for Energy Affairs in the first half of 2019 informing the Company that the reduction in the take-or-pay rates (from 85% to 65%) will take effect from the date of the amendment to the agreement, rather than being applied with retroactive impact from 2009 which was previously communicated by the Minister. During 2021, the company agreed to settle all outstanding take-or-pay charges amounting to QR.172,034,073 from 2009 to 2020 in 6 yearly installments with effective from January 01, 2022 and waived off the respective penalties for the delay in payment of take-or-pay charges. Consequently, the board of directors of the company decided to record a sum of QR.76,025,117 take-or-pay charges from 2009 to 2017 in the books of accounts on retrospective basis during 2021. In this regard, during 2023, a notification was received to waived off an amount of QR.14,084,948 related to the above dues which will be adjusted on the final installment.

- The contractual obligation of the company reference to above agreements with Kahramaa are as follows:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Take-or-pay claims from supplier	**85,055,966**	100,817,263
Utilization claims from supplier	**1,176,634**	2,993,938
Total – Note 18(c)	**86,232,600**	103,811,201
	======	======

e) Gas Sales and Purchase Agreements with M/s. Qatar Energy

- The company had signed two separate agreements (one for plants I, II & III signed during 2006 and the other one for plants IV&V signed during 2017) for the use of gas where it obligated to pay differences between actual and minimum energy utilization as stipulated in those agreements.
- In addition to the above initial agreements, during 2021 (Sanctioned on June 13, 2022), the company entered into latest "Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement" which supersedes the previous agreements. As per latest agreement, numerous changes to the contracts were placed including the contract price which resulted the followings,
    - The rates for energy usage have been changed,
    - Obtained waived off take-or-pay claims for the plant IV and V for the minimum quantities' utilization during the year 2020,
    - The take-or-pay quantities have been changed.
- On a prudence basis and in compliance with contractual arrangements, all the payable obligation related to gas consumption have been recorded as of reporting date and the company intend to finalize the settlement plan with "Qatar Energy" after netting of advance payments, if any.

f) Amicable Legal Claims- Ministry of Municipality and Environment

With reference to the lawsuit filed by the Ministry of Municipality and Environment of State of Qatar during 2017 against the company for extracting raw materials used in cement industry from outside the designated areas during the period from 2008 to 2011, the company entered into amicable decision with the respective party on March 31, 2021 which is subsequently sanctioned at the Court.

In accordance with the outcome of the Court Verdict dated May 27, 2021 related to the above case, the company has agreed to settle a sum of QR.34,487,332 in 5 equal annual installments commencing from June 01, 2021. The financial obligations to the Ministry of Municipality and Environment are classified in the statement of financial position as short term and long term based on the maturities.

19) REVENUE

This item consists of the following:	**2024 (QR.)**	2023 (QR.)
Cement	**306,966,844**	351,858,450
Sand	**80,923,081**	99,863,662
Others	**9,085,220**	9,064,069
Total – Exhibit B	**396,975,145**	460,786,181

20) COST OF SALES

This item consists of the following:	**2024 (QR.)**	2023 (QR.)
Cost of material including depreciation absorption	**133,743,281**	179,474,517
Direct labour and other related direct cost	**130,390,381**	92,070,841
Total – Exhibit B	**264,133,662**	271,545,358

21) OTHER INCOME

a) This item consists of the following:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Interest income	**29,723,410**	34,191,416
Concession from energy supplier – Note 21(c)	**-0-**	14,084,948
Dividend income	**12,512,118**	10,145,601
Rental income – Note 21 (b)	**7,425,924**	9,090,338
Transportation income	**2,534,782**	943,815
Income from scrap sales- Note 21(d)	**655,050**	2,594,174
Others Note 21 (e)	**5,832,571**	1,721,558
Total – Exhibit B	**58,683,855**	72,771,850

b) Included a sum of QR.1,374,720 earned from certain properties which are attached and integral part of property, plant and equipment (2023: QR. 2,658,334)

c) During the year ended December 31, 2023, the company had received a notification to waived off an amount QR.14,084,948 from the payable obligations to Kahramaa related to previous year take or pay rates. Hence, the company has replaced the final installment payment to be QR.14,587,397 instead of original amount of QR.28,672,345 which is due on January 01, 2027.

d) Certain written off property, plant and equipment has been scraped and sold. Hence, the scraped prices are considered as other income.

e) Other income includes gain on disposal of plant 1 amounting to QR.5,328,419.

22) GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

This item consists of the following:	**2024 (QR.)**	2023 (QR.)
Salaries and benefits	**9,796,456**	9,256,148
Directors' remuneration*	**6,600,000**	9,000,000
Consultancy expenses**	**361,000**	5,632,250
Depreciation and amortization	**2,328,004**	2,788,501
Provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventories	**1,940,813**	181,888
Provision for expected credit losses	**472,525**	413,057
Legal claims	**109,000**	79,000
Others	**5,273,161**	4,901,311
Total – Exhibit B	**26,880,959**	32,252,155

* The provision for proposed directors' remuneration are accrued based on the decision from the management, which is in line with the requirements of Qatar Financial Markets Authority and subject to the approval by the shareholders at the annual general meeting. Out of which an amount of QR.696,000 has been incurred during the year.

** Consultancy expenses included an amount of QR.5,460,000 incurred during 2023 towards foreign consultants for the consultancy services rendered in connection with operational excellence and business boost in industrial premises and administrative facilities of the company.

23) SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

This item consists of the following:	**2024 (QR.)**	2023 (QR.)
Rebates on sale of cement*	**517,457**	22,929,899
Salaries and benefits	**1,886,773**	2,409,592
Advertisement Expenses	**125,010**	190,725
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**34,524**	39,470
Others	**3,344,140**	2,695,186
Total – Exhibit B	**5,907,904**	28,264,872

* In addition to the rebates for cement bags, during 2023 the company had introduced summer rebate scheme for its customers for their bulk cement purchases.

24) BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

a) Basic Earnings Per Share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company (QR.) – Exhibit B	**159,826,361**	205,100,312
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding – Note 13	**653,528,940**	653,528,940
Basic earnings per share (QR.) – Exhibit B	**0.24**	**0.31**

b) Diluted Earnings Per Share

No separate diluted earnings per share were calculated since the diluted earnings per share were equal to basic earnings per share.

25) SEGMENT REPORTING

The company is organized into two major business segments, which comprises the manufacturing and sale of cement and sand and other by-products. In addition to sale of cement and sand, the company's other activities are classified as "Others" for segmentation purposes. Geographically, the company's entire business operations are concentrated in State of Qatar. The chief operating decision makers evaluate the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The company has elected to disclose only the results of operating segments in the financial statements as management does not maintain and capture segment-wise information about assets and liabilities as it is not required for decision making purposes.

	Cement (QR.)	Sand (QR.)	Others (QR.)	Total (QR.)
Year ended December 31, 2024				
Revenue	306,966,844	80,923,081	9,085,220	396,975,145
Cost of sales	(198,171,924)	(60,692,310)	(5,269,428)	(264,133,662)
Gross profit	108,794,920	20,230,771	3,815,792	132,841,483
Other income	-0-	-0-	58,683,855	58,683,855
G&A expenses	(20,790,371)	(5,475,261)	(615,327)	(26,880,959)
Selling & Dist. expenses	(4,568,373)	(1,204,322)	(135,209)	(5,907,904)
Share of profit from associates	-0-	-0-	1,089,886	1,089,886
Profit for the year	83,436,176	13,551,188	62,838,997	159,826,361

	Cement (QR.)	Sand (QR.)	Others (QR.)	Total (QR.)
Year ended December 31, 2023				
Revenue	351,858,447	99,863,662	9,064,072	460,786,181
Cost of sales	(191,582,327)	(74,897,746)	(5,065,285)	(271,545,358)
Gross profit	160,276,120	24,965,916	3,998,787	189,240,823
Other income	-0-	-0-	72,771,850	72,771,850
G&A expenses	(24,627,893)	(6,989,832)	(634,430)	(32,252,155)
Selling & Dist. expenses	(21,583,187)	(6,125,691)	(555,994)	(28,264,872)
Share of profit from associates	-0-	-0-	3,604,666	3,604,666
Profit for the year	114,065,040	11,850,393	79,184,879	205,100,312

26) SOCIAL AND SPORTS FUND CONTRIBUTION

In accordance with Law No. 13 of 2008, the Company has taken a provision for the support of sports, social, cultural and charitable activities with an amount equivalent to 2.5% of the net profit. The social and sports fund contribution is considered as an appropriation of retained earnings of the Company and presented in statement of changes in equity.

Accordingly, the Company made an appropriation from retained earnings amounting to QR. 3,995,659 (Exhibit D) for the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023: QR. 5,127,508) for contribution to the Social and Sports Development Fund of Qatar.

27) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties, as defined in International Accounting Standard 24: Related party Disclosures, include associate companies, major shareholders, directors and other key management personnel of the company and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties.

A number of these entities transacted with the company in the reporting period. The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel and their related parties were approved by the management.

a) Transactions with Government and its agencies

Various Government entities together holds about 45.63% of the company's share capital. In the normal course of business, the company supplies its commodities to various Government and semi Government agencies and companies in the State of Qatar. The company also avails of various services from Government and semi Government agencies and companies in the State of Qatar, in particular from Qatar Energy for natural gas and Kahramaa for power supply.

The rental income includes a sum of QR.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023: QR. 5 million) from Government of Qatar.

b) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel comprise the Board of Directors and key members of management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company. The remuneration proposed to the Board of Directors during the year has been separately recognized within general and administrative expenses (Note 22).

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company has paid a sum of QR.Nil (2023: QR.300,000) to members of the Committees of the Board of Directors and salaries and benefits paid to key members of management including a board member (Managing Director) amounted to QR.4,890,000 (2023: QR. 4,826,733).

28) COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND LITIGATIONS

a) The following summarizes the significant contractual commitments and contingencies:

	2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Capital commitments	**8,494,731**	13,437,489
Letters of credit	**55,117**	2,555,311
Payment guarantees	**1,165,000**	1,165,000

In addition, the company has entered into a credit facility agreement with a local commercial bank for a maximum facility amount of QR.155 million which includes overdraft, letter of credit and various guarantees.

b) Litigation

There were no major reportable legal litigations against or in favor of the company as of reporting date which would require adjustments to the reported balances.

29) DIVIDENDS

Proposed Dividend

In respect of year ended December 31, 2024, as per the board of directors meeting held on January 26, 2025, the Board of Directors proposed a cash dividend distribution of 27% of the paid up capital amounted to QR.176,452,814. This proposed dividend subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Assembly.

Dividend Distribution

Following the approval of the Annual General Assembly held on February 18, 2024, it was decided a cash dividend distribution of 30% of the paid up capital totaling QR.196,058,682 relating to the year ended December 31, 2023 (2022: Cash dividend distribution of 30% of the paid up capital totaling QR.196,058,682 relating to the year ended December 31, 2022).

30) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company monitors and manages the financial risks relating to its business and operations. The company has various financial assets such as accounts and other receivable, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and cash and cash equivalents which arise directly from operations. The company's principal financial liabilities comprise accounts payable and other liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage the company's cash flows and working capital.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments.

- Liquidity risk
- Credit risk
- Capital risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk
- Other risks

The Company seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by diversifying the sources of its capital. It maintains timely reports about its risk management function and monitors risks and policies implemented to mitigate risk exposures.

The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized as follows:

a) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, and by continually monitoring cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's approach to manage the liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

December 31, 2024	**Carrying amount (QR.)**	**Contractual cash outflows (QR.)**	**Less than 1 year (QR.)**	**More than 1 year (QR.)**
Accounts and other payables	**245,885,323**	**(245,885,323)**	**202,625,581**	**43,259,742**
Total	**245,885,323**	**(245,885,323)**	**202,625,581**	**43,259,742**

December 31, 2023	Carrying amount (QR.)	Contractual cash outflows (QR.)	Less than 1 year (QR.)	More than 1 year (QR.)
Accounts and other payables	310,717,824	(310,717,824)	231,888,271	78,829,553
Total	310,717,824	(310,717,824)	231,888,271	78,829,553

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis would occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. As of reporting date, the company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, which will cause a financial loss to the company due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties and financial guarantees provided by the company arises from,

- ✓ the carrying amount of the respective recognized financial assets as stated in the statement of financial position; and
- ✓ the maximum amounts the entity would have to pay if the financial guarantee is called upon, irrespective of the likelihood of the guarantee being exercised.

In order to minimize credit risk, the company has tasked its management to develop and maintain the company's credit risk grading to categorize exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the management uses other publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories;

Category	Description	Basis for recognizing credit losses
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past- due amounts	12-month ECL
Doubtful	Amount is > 30 days past due or there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition	Lifetime ECL –not credit- impaired
In default	Amount is > 90 days past due or there is evidence indicating the asset is credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL-credit-impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the company has no realistic prospect of recovery	Amount is written off

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to the concentration of credit risk are cash at banks, accounts and other receivable and equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Accounts receivables

The management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to the credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. The Company manages its credit risk by obtaining bank guarantees from the customers. Also, further credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit and are approved by the management. The Company requires collaterals in the form of bank guarantees in respect of sales to non-related parties. Accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible amounts.

For trade receivables, the company has applied the simplified approach in IFRS 9 to measure the loss allowances at life time ECL. The company determines the expected credit losses on these items by using provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of these assets is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery. Provision for expected credit losses are disclosed in note 11. The expected credit loss allowance was assigned for trade receivables as follows;

December 31, 2024	Up to 30 days (QR.)	31-90 days (QR.)	91-180 days (QR.)	181-365 days (QR.)	Over 365 days (QR.)	Total (QR.)
Accounts receivable	33,218,803	46,186,469	45,734,899	35,013,893	42,452,745	202,606,809
Expected credit losses	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	(5,686,876)	(5,686,876)
Net	33,218,803	46,186,469	45,734,899	35,013,893	36,765,869	196,919,933

December 31, 2023	Up to 30 days (QR.)	31-90 days (QR.)	91-180 days (QR.)	181-365 days (QR.)	Over 365 days (QR.)	Total (QR.)
Accounts receivable	33,830,528	55,060,470	58,368,930	64,019,277	69,909,453	281,188,658
Expected credit losses	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	(5,214,351)	(5,214,351)
Net	33,830,528	55,060,470	58,368,930	64,019,277	64,695,102	275,974,307

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and that are not classified in any of the other financial instrument categories. The above investments are represented equity securities of locally listed companies.

Cash at banks

The credit risk on bank balances is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies. Bank balances are held with reputed banks inside Qatar. Given these reputation management do not expect these banks to fail on their obligations.

The maximum risk exposure to the Company is represented in the carrying amount of these instruments as disclosed in the relevant notes.

c) Capital Risk

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitor the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

Regularly, the Company reviews its capital structure and considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with it. It manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to support its operations while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. As part of this review, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associate with each class of capital.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

d) Market Risk

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

The market risk primarily consists of the following:

- Interest rate risk
- Foreign currency risk
- Equity price risk

(i) Interest Rate Risk

The Company has maintained recognized financial instruments which are subject to interest rate risk and which may potentially result in changes in the contractually determined cash flows associated with or may cause repricing of such financial instruments.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest bearing financial assets. Management does not hedge its interest rate risk.

The sensitivity of the Company's profit to change in interest rate on interest bearing assets, which carries floating interest rates, based on balance as at the reporting date.

Profile

The following table summarizes the interest rate risk profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities:

December 31, 2024	**1 to 3 months (QR.)**	**3 to 12 months (QR.)**	**Total (QR.)**
Financial Assets			
Short term fixed deposits	**143,420,951**	**494,111,999**	**637,532,950**
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	**-0-**	**-0-**	**-0-**
Interest Rate Sensitivity Gap	**143,420,951**	**494,111,999**	**637,532,950**

December 31, 2023	1 to 3 months (QR.)	3 to 12 months (QR.)	Total (QR.)
Financial Assets			
Short term fixed deposits	343,289,185	265,744,052	609,033,237
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	-0-	-0-	-0-
Interest Rate Sensitivity Gap	343,289,185	265,744,052	609,033,237

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the statement of profit or loss to reasonably possible changes in interest and profit rates by 100 basis points, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity of the profit is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rate on the Company's profit for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities held at reporting dates.

December 31, 2024	**Profit or Loss**		**Equity**	
	+ 100 b.p.	**– 100 b.p.**	**+ 100 b.p.**	**– 100 b.p.**
Variable rate financial instruments (QR.)	**6,375,329**	**6,375,329**	**6,375,329**	**6,375,329**

December 31, 2023	Profit or Loss		Equity	
	+ 100 b.p.	– 100 b.p.	+ 100 b.p.	– 100 b.p.
Variable rate financial instruments (QR.)	6,090,332	(6,090,332)	6,090,332	(6,090,332)

(ii) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company incurs foreign currency risk on its purchases that are denominated in a currency other than Qatari Riyals which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk on the transactions that are denominated in USD is minimal as Qatari Riyal is pledged against USD.

The Company's exposure to the foreign currency risk is as follows based on notional amounts.

December 31, 2024	**USD (in QR.)**	**Euro (in QR.)**	**Total (in QR.)**
Financial assets			
Call and fixed deposits	**1,808,504**	**539,453**	**2,347,957**
Total financial assets	**1,808,504**	**539,453**	**2,347,957**
Financial liabilities			
Accounts and other payables	**122,209**	**1,989,246**	**2,111,455**
Total financial liabilities	**122,209**	**1,989,246**	**2,111,455**

December 31, 2023	USD (in QR.)	Euro (in QR.)	Total (in QR.)
Financial Assets			
Call and fixed deposits	1,132,190	411,166	1,543,356
Total financial assets	1,132,190	411,166	1,543,356
Financial Liabilities			
Accounts and other payables	504,077	413,431	917,508
Total financial liabilities	504,077	413,431	917,508

Foreign Currency Sensitivity Analysis

The following paragraph details the company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decreases in the QR. against Euro. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year-end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates.

As at reporting date, if the Qatari Riyal had weakened/Strengthened by 10% against Euro with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been QR.223,692 (2023: QR.227) lower/higher, mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of Euro denominated accounts, call and fixed deposits and accounts and other liabilities.

(iii) Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equity instruments decrease as a result of changes in the price indices of investments in other entities' equity instruments as part of the Company's investment portfolio.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the effect of cumulative changes in fair value to reasonably possible changes in quoted equity share prices, with all other variables held constant. The effect of decreases in equity prices is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increase shown.

Description	**Changes in Equity Prices**	**Effect on Equity**	
		2024 (QR.)	2023 (QR.)
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**± 10%**	**23,833,838**	22,991,071

e) Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior.

Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations. The Company's objective is to manage operational risks so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity. The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions.
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- Documentation of controls and procedures.
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified.
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action.
- Development of contingency plans.
- Training and professional development.
- Ethical and business standards.
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

f) Other Risks

Other risks to which the Company is exposed are regulatory risk, legal risk, and reputation risk.

- Regulatory risk is controlled through a framework of compliance policies and procedures. The operations of the Company are subject to regulatory requirements of the State of Qatar.
- Legal risk is managed through the effective use of internal and external legal advisers.
- Reputation risk is controlled through the Company regular examination of issues that are considered to have repercussions for the Company, with guidelines and policies being issued as appropriate.

31) FAIR VALUE

Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments and certain non-financial assets, if applicable, at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value are disclosed in these financial statements, if any.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in these financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of the company's assets by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The following table shows an analysis of assets recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

Financial Assets at FVOCI	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at December 31, 2024 – (QR.)	**238,338,380**	**-0-**	**-0-**	**238,338,380**
As at December 31, 2023– (QR.)	**229,910,712**		-0-	**229,910,712**
	=======	====	====	=======

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

32) COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures, supporting notes and disclosures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation of the current year's financial statements. Those reclassifications do not affect previously reported profit or equity.