Fujairah Cement Industries PJSC and its subsidiary

Fujairah, United Arab Emirates

Reports and Consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Fujairah Cement Industries PJSC and its subsidiary

Fujairah - United Arab Emirates

Table of contents

Fujairah Cement Industries PJSC and its subsidiary

Fujairah - United Arab Emirates
General information

Principal office address:	M 202, Umm Al Quwain National Bank Building P.O. Box: 600 Fujairah, United Arab Emirates T: +971 9 222 3111 Website: www.fujairahcement.com
Other office address:	P.O. Box: 11477, Dibba, Fujairah, United Arab Emirates T: +971 9 244 4011 F: +971 9 244 4016
The Directors:	H.E. Mohamed Bin Hamad Saif Al Sharqi (Representative of Govt. Fujairah), (Emirati) Mr. Abdul Ghafour Hashem Abdul Ghafour Behroozian Alawadhi (Representative of Govt. Fujairah), (Emirati) Mr. Mohamed Sharief Habib Mohamed Alawadhi, (Emirati) Mr. Dhari Selfeeq Alshammary (Representative of ISDB-KSA), (Saudi) Mr. Mohammad Saeed Aldowaisan, (Kuwaiti) Mr. Saad Abdullah Hussain Al Hanyan, (Kuwaiti) Mr. Yagoub Musaad Yagoub Albuaijan, (Kuwaiti) Mr. Abdul Latif Saad Abdul Latif Al Dosary, (Kuwaiti) Mrs. Maryam Abdulla Mohamed Obaid Al Matrooshi, (Emirati) Mr. Salem Mohamed Abdulla Mohamed Al Zahmi, (Emirati)
The Auditor:	Crowe Mak P.O. Box: 6747 Dubai, United Arab Emirates
The Banks:	National Bank of Fujairah Dubai Islamic Bank Emirates NBD Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Commercial Bank of Dubai First Abu Dhabi Bank Burgan Bank

Fujairah - United Arab Emirates
Directors' report

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities of the Group

The principal activities of Fujairah Cement Industries PJSC and its subsidiary are clinkers and hydraulic cements manufacturing, ready - mix and dry - mix concrete and mortars manufacturing, exporting and sand and pebble mines operation - crushers.

Financial review

The table below summarizes the results of the year 2024 and 2023.

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Revenue	**2,596,959**	332,210,318
Direct expenses	**(2,686,849)**	(384,128,705)
Gross loss	**(89,890)**	(51,918,387)
Gross loss ratio	**(3.46)%**	(15.63)%
Net loss	**(183,251,710)**	(265,532,928)
Net loss ratio	**(7,056.40)%**	(79.93)%
Basic and diluted loss per share	**(0.514)**	(0.740)

Role of the Directors

The Directors are the Group's principal decision-making forum. The Directors have the overall responsibility for leading and supervising the Group for delivering sustainable shareholder value through their guidance and supervision of the Group's business. The Directors set the strategies and policies of the Group. They monitor performance of the Group's business, guide and supervise its management.

Going concern

The Group incurred a loss of AED 183,251,710 for the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023: AED 265,532,928), accumulated losses of AED 152,022,021 (2023: AED 130,520,723), the current liabilities exceeded the current assets by AED 539,262,130 as at that date (2023: AED 304,875,684).

The Board of Directors resolved to temporarily suspend cement and clinker sales and production activities for 45 to 60 days, starting from January 01, 2024, due to a major refurbishment activity decided at the meeting held on December 19, 2023. This suspension was extended for an additional 60 days, starting from March 01, 2024, due to unforeseen technical delays, decided at the meeting held on February 19, 2024. At the Annual General Meeting held on April 25, 2024, the decision was made to further extend the temporary suspension of sales and production activities until further notice, effective from May 1, 2024, due to the Parent Entity's financial liquidity constraints.

Management is conducting a strategic review of options and related working capital requirements to evaluate the resumption of the Group's operations. Hence, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. However, the management of the Group had decided to cease the operations of the subsidiary and the results of the operations of the subsidiary have been disclosed as discontinued operations.

Events after year end

In the opinion of the Directors, no transaction or event of a material and unusual nature, favourable or unfavourable has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report, that is likely to affect, substantially the result of the operations or the financial position of the Group.

Auditor

M/s. Crowe Mak – Dubai, United Arab Emirates is willing to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed in the Annual General Meeting.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The applicable requirements require the Directors to prepare the consolidated financial statements for each financial year which present fairly in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group and its financial performance for the year then ended.

The audited consolidated financial statements for the year under review have been prepared in conformity and in compliance with the relevant statutory requirements and other governing laws. The Directors confirm that sufficient care has been taken for the maintenance of proper and adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time, the consolidated financial position of the Group and enables them to ensure that the consolidated financial statements comply with the requirements of the applicable statute. The Directors also confirm that appropriate accounting policies have been selected and applied consistently in order for the consolidated financial statements to reflect fairly, the form and substance of the transactions carried out during the year under review and reasonably present the Group's financial conditions and results of its operations.

The consolidated financial statements set out on pages 8 to 50, which have been prepared on the going concern basis were approved by the Directors on the date of these consolidated financial statements and signed on behalf of the Group by:

Sheikh Mohammed Bin Hamad Saif Al Sharqi
Chairman

Board Member

27 March 2025

Crowe Mak
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Independent auditor's report

To,
The Shareholders
Fujairah Cement Industries PJSC
P.O. Box: 600
Fujairah, United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Adverse Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Fujairah Cement Industries PJSC (the "Parent Entity") and its subsidiary (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the international Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Adverse Opinion

As explained in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements which states that the Group incurred a loss of AED 183,251,710 (2023: AED 265,532,928) for the year ended 31 December 2024, carries accumulated losses of AED 152,022,021 (2023: AED 130,520,723), the current liabilities exceeded the current assets by AED 536,262,130 (2023: AED 304,875,684) as at that date and failed to meet certain financial covenants and repayment of bank borrowings, during the year then ended, on its bank borrowings (Note 19) as per the bank facility letters. This situation indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. However, we have not been provided with the management's business plan that supports the viability of the Group's going concern and address its loss position.

Further, the Group has not performed impairment assessment on its plant, despite the presence of indicators of impairment, as the plant has remained idle throughout the year, due to the increased competition in the market leading to a significant decline in revenue generated from the plant. These factors trigger an impairment assessment under IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets and indicates that the recoverable amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use assets might be lower than the carrying amount as stated in the consolidated financial statements. Absence of formal impairment assessment represents a departure from the requirements of IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets and the effect of the departure on the consolidated financial statements have not been determined.

Additionally, the Group has not provided the current tax assessment or sufficient documentation related to its corporate tax liability for the year ended 31 December 2024. As a result, we were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the completeness and accuracy of the current tax provision and related tax liabilities. Due to the absence of the necessary information, we were unable to determine the impact of corporate tax and deferred tax accounting, as well as the related disclosures, in the consolidated financial statements.

Moreover, we were unable to obtain an independent bank confirmation for a balance of AED 53,626 from one of the Group's bank accounts. Consequently, we were unable to obtain sufficient audit evidence regarding the existence and rights over this balance or to verify any potential liabilities associated with this account.

Consequently, we were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence concerning the management's assessment of the going concern assumption and its adequate disclosure in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

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

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 16 that states that a portion of accumulated losses, as at December 31, 2024, of AED 161,750,412 has been set off against the available balance of the Statutory Reserve as at that date. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the Shareholders of Fujairah Cement Industries PJSC and its subsidiary
Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statement of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matters described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion Section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Inventories

As at December 31, 2024, the Group's inventories include raw materials, semi finished products, burning media, and finished products. Since the weighing of these inventories is not practicable, management appoints an external surveyor to assess the reasonableness of the quantities on hand at the year end by obtaining measurements of the stockpiles and converting these measurements to unit of volumes by using an angle of repose and the bulk density. Management has relied upon external surveyor for physical verification of inventories. Due to the significance of the inventory balances and related estimations involved in existence and valuation of the same, this is considered a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

We have performed the following audit procedures:
-We assessed the competence, capabilities and objectivity of the independent external surveyor appointed by the management for the quantity survey of the inventories.
-We observed the physical inventory survey performed by external surveyor.
-We assessed the reasonableness of the measurements of stockpiles during the physical survey and reviewed the conversion to the unit of volumes. We also obtained and reviewed the inventory count report of external surveyor for the major inventory items.
-We inquired of the management to understand the procedures undertaken as a part of the inventory review and assessment of allowance for slow moving inventory.
-We tested the valuation and ageing of year end inventories on a sample basis, including review of judgements considered regarding obsolescence and net realizable value.
-We have also assessed the adequacy of the management's disclosure in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As stated in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section we were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence concerning the management's assessment of the going concern assumption and its adequate disclosure in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, we are unable to conclude whether or not the other information is materially misstated with respect to this matter.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the Shareholders of Fujairah Cement Industries PJSC and its subsidiary
Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, in compliance with the applicable provisions of the U.A.E. Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021, and for such internal control as 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 consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the Shareholders of Fujairah Cement Industries PJSC and its subsidiary
Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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

Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of our report, we are unable to report on other legal and regulatory requirements.

Crowe Mak

Basil Naser
Parner
Registered Auditor Number: 5507
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
27 March 2025

Fujairah - United Arab Emirates
Consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 AED	2023 AED
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	**985,158,189**	1,055,255,800
Right-of-use assets	7	**75,469,017**	89,595,495
Total non-current assets		**1,060,627,206**	1,144,851,295
Current assets			
Inventories	10	**95,989,551**	128,449,618
Trade and other receivables	11	**10,229,671**	60,921,511
Cash and cash equivalents	12	**792,807**	7,041,775
Net assets relating to discontinued operations		**4,855,922**	-
Total current assets		**111,867,951**	196,412,904
Total assets		**1,172,495,157**	1,341,264,199
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	14	**355,865,320**	355,865,320
Revaluation reserve	15	**34,747,500**	34,747,500
Statutory reserve	16	**-**	161,750,412
Accumulated losses		**(152,022,021)**	(130,520,723)
Total equity		**238,590,799**	421,842,509
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' end-of-service benefits	18	**129,830**	10,073,845
Bank borrowings	19	**192,894,526**	301,583,958
Lease liabilities	20	**85,258,657**	98,391,019
Trade and other payables	21	**4,491,264**	8,084,280
Total non-current liabilities		**282,774,277**	418,133,102
Current liabilities			
Bank borrowings	19	**340,190,398**	230,131,635
Lease liabilities	20	**51,558,670**	40,812,593
Trade and other payables	21	**259,381,013**	230,344,360
Total current liabilities		**651,130,081**	501,288,588
Total liabilities		**933,904,358**	919,421,690
Total equity and liabilities		**1,172,495,157**	1,341,264,199

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorised for issue on 27 March 2025.

The consolidated financial statements set out on pages 8 to 50, which have been prepared on the going concern basis were approved by the Directors on the date of these consolidated financial statements and signed on behalf of the Group by:

Sheikh Mohammed Bin Hamad Saif Al Sharqi
Chairman

Board Member

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

The report of the auditor is set out on pages 4 to 7.

Fujairah - United Arab Emirates
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 AED	2023 AED
Continuing operations			
Revenue	22	**2,596,959**	332,210,318
Direct expenses	23	**(2,686,849)**	(384,128,705)
Gross loss		**(89,890)**	(51,918,387)
Write down of inventories to net realizable value	10	**-**	(23,834,830)
Other income	24	**2,065,767**	2,229,984
Selling and distribution expenses	25	**(1,243,414)**	(28,113,168)
General and administrative expenses	26	**(40,565,764)**	(97,178,318)
Production idle cost	27	**(95,070,342)**	-
Finance cost	28	**(46,356,847)**	(43,248,446)
Loss for the year from continuing operations		**(181,260,490)**	(242,063,165)
Discontinued operations			
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	13	**(1,991,220)**	(23,469,763)
Net loss for the year		**(183,251,710)**	(265,532,928)
Other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(183,251,710)**	(265,532,928)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Group		**(183,251,710)**	(265,532,928)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(183,251,710)**	(265,532,928)
Basic and diluted loss per share		**(0.514)**	(0.740)

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

The report of the auditor is set out on pages 4 to 7.

Fujairah Cement Industries PJSC and its subsidiary

Fujairah - United Arab Emirates
Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital AED	Revaluation reserve AED	Statutory reserve AED	Accumulated losses AED	Voluntary reserve AED	Total AED
As at 1 January 2023	355,865,320	34,747,500	161,750,412	-	135,012,205	687,375,437
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(265,532,928)	-	(265,532,928)
Offset of losses against reserves (Note 16)	-	-	-	135,012,205	(135,012,205)	-
As at 31 December 2023	**355,865,320**	**34,747,500**	**161,750,412**	**(130,520,723)**	**-**	**421,842,509**
(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(183,251,710)	-	(183,251,710)
Offset of losses against reserves (Note 16)	-	-	(161,750,412)	161,750,412	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	**355,865,320**	**34,747,500**	**-**	**(152,022,021)**	**-**	**238,590,799**

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

The report of the auditor is set out on pages 4 to 7.

Fujairah - United Arab Emirates
Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 AED	2023 AED
Loss for the year		**(181,260,490)**	(242,063,165)
Net loss from discontinued operations	13	**(1,991,220)**	(23,469,763)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	**53,249,848**	56,886,054
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	6	**-**	12,962,726
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	7	**9,535,212**	10,250,701
Amortisation of intangible assets	8	**-**	49,903
Impairment loss on intangible assets	8	**-**	160,819
Allowance for slow-moving and obsolete inventories	10	**30,064,704**	83,699,924
Provision for expected credit loss of trade receivables	11	**305,836**	5,321,051
Employees' end-of-service benefits	18	**822,480**	1,407,184
Finance cost	13,28	**42,972,423**	39,598,594
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		**1,483,022**	(79,048)
Write down of inventories to net realizable value	26	**-**	23,834,830
Interest expense on lease liabilities	13,28	**3,574,393**	3,879,862
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**(41,243,792)**	(27,560,328)
Decrease in inventories	10	**2,255,076**	16,194,795
Decrease in trade and other receivables	11	**49,113,950**	2,907,174
Increase in trade and other payables	21	**(10,345,348)**	96,777,180
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		**(220,114)**	88,318,821
Employees' end-of-service benefits paid	18	**(10,766,495)**	(4,414,660)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		**(10,986,609)**	83,904,161
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6	**(17,393)**	(2,912,002)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**12,227,575**	79,048
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities		**12,210,182**	(2,832,954)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from term loans	19	**1,547**	-
Repayment of term loans	19	**(146,465)**	(27,932,848)
Proceeds from short term loans	19	**-**	155,000,000
Repayment of short term loans	19	**-**	(89,957,135)
Net receipts / (payment) in trust receipts and overdrafts	19	**1,514,249**	(69,396,170)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	20	**(1,126,837)**	(2,418,969)
Finance costs paid	28	**(3,530,187)**	(36,768,002)
Payment of Interest portion of lease liabilities	28	**-**	(3,879,862)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(3,287,693)**	(75,352,986)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(2,064,120)**	5,718,221
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**7,041,775**	1,323,554
Cash and cash equivalents included in discontinued operations		**(4,184,848)**	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	**792,807**	7,041,775

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

The report of the auditor is set out on pages 4 to 7.

1 General information

Fujairah Cement Industries PJSC (the "Parent Entity") is a public joint stock company incorporated in the Emirate of Fujairah, United Arab Emirates by an Amiri Decree issued by His Highness the Ruler of Fujairah on 20 December 1979. The Parent Entity's ordinary shares are listed in the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange.

The Parent Entity is domiciled in Fujairah and its registered address is M 202, Umm Al Quwain National Bank Building, P.O. Box: 600, Fujairah, United Arab Emirates.

The principal activities of Parent Entity and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the "Group") are clinkers and hydraulic cements manufacturing, ready - mix and dry - mix concrete and mortars manufacturing, exporting and sand and pebble mines operation - crushers.

The management is vested with Mr. Saeed Ahmed Ghareib Howaishil Alsereidi, General Manager, Emirati national and control is vested with the Board of Directors.

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the operating results of the industrial license no. 8001.

These consolidated financial statements of the Parent Entity as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024 comprise the Parent Entity and its subsidiary. The details of the subsidiary is as follows.

Sr. No	***Name of subsidiary***	***License no***	***Legal and effective interests***	***Activities***
1	Fujairah Cement Industries P.J.S.C FZE, United Arab Emirates	4203	100%	Ready mixed concrete manufacturing

2 Going concern

The Group incurred a loss of AED 183,251,710 for the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023: AED 265,532,928), accumulated losses of AED 152,022,021 (2023: AED 130,520,723), the current liabilities exceeded the current assets by AED 539,262,130 as at that date (2023: AED 304,875,684).

The Board of Directors resolved to temporarily suspend cement and clinker sales and production activities for 45 to 60 days, starting from January 01, 2024, due to a major refurbishment activity decided at the meeting held on December 19, 2023. This suspension was extended for an additional 60 days, starting from March 01, 2024, due to unforeseen technical delays, decided at the meeting held on February 19, 2024. At the Annual General Meeting held on April 25, 2024, the decision was made to further extend the temporary suspension of sales and production activities until further notice, effective from May 1, 2024, due to the Parent Entity's financial liquidity constraints.

Management is conducting a strategic review of options and related working capital requirements to evaluate the resumption of the Group's operations. Hence, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. However, the management of the Group had decided to cease the operations of the subsidiary and the results of the operations of the subsidiary have been disclosed as discontinued operations.

3 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

3.1 New and amended Standards that are effective for the current year

Impact of initial application of other amendments to IFRS standards

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2024.

Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements.

New and revised IFRSs	***Effective for annual periods beginning on or after***
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS7: supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024

Other than the above, there are no other significant IFRSs and amendments that were effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

4 Material accounting policies information

4.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

4.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Current/Non-Current Classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in consolidated statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or held primarily for the purpose of trading or expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting year, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle or it is held primarily for the purpose of trading or it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting year, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Fair value measurement

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IAS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

4.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group comprise the financial information of the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Parent:

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

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

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally.

4 Material accounting policies information (continued)

4.3 Basis of consolidation (continued)

The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

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

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

4.4 Functional currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Emirati Dirham, which is the Group's functional currency.

4.5 Revenue recognition

The Group has applied the following accounting policy in the preparation of its financial statements.

For contracts determined to be within the scope of revenue recognition, the Group is required to apply a five-step model to determine when to recognise revenue, and at what amount.

The Group recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on the five step model set out in IFRS 15:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in the contract

A performance obligation is a unit of account and a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

The transaction price is the amount of consideration the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

4 Material accounting policies information (continued)

4.5 Revenue recognition (continued)

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation

The Group satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, when the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.

The Group satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:
1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;

2. The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

3. The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which performance obligation is satisfied.

Performance obligation

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered and have been accepted by customers at their premises. For contracts that permit the customer to return an item, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur.

Therefore, the amount of revenue recognised is adjusted for expected returns, which are estimated based on the historical data. In these circumstances, a refund liability and a right to recover returned goods asset are recognised.

The right to recover returned goods asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory less any expected costs to recover goods. The refund liability is included in other payables and the right to recover returned goods is included in inventory. The Group reviews its estimate of expected returns at each reporting date and updates the amounts of the asset and liability accordingly.

Sale of scrap materials

The revenue from sale of scrap materials is recognized at the point in time when the control of those items are transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the materials.

4.6 Leases

The Group leases various lands and vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 25 years and 10 years but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assess whether:

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group’s incremental borrowing rate can be used.

4 Material accounting policies information (continued)

4.6 Leases (continued)

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

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

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

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Group 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 revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The Group did not make any such adjustments during the year.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

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

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

They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using straight-line method from the commencement date of the lease to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

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

The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the Property, plant and equipment policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Other expenses" in the statement of profit or loss.

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

4 Material accounting policies information (continued)

4.6 Leases (continued)

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment and small items of office furniture.

4.7 Foreign currencies

In preparing the consolidated financial statements of the Group, transactions in currencies other than the Entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

4.8 Borrowing costs

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

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

4.9 Employee benefits

End of service indemnity

Provision is made for the full amount of end of service indemnity due to non-U.A.E. national employees in accordance with the applicable Labour Law and is based on current remuneration and their period of service at the end of the reporting year.

4.10 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

*The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from ‘profit before tax’ as reported in the statement of profit or loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

4 Material accounting policies information (continued)

4.10 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For the purposes of measuring deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets for investment properties that are measured using the fair value model, the carrying amounts of such properties are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale, unless the presumption is rebutted. The presumption is rebutted when the investment property is depreciable and is held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment property over time, rather than through sale. The Directors of the Group reviewed the Group's investment property portfolios and concluded that none of the Group's investment properties are held under a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the investment properties over time, rather than through sale. Therefore, the Directors have determined that the ‘sale’ presumption set out in the amendments to IAS 12 is not rebutted. As a result, the Group has not recognised any deferred taxes on changes in fair value of the investment properties as the Group is not subject to any income taxes on the fair value changes of the investment properties on disposal.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

4.11 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when incurred.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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

4 Material accounting policies information (continued)

4.11 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

	Useful lives
Land	
Factory buildings and leasehold improvements	5 to 35 years
Plant and machinery	2 to 35 years
Furniture and fixtures	2 to 4 years
Vehicles and mobile plant	4 to 7 years
Tools and equipment	2 to 4 years
Quarry development	6 to 20 years
Factory civil structures	5 to 35 years
Capital work in progress	

Properties in the course of construction for production. supply or administrative purposes or for purposes not yet determined are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for the intended use.

4.12 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of amortization:

	Useful lives
Software	5 years

4.13 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

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

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

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

4 Material accounting policies information (continued)

4.13 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets (continued)

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

4.14 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a weighted average basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Raw material, stores and spares and semi-finished goods purchased

The cost includes insurance, freight and other incidental charges incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their present location and condition. Valuation is determined on a weighted average basis.

Raw materials produced locally, work in progress and finished goods

The cost includes cost of direct materials and direct labour plus an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Valuation is determined on a weighted average basis.

4.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

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

4.16 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4.17 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

4 Material accounting policies information (continued)

4.17 Financial assets (continued)

Classification of financial assets

Financial instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is 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 instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

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

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables, amounts due from customers under construction contracts, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, amounts due from customers under construction contracts (contract assets) and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises 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 Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4 Material accounting policies information (continued)

4.17 Financial assets (continued)

Receivables

Receivables were non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Receivables (including trade and other receivables), bank balances and cash and others were measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset 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 party. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity was recognised in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Group retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that was no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income was allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that was no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

4.18 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an Entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, and financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4 Material accounting policies information (continued)

4.18 Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Loans and other borrowings

Loans and other borrowings are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges are accounted on accrual basis and are added to the carrying value of the instruments to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

When the Group exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Group accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification should be recognised in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

5 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the accounting policies, which are described in note 4 to these consolidated financial statements, management is required to make judgements, 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 recognised 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. The significant judgements and estimates made by management that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below:

5 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

5.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test (please see financial assets sections of note 4.17). The Group determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Group monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Group's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

5.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a management team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful life, which is based on expected usage of the asset and expected physical wear and tear which depends on operational factors. The management has not considered any residual value as it is deemed immaterial.

Useful lives of intangible assets

Intangible assets is amotised over its estimated useful life, which is based on expected usage of the asset. The management has not considered any residual value as it is deemed immaterial.

Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment

The Group reviews its property, plant and equipment to assess impairment, if there is an indication of impairment. In determining whether impairment losses should be recognised in profit or loss, the Group makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a reduction in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, provision for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event or condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment.

Provision for inventories

The Group reviews its inventory to assess loss on account of obsolescence and any write down for net realizable value adjustment on a regular basis. In determining whether a provision for obsolescence should be recorded in profit and loss, the Group makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is any future saleability of the product and the net realizable value for such product. Provision for net realizable value write down is made where the net realizable value is less than cost based on best estimates by management. The provision for obsolescence of inventory is based on its ageing and the past trend of consumption.

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Factory buildings and leasehold improvemens	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles and mobile plant	Tools and equipment	Quarry development	Factory civil structures	Capital work-in-progress	Total
	AED	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**
Cost										
As at 1 January 2023	34,997,500	31,075,132	2,039,508,659	4,402,789	38,937,861	13,526,370	31,949,125	129,286,686	13,052,346	2,336,736,468
Additions	-	-	940,142	33,989	279,426	105,939	-	-	1,552,506	2,912,002
Disposals	-	-	(349,349)	-	(2,787,390)	-	-	-	-	(3,136,739)
Transfers	-	(362,382)	605,065	-	-	-	-	1,075,382	(1,318,065)	-
As at 31 December 2023	34,997,500	30,712,750	2,040,704,517	4,436,778	36,429,897	13,632,309	31,949,125	130,362,068	13,286,787	2,336,511,731
Additions	-	-	-	4,680	-	12,713	-	-	-	17,393
Disposals	-	-	(15,910,749)	-	(210,500)	-	-	-	-	(16,121,249)
Transfers related to discontinued operations	-	-	(4,430,595)	(18,026)	(11,905,129)	(129,108)	-	(1,075,382)	(12,189,888)	(29,748,128)
As at 31 December 2024	**34,997,500**	**30,712,750**	**2,020,363,173**	**4,423,432**	**24,314,268**	**13,515,914**	**31,949,125**	**129,286,686**	**1,096,899**	**2,290,659,747**
Accumulated depreciation										
As at 1 January 2023	-	17,048,021	1,084,299,143	3,908,409	27,390,441	13,208,216	26,751,283	41,938,377	-	1,214,543,890
Disposals	-	-	(349,349)	-	(2,787,390)	-	-	-	-	(3,136,739)
Depreciation expense	-	746,323	47,526,289	234,388	3,107,330	137,482	926,081	4,208,161	-	56,886,054
Disposals	-	(2,082,511)	278,501	-	-	-	-	1,804,010	-	-
Impairment	-	-	1,001,811	8,676	2,031,658	58,838	-	630,863	9,230,880	12,962,726
As at 31 December 2023	-	15,711,833	1,132,756,395	4,151,473	29,742,039	13,404,536	27,677,364	48,581,411	9,230,880	1,281,255,931
Depreciation expense	-	746,323	46,581,642	215,924	577,086	89,101	926,081	4,113,691	-	53,249,848
Disposals	-	-	(10,808,045)	-	(210,500)	-	-	-	-	(11,018,545)
Transfer of assets related to discontinued operations	-	-	(1,841,811)	(18,026)	(5,989,689)	(129,106)	-	(776,164)	(9,230,880)	(17,985,676)
As at 31 December 2024	**-**	**16,458,156**	**1,166,688,181**	**4,349,371**	**24,118,936**	**13,364,531**	**28,603,445**	**51,918,938**	**-**	**1,305,501,558**

6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Land	Factory buildings and leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles and mobile plant	Tools and equipment	Quarry development	Factory civil structures	Capital work-in-progress	Total
	AED	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**
Carrying amount										
As at 31 December 2023	34,997,500	15,000,917	907,948,122	285,305	6,687,858	227,773	4,271,761	81,780,657	4,055,907	1,055,255,800
As at 31 December 2024	**34,997,500**	**14,254,594**	**853,674,992**	**74,061**	**195,332**	**151,383**	**3,345,680**	**77,367,748**	**1,096,899**	**985,158,189**

Notes:
a) As at 31 December 2024, Land mentioned above of AED 34,997,500 is stated at valuation by Land and Property Management - Dibba Municipality - Government of Fujairah and the difference amounting to AED 34,747,500 was credited to revaluation reserve.

b) Part of the factory buildings and improvements, factory civil structures and plant and machinery are constructed/erected on leased land obtained from the Dibba Municipality - Government of Fujairah.

c) First Degree registered mortgage in favor of the bank borrowings (Note 19) over tangible fixed assets (plant, machinery & equipment), covering part of the facilities.

d) There is a registered chattel mortgage (being executed) over the Waste Heat Recovery based captive power plant expansion project included in plant and machinery mentioned above and an assignment of insurance policy covering the project in favour of the bank against bank borrowings (Note 19).

e) Insurance policy covering movable assets is assigned in favor of a bank against bank borrowings (Note 19).

f) Commercial mortgage over thermal power plant included in plant and machinery mentioned above, assignment of insurance policies covering the cement factory and thermal power plant and assignment of leasehold rights over the land on which the thermal power plant is located are provided as securities against bank borrowings (Note 18).

g) There is a registered mortgage and assignment of insurance policy over specific machinery upgraded (Note 19) included in plant and machinery mentioned above.

h) Depreciation is charged to cost of sales and production idle cost.

i) Cost of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that was still in use, at the end of the reporting period aggregated to AED 374,335,299 (2023 : AED 356,509,950).

6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

j) During the year ended December 31, 2023, impairment loss was provided for the property, plant and equipment relating to the subsidiary as it was decided to terminate its operations with effect from 01 February, 2024.

7 Leases (the Group as Lessee)

Right-of-use assets

Movement of the recognised right-of-use assets during the year:

	Property	Total
	AED	**AED**
Cost		
As at 1 January 2023	139,213,632	139,213,632
Additions during the year	67,642	67,642
As at 31 December 2023	139,281,274	139,281,274
Transfer of assets related to discontinued operations (Note 13)	(6,878,051)	(6,878,051)
As at 31 December 2024	**132,403,223**	**132,403,223**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 January 2023	39,435,079	39,435,079
Charge for the year	10,250,700	10,250,700
As at 31 December 2023	49,685,779	49,685,779
Transfer of assets related to discontinued operations (Note 13)	(2,240,607)	(2,240,607)
Charge for the year	9,489,034	9,489,034
As at 31 December 2024	**56,934,206**	**56,934,206**
Carrying amount		
As at 31 December 2024	**75,469,017**	**75,469,017**
As at 31 December 2023	89,595,495	89,595,495

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (Note 26 & 27)	**9,489,034**	10,250,700
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 28)	**3,400,118**	3,879,862

8 Intangible assets

	Software
	AED
Cost	
As at 1 January 2023	249,517
As at 31 December 2023	249,517
As at 31 December 2024	**249,517**
Accumulated amortisation	
As at 1 January 2023	38,795
Amortisation expenses	49,903
Impairment	160,819
As at 31 December 2023	249,517
As at 31 December 2024	**249,517**
Carrying amount	
As at 31 December 2024	**-**
As at 31 December 2023	-

9 Related party balances and transactions

The Group enters into transactions with companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standard 24 Related Party Disclosures. Related parties comprise companies and entities under common ownership and/or common management and control, key management personnel and shareholders. The management decides on the terms and conditions of the transactions and services received/rendered from/to related parties as well as on other charges.

a) Transactions

During the year, the Group entered into the following transactions with the related parties:

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Sales	**109,785**	3,262,752
Purchases / service contracts	**-**	48,622
	109,785	3,311,374

9 Related party balances and transactions (continued)

b) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of Directors and other members of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Salaries and other benefits of key management staff	**1,995,718**	3,075,275

c) At the statement of consolidated financial position date, balances of related parties are as follows:

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Balances due from related parties		
(Included in trade receivables)	**-**	1,261,378
Balances due to related parties		
(Included in trade payables)	**14,568**	480,000

10 Inventories

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Spare parts	**130,400,046**	130,405,278
Burning media	**60,904,562**	60,969,167
Semi-finished products	**31,333,113**	31,511,864
Raw materials	**10,129,392**	10,271,537
Finished goods	**803,127**	2,591,295
Bags and packing materials	**397,626**	598,218
	233,967,866	236,347,359
Allowance for slow moving/obsolete inventories	**(140,581,233)**	(110,516,529)
Goods in transit	**2,602,918**	2,618,788
	95,989,551	128,449,618

Insurance policy against the inventories are assigned against bank borrowings (Note 19).

Inventories have been reduced by AED Nil (2023: AED 23,834,830) as a result of the write down to net realizable value. This write down was recognized as an expense.

10 Inventories (continued)

Movement in allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Balance at the beginning of the year	**110,516,529**	26,816,605
Charge during the year	**30,064,704**	83,699,924
Balance at the end of the year	**140,581,233**	110,516,529

11 Trade and other receivables

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Trade receivables	**60,824,536**	109,759,851
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	**(56,211,524)**	(58,033,713)
	4,613,012	51,726,138
VAT receivable-net	**2,562,316**	3,266,548
Advances to suppliers	**1,155,777**	3,627,331
Deposits	**337,575**	467,001
Prepayments	**316,101**	1,182,988
Staff loan and advances	**23,069**	22,936
Other receivables	**1,221,821**	628,569
	10,229,671	60,921,511

Trade receivables are assigned against bank borrowings (Note 19).

Trade receivables include AED 60,824,536 (2023: AED 66,155,005) which is past due and out of this AED 350,000 (2023: AED 6,213,271) is secured.

Of the trade receivables as at 31 December 2024 there are 6 customers (2023: 7 customers) which represent 97% (2023: 82%) of the total receivables.

Geographical details of trade receivables

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Primary Geographical Markets		
Within U.A.E.	**57,400,775**	101,866,541
Outside U.A.E. - G.C.C.	**2,930,589**	7,282,197
Other countries	**493,172**	611,113
	60,824,536	109,759,851

The average credit period on sales of goods is 117 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

11 Trade and other receivables (continued)

The Group always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime 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. The Group has recognised a loss allowance of 93% against all receivables over 360 days past due because historical experience has indicated that these receivables are generally not recoverable.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The Group 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, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or when the trade receivables are over two years past due, whichever occurs earlier. None of the trade receivables that have been written off is subject to enforcement activities.

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables based on the Group's provision matrix. As the Group's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the provision for loss allowance based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Group's different customer base.

11 Trade and other receivables (continued)

Trade receivables – ageing analysis

31 December 2024	**Not past due**	**Less than 180 days**	**180-360 days**	**More than 360 days**	**Total**
	AED	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**	**AED**
Expected credit loss rate	**-%**	**-%**	**-%**	**92.41%**	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	**-**	**-**	**-**	**60,824,536**	**60,824,536**
Lifetime ECL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**56,211,524**	**56,211,524**
					4,613,012

Trade receivables – ageing analysis

31 December 2023	Not past due	Less than 180 days	180-360 days	More than 360 days	Total
	AED	AED	AED	AED	AED
Expected credit loss rate	-%	-%	-%	99.62%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	43,604,857	7,096,370	809,162	58,249,462	109,759,851
Lifetime ECL	-	-	-	58,033,713	58,033,713
					51,726,138

11 Trade and other receivables (continued)

	Total
	AED
Balance as at 1 January 2023	**52,712,662**
Amounts written off	**(4,358)**
Provision during the year	**5,325,409**
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**58,033,713**
Charge during the year	**305,836**
Amounts written off	**(2,128,025)**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**56,211,524**

	Expected credit loss rate	Gross trade receivables	Expected credit loss
	%	AED	AED
2024			
Secured trade receivables against bank guarantees and letters of credit		350,000	-
Unsecured trade receivables	99%	60,474,536	56,211,524
		-	-
		60,824,536	**56,211,524**
2023			
Secured trade receivables against bank guarantees and letters of credit		19,786,439	-
Unsecured trade receivables	63%	89,973,412	58,033,713
		109,759,851	**58,033,713**

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Bank balances	**489,642**	6,562,260
Cash on hand	**303,165**	479,515
	792,807	7,041,775

The bank balances are also subject to impairment requirements of IFRS 9, however, balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default.

13 Discontinued operations

The Board of Director has decided to terminate the operations of its 100% subsidiary Fujairah Cement Industries PJSC FZE which provides ready mixed concrete manufacturing services with effect from 01 February 2024, at the meeting held on 09 January 2024 and having registered office at Umm Al Qwain Bank Building, Mezzanine Floor-2(M2), Office No-203, Hamad Bin Abdulla Road, Fujairah, United Arab Emirates. Revenue and expenses, gains and losses relating to the discontinuation of this subsidiary have been eliminated from profit or loss from the Group's continuing operations and are shown as a single line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Revenue	**519,047**	11,598,355
Direct expenses	**(878,429)**	(15,356,616)
	(359,382)	(3,758,261)
Finance cost	**(189,970)**	(230,010)
General and administrative expenses	**(1,161,405)**	(19,481,492)
Other Income	**(280,463)**	(230,010)
	(1,991,220)	(23,469,763)
	-	-
	-	-

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Cash flows from discontinued operations		
Net cash outflows from operating activities	**(2,708,294)**	(987,227)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from investing activities	**8,258,000**	(573,373)
Net cash (outflows)/inflows from financing activities	**(1,955,476)**	1,521,879
Net cash inflows / (outflows)	**3,594,230**	(38,721)

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Assets		
Property, plant and equipments	**3,154,558**	-
Right-of-use assets	**4,406,064**	-
Inventory	**140,287**	-
Trade and other receivables	**1,272,054**	-
Cash and bank balances	**4,184,848**	-
Liabilties		
Lease liabilities	**(4,652,893)**	-
Trade and other payables	**(3,648,996)**	-
	4,855,922	-

14 Share capital

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Authorised, issued and paid up share capital:		
355,865,320 shares of AED 1.00 each	**355,865,320**	355,865,320

15 Revaluation reserve

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Balance at the beginning	**34,747,500**	34,747,500
Balance at the end of the year	**34,747,500**	34,747,500

As at 31 December 2024, Land mentioned in Note 6 of AED 34,997,500 is stated at valuation by Land and Property Management - Dibba Municipality - Government of Fujairah and the difference amounting to AED 34,747,500 was credited to the revaluation reserve.

16 Statutory reserve

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Balance at the beginning of the year	**161,750,412**	161,750,412
Offsetting of loss for the period against statutory reserve	**(161,750,412)**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	161,750,412

According to the Articles of Association of the Parent Entity and UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021, 10% of annual net profits is allocated to the statutory reserve. The transfer to statutory reserve may be suspended, when the reserve reaches 50% of the paid-up capital. This reserve is not available for distribution.

The Board of Directors resolved to offset the losses and/or the accumulated losses of the Group against the statutory reserve as on September 12, 2024. The reserve has been completely utilized to offset the partial loss as on December 31, 2024.

17 Voluntary reserve

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	135,012,205
Offsets during the year	-	(135,012,205)
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

The Parent Entity had appropriated 10% of profits in the earlier year to voluntary reserve. As per Article 59 of the Articles of Association of the Parent Entity, the voluntary reserve may be used according to a resolution of the Board of Directors in the aspects that achieve the interests of the Parent Entity.

The Board of Directors resolved to offset the losses and/or the accumulated losses of the Parent Entity against the voluntary reserve as at 31 December 2022 and thereafter in the future in the event that the Parent reports losses. The reserve has been completely utilized to offset the partial loss as on December 31, 2023.

18 Employees' end-of-service benefits

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Balance at the beginning of the year	**10,073,845**	13,081,321
Charge for the year	**822,480**	1,407,184
Payments during the year	**(10,766,495)**	(4,414,660)
Balance at the end of the year	**129,830**	10,073,845

Amounts required to cover end of service indemnity at the consolidated statement of financial position date are computed pursuant to the applicable Labour Law based on the employees' accumulated period of service and current basic remuneration at the end of reporting year.

19 Bank borrowings

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Term loan	**376,803,260**	376,948,178
Trust receipts	**82,357,603**	97,145,612
Short term loans	**40,000,000**	40,000,000
Overdraft	**33,924,061**	17,621,803
	533,084,924	531,715,593

19 Bank borrowings (continued)

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Term loans movement during the year		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**376,948,178**	269,838,162
Received during the year	**59,383**	-
Restructuring from short term loan	**-**	135,042,864
Repaid during the year	**(204,301)**	(27,932,848)
Balance at the end of the year	**376,803,260**	376,948,178

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Short term loans movement during the year		
Balance at the beginning of the year	**40,000,000**	110,000,000
Received during the year	**-**	155,000,000
Repaid during the year	**-**	(89,957,135)
Restructuring to medium term loan	**-**	(135,042,865)
Balance at the end of the year	**40,000,000**	40,000,000

Presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as:

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Bank borrowings - non-current	**192,894,526**	301,583,958
Bank borrowings - current	**340,190,398**	230,131,635
	533,084,924	531,715,593

19 Bank borrowings (continued)

Securities:

a). Registered charge over Thermal Power Plant (including machinery).

b). Registered chattel mortgage (to be executed) over the Waste Heat Recovery based captive power plant expansion project.

c). Assignment of insurance policy for AED 437.4 million covering factory on a pari passu basis.

d). Assignment of insurance policy for AED 236.9 million covering the Thermal Power Plant on a pari passu basis.

e). Assignment of insurance policy for AED 124.4 million covering the Waste Heat Recovery based captive power plant expansion project.

f). Assignment of insurance policies covering moveable assets on pari passu basis.

g). Assignment of leasehold rights (between the Group & Dibba Municipality) over the land on which the Thermal Power Plant is located.

h). Assignment of insurance policy over inventories on pari passu basis.

i). General assignments of trade receivables in favor of the bank.

j). Registered mortgage and assignment of insurance policy over specific machinery upgraded.

k). Promissory note.

l). As at 31 December 2024, the Group failed to meet the below financial covenants as per bank facility letters:

Dubai Islamic Bank

a). To maintain minimum tangible net worth of not less than AED 780 million.
b). To maintain leverage ratio not exceeding 1.5:1 at all times.

Emirates NBD

a). The ratio of EBITDA to debt services in respect of any relevant testing period shall not be less than 1.1:1.

National bank of Fujairah

a). To maintain leverage ratio not exceeding 1.5:1 or below.

Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank

a). Tangible net worth must not be less than AED 830 million.
b). Total liabilities to tangible net worth ratio must not be more than 1.20:1.
c). Total debt to EBITDA ratio must not be more than 8:1.

19 Bank borrowings (continued)

m) Break-up of bank - term borrowings are as follows:

	Maturity date	2024 AED	2023 AED
Loan			
Term loan 1	January 2030	44,920,369	44,920,369
Term loan 2	December 2028	13,187,699	13,187,699
Term loan 3	November 2026	84,807,679	84,807,679
Term loan 4	December 2028	74,400,000	74,400,000
Term loan 5	December 2024	5,591,114	5,589,567
Term loan 6	December 2025	31,000,000	31,000,000
Term loan 7	December 2028	60,000,000	60,000,000
Term loan 8	June 2026	28,042,864	28,042,864
Term loan 9	October 2027	34,853,535	35,000,000
		376,803,260	**376,948,178**

19 Bank borrowings (continued)

Term loan 1

During 2017, the Group entered into an Islamic financing arrangement (Ijarah) from a bank operating in the United Arab Emirates for AED 114,445,987 to settle the existing term loan. During November 2017, the outstanding balance of AED 101,240,681 were rescheduled to be repaid in 22 equal quarterly installments of AED 3,000,000 each commenced in January 2018 and ending in April 2023 and the remaining amount of AED 35,240,681 to be settled in July 2023. During 2021, the existing Ijarah balance has been refinanced by the same bank to be repaid in 31 equal quarterly installments of AED 1,664,063 commencing from April 2022 and the remaining amount of AED 1,654,728 to be settled in January 2030. During 2023, the existing Ijarah balance has been refinanced by the same bank to be repaid in 6 quarterly installments of AED 1,200,000 commencing from April 2024, followed by 17 Quarterly installments of AED 224,000 and 1 installment of AED 1,304,431 to be settled in January 2030.

Term loan 2

During 2017, the Group entered into an Islamic financing arrangement (Mudaraba) from a bank operating in the United Arab Emirates for AED 30,000,000 of which AED 21,893,199 was drawn down, to finance the upgrade of the raw mill/slag grinding project. Out of the outstanding amount of AED 19,407,168, the Group paid AED 54,391 in January 2020 and the balance is scheduled to be repaid in 27 equal quarterly installments of AED 716,769 each commencing in April 2020 and ending in August 2026. In 30 June 2021, the outstanding amount of AED 15,768,929 is rescheduled to be repaid in 30 quarterly installments commencing from July 2021 and ending December 2028. During 2023, the outstanding amount of AED 13,187,698 is rescheduled to be repaid in 16 quarterly installments of AED 577,000 for 4 years and the remaining AED 3,955,699 in 2028.

Term loan 3

During 2017, the Group was sanctioned this loan from a bank operating in the United Arab Emirates for a maximum amount of AED 209,680,000 of which AED 209,607,679 was drawn down, to refinance the existing liabilities with other banks. Repayment of this loan is in 26 equal quarterly installments of AED 7,700,000 each commenced in May 2018 and ending in August 2024 and the remaining amount of AED 9,407,679 to be settled in November 2024. In September 2021, the outstanding amount of AED 101,807,679 is rescheduled to be repaid in 20 quarterly installments commencing from February 2022 and ending in November 2026. In November 2022, the outstanding amount of AED 94,307,679 is rescheduled to be repaid in 17 quarterly installments commencing from November 2022 and ending in November 2026.

Term loan 4

During 2019, the Group sanctioned and entered into an Islamic financing arrangement (Mudaraba) from a bank operating in United Arab Emirates for AED 100,000,000 to settle existing liabilities with other banks. In 2023, the agreement is renewed and amended. The outstanding of AED 74,400,000 is repayable in 20 quarterly installments, commencing in March 2024 and ending in December 2028.

The installment details are as below:

- 16 installments of AED 3,255,000
- 4 installments of AED 5,580,000

Term loan 5

During the year 2023, the Group entered into a loan agreement from a bank operating in the United Arab Emirates for an amount of AED 10,000,000 to reschedule the outstanding under short term advance to a medium term loan facility of AED 10,000,000. The loan is repayable in 24 monthly installments commencing from January 2023. The loan is subject to annual review and the next review is due on or before December 2023.

Term loan 6

During the year 2022, the Group sanctioned and entered into a loan agreement from a bank operating in the United Arab Emirates for an amount of AED 35,000,000 to settle the existing short - term loan and trust receipts with the same bank. The loan is repayable in 12 quarterly installments commencing from March 2023 and ending in December 2025.

19 Bank borrowings (continued)

Term loan 7

During the year 2023, the Group entered into a loan agreement from a bank operating in the United Arab Emirates for an amount of AED 60,000,000 to refinance outstanding conventional short term loans outstanding of AED 60,000,000. The loan is repayable in 20 quarterly installments of AED 3,000,000 commencing from March 2024 and ending on December 2028.

Term loan 8

During the year 2023, the Group entered into a loan agreement from a bank operating in the United Arab Emirates for an amount of AED 28,042,865 to renew outstanding loan. The loan is to be settled within June 2026. The outstanding is repayable in 8 equal installments of AED 3,505,358.

Term loan 9

During the year 2023, the Group entered into a loan agreement from a bank operating in the United Arab Emirates for an amount of AED 37,000,000 to refinance entire outstanding utilisation under credit facility extended by the bank. The loan is repayable in 2 installments of AED 1,000,000 commencing from May 2023, 15 installments of AED 1,750,000 and the remaining amount by October 2027.

20 Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities recognized and maturity analysis:

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Amount due for settlement within 12 months		
Not later than 1 year (shown under current liabilities)	**51,558,670**	40,812,593
Amount due for settlement after 12 months		
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**85,258,657**	98,391,019
	136,817,327	139,203,612

The movement in lease liabilities is as follows:

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
As at the beginning of the year	**139,203,612**	141,554,939
Amortization of interest expense during the year (Note 28)	**3,400,118**	3,879,862
Additions during the year	**-**	67,642
Repayment of lease liabilities during the year	**(379,204)**	(6,298,831)
Transfers related to discontinued operations	**(5,407,199)**	-
As at the end of the year	**136,817,327**	139,203,612

21 Trade and other payables

	2024 AED	2023 AED
Trade payables	**206,591,419**	221,210,634
Interest payable	**45,416,655**	5,642,249
Accrued expenses	**7,541,838**	6,580,933
Dividends payable	**3,158,634**	3,158,634
Advances from customers	**1,116,270**	1,712,825
Other payables	**47,461**	123,365
	263,872,277	238,428,640

Presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as:

	2024 AED	2023 AED
Trade and other payables - non-current	**4,491,264**	8,084,280
Trade and other payables - current	**259,381,013**	230,344,360
	263,872,277	238,428,640

22 Revenue

	2024 AED	2023 AED
Disaggregation of revenue – at a point in time		
Cement	**2,596,959**	177,637,935
Clinker	**-**	154,572,383
	2,596,959	332,210,318

	2024 AED	2023 AED
Primary Geographical Markets		
Within U.A.E.	**2,293,273**	122,939,392
Outside U.A.E. - GCC	**303,686**	104,703,380
Other countries	**-**	104,567,546
	2,596,959	332,210,318

23 Direct expenses

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Cement	**2,686,849**	182,682,343
Clinker	**-**	140,475,858
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	**-**	56,886,055
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 7)	**-**	7,580,505
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 8)	**-**	49,903
Other direct costs	**-**	11,810,657
Discontinued operation	**-**	(15,356,616)
	2,686,849	384,128,705

24 Other income

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Scrap sales	**1,304,363**	899,466
Renting of facilities	**665,793**	798,005
Canteen facilities and others	**95,611**	135,751
Refund on early settlement of bank loan	**-**	390,614
Foreign exchange gain (Net)	**-**	6,148
	2,065,767	2,229,984

25 Selling and distribution expenses

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Salaries and related benefits	**1,002,056**	1,397,598
Haulage	**13,049**	13,446,596
Export expenses	**10,478**	12,726,798
Selling fee and charges	**9,359**	191,047
Travelling expenses	**4,019**	15,808
Business promotions	**-**	225,862
Other expenses	**204,453**	109,459
	1,243,414	28,113,168

26 General and administrative expenses

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Provision for spare parts of inventory (Note 10)	**30,064,704**	83,699,924
Salaries and related benefits	**4,252,618**	6,755,391
Legal, license and professional	**2,095,002**	1,688,322
Insurance	**825,288**	313,217
Repairs and maintenance	**630,450**	259,465
Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 11)	**305,836**	5,325,409
Communication	**275,157**	398,320
Short term leases	**247,321**	699,207
Utilities	**191,982**	329,540
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Note 7)	**109,531**	144,256
Travelling	**59,986**	44,355
Export expenses	**1,416**	-
Social contribution	**136**	92,251
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	**-**	12,962,726
Medical expenses	**-**	1,547,962
Provision for penalty on early termination of rental contract	**-**	1,300,000
Demobilization expenses	**-**	750,000
Impairment of intangible assets (Note 8)	**-**	160,819
Discontinued operation	**-**	(19,481,492)
Other	**1,506,337**	188,646
	40,565,764	97,178,318

Social contribution mentioned above comprise AED 136 (2023: AED 92,251) to the recognized institutions.

27 Production idle cost

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Depreciation	**52,838,894**	-
Electricity	**19,037,819**	-
Wages and related benefits	**10,717,927**	-
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Note 7)	**6,853,563**	-
Workshop services	**2,400,639**	-
Insurance	**1,009,210**	-
Repairs and maintenance	**877,601**	-
Others	**1,334,689**	-
	95,070,342	-

Production idle cost represent the unallocated fixed production overheads incurred when the factory was shut down completely temporarily during the year 2024. Apart from the normal shutdown costs applicable to the plant, there were no other unallocated fixed production overheads during the year 2024.

28 Finance cost

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Interest on borrowings (Note 19)	**42,956,729**	39,598,594
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 20)	**3,400,118**	3,879,862
Discontinued operation	**-**	(230,010)
	46,356,847	43,248,446

29 Basic and diluted loss per share

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Loss for the year (AED)	**(183,223,596)**	(265,532,928)
Weighted average number of shares	**355,865,320**	355,865,320
Basic and diluted loss per share	**(0.514)**	(0.740)

30 Financial instruments and risk management

Material accounting policy information

Details of material policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition for the basis of measurement in respect of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Categories of financial instruments

31 December 2024

	Financial assets	**Financial liabilities**
	Amortised cost	**Amortised cost**
	AED	**AED**
Trade and other receivables (Note 11)	6,172,408	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	792,807	-
Bank borrowings (Note 19)	-	533,084,924
Lease liabilities (Note 20)	-	136,817,327
Trade and other payables (Note 21)	-	262,756,007
	6,965,215	**932,658,258**

30 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

31 December 2023

	Financial assets Amortised cost AED	Financial liabilities Amortised cost AED
Trade and other receivables (Note 11)	52,821,708	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	7,041,775	-
Bank borrowings (Note 19)	-	531,715,593
Lease liabilities (Note 20)	-	139,203,612
Trade and other payables (Note 21)	-	236,715,815
	59,863,483	**907,635,020**

Fair value measurements

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

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of the business on the reporting date.
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

Financial risk management objectives

The Group's financial risk management policies set out the Group's overall business strategies and risk management philosophy. The Group's overall financial risk management program seeks to minimise potential adverse effects to the financial performance of the Group. The management carries out overall financial risk management covering specific areas, such as market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk and investing excess cash.

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

30 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Interest risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's borrowings with floating interest rates. The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost using a mix of fixed and variable rate debts. Interest on financial instruments having floating rates is re-priced at intervals of less than one year and interest on financial instruments having fixed rate is fixed until the maturity of the instrument.

	Effective interest rate	
	2024	**2023**
Bank loans	2.5% p.a. + 3 months EIBOR 3% p.a. + 3 months EIBOR 3.5% p.a. + 3 months EIBOR Finance House Base Rate (13%) minus 5.5% or 7.5% p.a, whichever is higher.	2.5% p.a. + 3 months EIBOR 3% p.a. + 3 months EIBOR 3.5% p.a. + 3 months EIBOR Finance House Base Rate (13%) minus 5.5% or 7.5% p.a, whichever is higher.
Short-term loans	1 month EIBOR + 1.75% p.a. 1 month Term SOFR / LIBOR +1.75% p.a. in respect of USD	1 month EIBOR + 1.75% p.a. 1 month Term SOFR / LIBOR +1.75% p.a. in respect of USD
Overdraft	1 month EIBOR + 1.75% to 2.5% p.a.	1 month EIBOR + 1.75% to 2.5% p.a.
Trust receipts	1 month EIBOR + 1.75% p.a. Applicable LIBOR/Term SOFR plus 3%p.a in respect of USD 6 months EIBOR + 1.75% p.a.	1 month EIBOR + 1.75% p.a. Applicable LIBOR/Term SOFR plus 3%p.a in respect of USD 6 months EIBOR + 1.75% p.a.

Market risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Group does not have any significant exposure to currency risk, as most of its assets and liabilities are denominated in United Arab Emirates Dirham.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. As at 31 December 2024, the Group'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 Group due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties and financial guarantees provided by the Group arises from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position.

In order to minimise credit risk, the Group has tasked its management to develop and maintain the Group's credit risk gradings to categorise 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, management uses other publicly available financial information and the Group's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

30 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Directors which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial instruments. The contractual maturities of the financial instruments have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The maturity profile is monitored by management to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained. The maturity profile of the financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual repayment arrangements was as follows:

Interest bearing

Particulars	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
		As at 31 December 2024		
Financial liabilities				
Bank borrowings	-	340,190,398	192,894,526	**533,084,924**
Lease liabilities	-	51,558,670	85,258,657	**136,817,327**
	-	**391,749,068**	**278,153,183**	**669,902,251**

Non-interest bearing

Particulars	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
		As at 31 December 2024		
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	-	6,172,408	-	**6,172,408**
Cash and cash equivalents	792,807	-	-	**792,807**
	792,807	**6,172,408**	**-**	**6,965,215**
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	262,756,007	-	**262,756,007**

30 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

	Interest bearing			
Particulars	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
		As at 31 December 2023		
Financial liabilities				
Bank borrowings	-	230,131,635	301,583,958	**531,715,593**
Lease liabilities	-	40,812,593	98,391,019	**139,203,612**
	-	**270,944,228**	**399,974,977**	**670,919,205**

	Non-interest bearing			
Particulars	On demand or less than 3 months	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
		As at 31 December 2023		
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	-	52,821,708	-	**52,821,708**
Cash and cash equivalents	7,041,775	-	-	**7,041,775**
	7,041,775	**52,821,708**	**-**	**59,863,483**
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	-	228,631,534	8,084,280	**236,715,814**

Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the equity balance and complying with statutory requirements.

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Debt	**533,084,924**	531,715,593
Cash and cash equivalents	**(792,807)**	(7,041,775)
Net debt (i)	**532,292,117**	524,673,818
Equity (ii)	**238,590,799**	421,842,509
Net debt to equity ratio	**9:4**	5:4

31 Contingent liabilities

The Group is currently involved in several legal cases in which it acts as the respondent, initiated by the vendors of the Group. The following are the claims from the vendors.

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Claims from vendors	5,552,677	-
	5,552,677	-

Except for the above, and ongoing business obligations which are under normal course of business, there has been no other known contingent liabilities on the Group's consolidated financial statements as of reporting date.

32 Capital commitments

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Capital commitment on capital work-in-progress	-	2,097,250
	-	2,097,250

Except for the above, and ongoing business obligations which are under normal course of business, there has been no other known capital commitments on Group's consolidated financial statements as of reporting date.

33 Lease commitments

	2024	2023
	AED	AED
Not later than one year	22,957,438	24,186,808
Later than one year but not later than five years	51,301,929	83,588,976
Later than five years	36,813,123	55,885,417
	111,072,490	163,661,201

Except for the above, and ongoing business obligations which are under normal course of business, there has been no other known lease commitments on Group's consolidated financial statements as of reporting date.

34 Events after the reporting period

There are no significant events after the reporting period, which affect the consolidated financial statements or disclosures.