

**Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries
JULPHAR CO Public JSC**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2025

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Report of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group” or “Julphar”) is pleased to present their report along with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year as of and ended 31 December 2025.

Financial Performance

Julphar recorded net sales from continuing operations of AED 1,075.5 million, an 8.4% increase against net sales of AED 992.2 million of last year.

EBITDA from continuing operations reaches AED 109.4 million in 2025 compared to EBITDA from continuing operations of AED 89.5 million in the previous year.

The Company generated AED 120.9 million positive cash flow from operating activities compared to a cash flow of AED 190.0 million in the previous year.

Net debt stood at AED 263.8 million as of 31 December 2025, which is a 71.1% decrease compared to previous year.

Julphar continues making sustained progress in the following areas:

- a. Delivering market share growth in core markets in both private and tender sectors with strong momentum in most of the GCC markets.
- b. Continuing delivering performance improvement demonstrated a higher percentage of operating margin reaching 6% in 2025 compared to 5% in 2024. Also, net profit from continued operations grew by AED 54.0 million reaching AED 47.4 million in 2025.
- c. The Group has accepted a binding offer from Al Batha Healthcare Group L.L.C. for the disposal of certain retail and distribution operations in the UAE and Oman, and the related assets and liabilities have been classified as held for sale as at 31 December 2025, pending completion of regulatory and customary conditions.
- d. The Group has initiated strategic investments in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to establish a pharmaceutical manufacturing facility, supporting its regional growth and localization strategy.
- e. Continue executing our new product launches and focusing on enhancing our product pipeline.

Outlook 2026:

The plans for growth of the Group are as follows:

1. Continued focus on the strategic areas of business.
2. Strengthen sales organization in core markets and increase market share with the existing portfolio.
3. Accelerate in-house R&D activities and enter into new alliances and partnerships to strengthen the product portfolio of the Company.
4. The Group remains resilient amid evolving geopolitical conditions in the GCC, supported by its

healthy stock and robust risk management yet, the management will continue monitoring the situation on the ground and update its plans accordingly.

5. Launch new products in core therapeutic areas.

Proposed dividend

Due to the accumulated losses, the Board has not recommended any dividend declaration to the shareholders of the Company for the year 2025.

Auditors

The independent auditors, KPMG Lower Gulf Limited, have signified their willingness to continue in office. The reappointment and remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

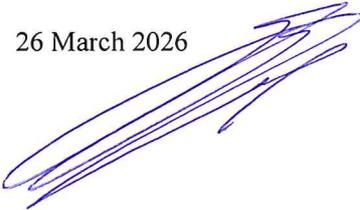
Acknowledgements

The Board would like to express their gratitude and appreciation to all shareholders, customers and business partners, government agencies, banks and financial institutions and employees, whose continued commitment, support and co-operation has been a great strength and encouragement.

On behalf of the Board,

Sh. Saqer Humaid Al Qasimi
Chairman

26 March 2026





KPMG Lower Gulf Limited
The Offices 5 at One Central
Level 4, Office No: 04.01
Sheikh Zayed Road, P.O. Box 3800
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Tel. +971 (4) 4030300, www.kpmg.com/ae

Independent auditors' report

To the Shareholders of Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR Co Public JSC ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), as applicable to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities in the 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 opinion.



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. 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.

Measurement of inventories	
See Note 16 of the consolidated financial statements.	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>As at 31 December 2025, the Group reported gross inventories of AED 554.2 million (2024: AED 736.0 million) and an allowance for net realizable value of AED 68.0 million (2024: AED 101.4 million). The Group is primarily involved in the manufacture, sale and distribution of pharmaceutical products. The Group's inventories mainly comprise raw materials, packaging materials, work-in-progress and finished goods.</p> <p>Inventories are required to be measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV). Due to the nature of pharmaceutical products, inventories are subject to risks relating to product expiry, regulatory changes, market demand fluctuations and slow-moving items. Determining the appropriate level of inventory write-down requires significant management judgement and estimation, particularly in assessing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory ageing and expiry profiles; • Expected future sales and consumption patterns; and • Estimated selling prices and costs to complete and sell; <p>In addition, the determination of cost of inventories involves significant judgement, particularly in determining normal production capacity, allocation of fixed production overheads, and in evaluating the appropriate allocation of cost variances between cost of sales and closing inventories.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in this area included, among others:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We assessed the Group's policies for the measurement of inventories, including the assessment of net realizable value and the allocation of fixed production overheads to inventories, against the requirements of the accounting standards and our understanding of the business. 2. We evaluated the design and implementation of key controls over the inventory provisioning process and inventory cost estimation process, including controls over the review and approval of inventory costs components, preparation and review of production variance allocations, inventory ageing reports, monitoring of product expiry dates, and identification and review of slow-moving and obsolete items. 3. We evaluated the appropriateness of costing of inventories by performing sample-based recalculations and inspecting supporting documentation for material and labour cost components. We further assessed the allocation of fixed overheads to check whether they were applied based on normal production capacity. Where cost variances were identified, we evaluated whether these represented abnormal costs and assessed whether they were appropriately expensed or allocated between cost of sales and inventories. 4. We evaluated the appropriateness of assumptions used in calculating current provision levels by comparing with historical patterns. We further, tested on a sample basis the accuracy of the ageing report. 5. We observed selected inventory counts performed by management and, as part of our attendance, we inspected expiry dates and the physical condition of inventory items on a sample basis, with particular focus on products nearing expiry.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Measurement of inventories (continued)

See Note 16 of the consolidated financial statements.

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>Given the magnitude of the inventories balance and the inherent estimation uncertainty involved in determining the cost and allowance for net realizable value, we considered it to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>6. We assessed the recoverability of selected finished goods on sample basis by comparing their unit cost at year-end with actual selling prices achieved after the reporting date to evaluate whether inventories were stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. We further assessed the net realizable value of raw materials and packing materials held for use in the production on a sample basis by comparing their unit cost at year end with actual selling prices of the related finished goods in which they are incorporated, less the estimated cost of completion and the costs necessary to make the sell.</p> <p>7. We performed an analytical review of management's process for determining the inventory provision by comparing the total provision recorded in the prior financial year with the amount utilised or released during the current year to assess the reasonableness of management's estimates and identify any indicators of potential management bias.</p> <p>8. We tested mathematical accuracy for the provision calculated using inventory ageing and product expiry profiles by independently recalculating the allowance for a sample of items and comparing the results with the amount recognized by management.</p> <p>9. We inspected, on a sample basis, purchase agreements with selected vendors to verify the existence of, and key contractual terms supporting, the Group's right to return expired or obsolete inventory. Based on this, we assessed the appropriateness of management's assertion that no provision had been recognised where such return rights existed.</p> <p>10. We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in the Group's consolidated financial statements against the requirements of relevant accounting standards.</p>

Emphasis of Matter - comparative information

We draw attention to Note 36 to the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the comparative information presented as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024 has been restated. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Other matter relating to comparative information

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024, excluding the adjustments described in Note 36 to the consolidated financial statements, were audited by another auditor, who expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements on 17 March 2025.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the integrated annual report (including Directors' report) but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. We obtained the Directors' report prior to the date of this auditors' report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the integrated annual report after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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



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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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 (continued)

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended, we report that for the year ended 31 December 2025:

- i) we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- ii) the consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended;
- iii) the Group has maintained proper books of account;
- iv) the financial information included in the Directors' report is consistent with the books of account of the Group;
- v) as disclosed in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has not purchased any shares during the year ended 31 December 2025;
- vi) note 26 to the consolidated financial statements discloses material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted; and
- vii) based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Group has contravened during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021, as amended, or in respect of the Company, its Articles of Association, which would materially affect its activities or its consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2025.

KPMG Lower Gulf Limited

Fawzi AbuRass
Registration No.: 968
Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates

Date: 26 March 2026

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	2025 AED millions	2024* AED millions
Continuing operations			
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	1,075.5	992.2
Cost of revenue	5	(639.6)	(585.1)
		435.9	407.1
Gross profit			
Selling and distribution expenses	7	(258.5)	(220.8)
Research and development expenses		(28.2)	(24.5)
General and administrative expenses	8	(100.2)	(127.6)
Other income	6 (a)	14.7	34.4
Other expenses	6 (b)	-	(21.3)
		63.7	47.3
Operating profit			
Finance income	9	7.6	2.6
Finance costs	10	(28.3)	(59.8)
Gain from investments and others		4.4	3.3
		47.4	(6.6)
Profit/(loss) before tax for the year from continuing operations			
Income tax and zakat expense, net	11	(3.5)	(2.7)
		43.9	(9.3)
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations			
Discontinued operations			
Profit for the year from discontinued operations, net of tax	12	18.2	16.6
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary, net of tax	12	111.2	37.6
		129.4	54.2
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR			
		173.3	44.9
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent		172.2	44.6
Non-controlling interests	12(a)	1.1	0.3
		173.3	44.9
Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted			
Profit per share attributable to the equity holders of the Parent (in UAE fills)	13	14.91	3.86
Earnings/(loss) per share for continuing operations:			
Basic and diluted			
Profit/(loss) per share from continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the Parent (in UAE fills)	13	3.80	(0.80)

* Refer to note 36 and also comparative information has been re-presented due to discontinued operations.

The attached notes 1 to 37 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 AED millions	2024* AED millions
Profit for the year		173.3	44.9
Other comprehensive loss			
Continued operations			
<i>Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Currency translation differences		3.6	(27.1)
Cash flow hedge- changes in fair value loss on hedging instrument-reclassified to profit and loss		(9.7)	1.4
Cash flow hedge- changes in fair value (loss)/gain on hedging instrument		(0.5)	(8.9)
		<u>(6.6)</u>	<u>(34.6)</u>
<i>Other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Actuarial loss on defined benefit obligations	23	(4.1)	(2.9)
Net change in fair value of financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (note 18)		-	(0.1)
		<u>(4.1)</u>	<u>(3.0)</u>
Total other comprehensive loss from continued operations		(10.7)	(37.6)
Discontinued operations			
<i>Other comprehensive income /(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>			
Hyperinflation adjustment relating to discontinued operations (note 12(a))		1.9	6.6
Currency translation differences		(3.9)	(10.5)
		<u>(2.0)</u>	<u>(3.9)</u>
Total other comprehensive loss from discontinued operations		(2.0)	(3.9)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		(12.7)	(41.5)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		160.6	3.4
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Parent		160.4	4.9
Non-controlling interests		0.2	(1.5)
		<u>160.6</u>	<u>3.4</u>

* Refer to note 36 and also comparative information has been re-presented due to discontinued operations.

The attached notes 1 to 37 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Consolidated statement of financial position

At 31 December 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions <i>(Restated)*</i>
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	243.3	255.6
Right of use assets	29	11.2	58.4
Intangible assets	15	36.1	81.3
Deferred tax asset	11	-	0.8
Derivative financial instrument	33	3.7	12.7
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	18	0.2	0.2
		<u>294.5</u>	<u>409.0</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	16	400.9	462.0
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17	23.2	21.3
Trade and other receivables	19	530.0	860.6
Restricted cash	35	20.0	76.2
Short term deposits	20	15.8	38.2
Cash and cash equivalents	20	229.6	109.1
		<u>1,219.5</u>	<u>1,567.4</u>
Assets held for sale	12(e)	265.8	448.4
		<u>1,485.3</u>	<u>2,015.8</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>1,779.8</u></u>	<u><u>2,424.8</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	21	1,155.3	1,155.3
Statutory reserve	22	201.2	192.5
Foreign currency translation reserve		(239.2)	(241.7)
Cash flow hedging reserve	34	1.9	12.1
Fair value reserve	18	(7.1)	(7.1)
Accumulated losses		(163.0)	(322.4)
		<u>949.1</u>	<u>788.7</u>
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent		<u>949.1</u>	<u>788.7</u>
Non-controlling interests	32	10.7	10.5
		<u>959.8</u>	<u>799.2</u>
Total equity		<u>959.8</u>	<u>799.2</u>

* Refer to note 36 for restated balances including impact on opening consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2024.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Consolidated statement of financial position (continued)

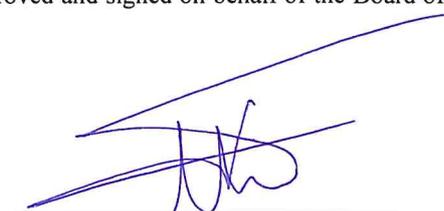
At 31 December 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions <i>(Restated)*</i>
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	23	68.6	71.7
Bank and other borrowings	24	263.8	612.5
Deferred tax liability	11	2.9	8.3
Lease liabilities	29	8.1	42.2
		<u>343.4</u>	<u>734.7</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accruals	25	352.9	397.5
Income tax and zakat payable	11	17.2	5.2
Bank and other borrowings	24	-	300.6
Lease liabilities	29	3.1	15.7
		<u>373.2</u>	<u>719.0</u>
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale	12(e)	103.4	171.9
		<u>476.6</u>	<u>890.9</u>
Total liabilities		<u>820.0</u>	<u>1,625.6</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>1,779.8</u>	<u>2,424.8</u>

* Refer to note 36 for restated balances including impact on opening consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2024.

To the best of our knowledge, the consolidated financial statements fairly presents, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position, results of operation and consolidated cash flows of the Group as of, and for, the year ended 31 December 2025. The consolidated financial statement was approved and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors on 26 March 2026 by:


 Sh. Saqer Humaid Al Qasimi
 Chairman


 Mr. Basel Nimer Ali Ziyadeh
 Chief Executive Officer

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

Attributable to the equity holders of the Parent

	Share capital AED million	Statutory reserve AED million	Foreign currency translation reserve AED million	Cashflow hedge reserve AED million	Fair value reserve AED million	Accumulated losses AED million	Total AED million	Non- controlling interests AED million	Total equity AED million
As at 1 January 2024, as previously reported	1,155.3	185.5	(212.5)	19.6	(7.0)	(346.7)	794.2	12.0	806.2
Impact of prior year adjustments (refer note 36)	-	3.9	-	-	-	(14.3)	(10.4)	-	(10.4)
Restated balance as at 1 January 2024*	1,155.3	189.4	(212.5)	19.6	(7.0)	(361.0)	783.8	12.0	795.8
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	44.6	44.6	0.3	44.9
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(29.2)	(7.5)	(0.1)	(2.9)	(39.7)	(1.8)	(41.5)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	(29.2)	(7.5)	(0.1)	41.7	4.9	(1.5)	3.4
Transfer to statutory reserve*	-	3.1	-	-	-	(3.1)	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 31 December 2024*	1,155.3	192.5	(241.7)	12.1	(7.1)	(322.4)	788.7	10.5	799.2
As at 1 Jan 2025	1,155.3	192.5	(241.7)	12.1	(7.1)	(322.4)	788.7	10.5	799.2
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	172.2	172.2	1.1	173.3
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	2.5	(10.2)	-	(4.1)	(11.8)	(0.9)	(12.7)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-	2.5	(10.2)	-	168.1	160.4	0.2	160.6
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	8.7	-	-	-	(8.7)	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2025	1,155.3	201.2	(239.2)	1.9	(7.1)	(163.0)	949.1	10.7	959.8

* Refer to note 36 for restated balances including impact on opening consolidated statement of changes in equity as at 1 January 2024.

The attached notes 1 to 37 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions (Restated)*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit / (loss) before tax for the year from continuing operations		47.4	(6.6)
Profit before tax for the year from discontinued operations	12	159.6	57.3
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before tax for the year		207.0	50.7
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	14	38.6	76.2
Depreciation of right of use asset	29	14.0	43.2
Amortisation of intangible assets	15	5.4	16.0
Liabilities written back	6	(10.3)	(2.1)
Impairment loss of intangible assets	15	0.9	1.5
Allowance for slow-moving and obsolete inventories	16(a)	25.9	76.4
Allowance for expected credit loss on receivables	19(a)	4.7	9.4
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	23(a)	11.7	12.0
Hyperinflation adjustment	35	0.3	1.3
Gain on modification of lease		(0.1)	-
Fair valuation gain on financial asset at FVTPL	17	(1.9)	(0.8)
Gain on disposal of a subsidiary	12(b) and (c)	(139.7)	(37.6)
Finance income	9	(7.6)	(2.6)
Finance costs	10	31.7	70.8
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		180.6	314.4
Changes in working capital			
Trade and other receivables		(55.5)	(23.9)
Inventories		(35.4)	(48.2)
Trade payables and accruals		43.1	(38.9)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash from operations		132.8	203.4
Employees' end of service benefits paid	23	(8.5)	(9.5)
Income tax and zakat paid		(3.4)	(3.9)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash flows from operating activities		120.9	190.0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14	(35.7)	(43.7)
Purchase of intangible assets	15	(10.3)	(9.4)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	1.1
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries		754.9	-
Transaction cost on disposal of subsidiary		(41.4)	-
Tax paid on disposal of a subsidiary		(17.8)	-
Deposits having maturities after three months and less than one year		22.4	(29.0)
Finance income received		7.8	2.6
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities		679.9	(78.4)
		<hr/>	<hr/>

* Refer to note 36 and also comparative information has been re-presented due to discontinued operations.

The attached notes 1 to 37 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

		<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024*</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(Restated)</i>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Utilization of bank overdraft and trust receipts facility	24(c)	859.3	777.3
Repayment of bank overdraft and trust receipts facility		(1,007.4)	(754.6)
Repayment of bank borrowings	24(c)	(501.2)	(90.0)
Repayment of principal of lease liabilities	29(b)	(17.6)	(51.1)
Repayment of interest on lease liabilities		(3.0)	(7.3)
Release of restricted cash related to term loan		16.0	-
Interest paid		(32.9)	(64.6)
Net cash used in financing activities		(686.8)	(190.3)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
		114.0	(78.7)
Currency translation differences		(0.9)	(15.8)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		122.7	217.2
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	20	235.8	122.7

* Refer to note 37 and also comparative information has been re-presented due to discontinued operations.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

1. ACTIVITIES

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC is a public shareholding company (the “Company” or “Parent Company”) domiciled in Digdaga - Ras Al Khaimah. It was incorporated by the Emiri decree No.5/80 issued by H.H. The Ruler of the Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah and its dependencies on 30 March 1980 and the Emiri decree No.9/80 on 4 May 1980.

The Company’s registered office address is P.O. Box. 997 Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates (UAE). The Company commenced its commercial activities effective from November 1984. The Company’s ordinary shares are listed on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Group” or “Julphar”) are the manufacturing and selling of medicines, drugs and various other types of pharmaceutical and medical compounds in addition to cosmetic compounds.

Information on the Group’s structure is provided in note 2. Further, the Group has not purchased any shares during the year ended 31 December 2025.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 26 March 2026.

2. GROUP INFORMATION

These consolidated financial statements reflect the operations of the Group as at 31 December 2025. By virtue of shareholders and other agreements, the Company holds directly or indirectly a controlling interest and has the power to govern the financial and operating policies in each of the subsidiaries listed below (collectively referred to as the "Group" and individually referred to as "Group Entities"):

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Name of subsidiary</i>	<i>Country of Incorporation</i>	<i>Percentage of Ownership</i>		<i>Subsidiary activity</i>
			<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	
<i>Direct subsidiaries</i>					
1.	Mena Cool Transportation F.Z.E.	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	Transportation
2.	Julphar Pharmaceuticals P.L.C. (note (b))	Ethiopia	55%	55%	Manufacturing medicines
3.	Julphar SES L.L.C. (note (a))	Egypt	99.8%	99.8%	General trading
4.	Julphar Investment Limited (note (a))	United Arab Emirates	100%	-	Activities of holding companies
5.	Julphar Company for Trading and Distribution L.L.C. (note (a))	Egypt	99.8%	99.8%	General trading
6.	Mena Cool Machinery Trading (note (a))	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	General trading
7.	Julphar Life L.L.C. (note (a))	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	General trading
8.	Julphar Tunisie (note (a))	Tunisia	99%	99%	Distributor of Julphar’s products in Tunisia
9.	Julphar Gulf Pharmaceuticals Kenya Limited (note (a))	Kenya	100%	100%	Distributor of Julphar’s products in Kenya
10.	Planet Pharmacies L.L.C	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	Distribution, wholesale and retail trading of medicines and cosmetic products.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

2. GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Serial No.	Name of subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of Ownership		Subsidiary activity
			2025	2024	
Indirect subsidiaries					
<i>Subsidiary of Mena Cool Machinery Trading</i>					
1.	Julphar General Trading L.L.C. (note (a))	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	General trading
<i>Subsidiary of Julphar Company for Trading and Distribution L.L.C.</i>					
1.	Julphar Egypt Company L.L.C.	Egypt	100%	100%	Distributors of Julphar's products in Egypt
<i>Subsidiary of Julphar Egypt Company L.L.C.</i>					
1.	Julphar Plus (note (a))	Egypt	100%	100%	Manufacturing and distribution of medicines
<i>Subsidiaries of Planet Pharmacies L.L.C.</i>					
1.	Julphar Drug Store Sharjah	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	Trading in medicines and medical equipment
2.	Julphar Drug Store LLC (Abu Dhabi)	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	Trading in medicines and medical equipment
3.	Awafi Drug Store	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	Trading in medicines and medical equipment
4.	Julphar Healthy Services LLC (d)	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	Facilities management services, health treatment undertaking services and hospitals management
5.	Health First Investment LLC (d)	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	Investment in commercial, industrial, and healthcare enterprises and their management.
6.	Health First Pharmacy LLC (Abu Dhabi) (d)	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	Trading in medicines and medical equipment
7.	Kawakeb Al Saydaliyat Company LLC (a)	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	100%	100%	Trading in medicines and medical equipment
8.	New Scientific Pharmacies LLC (d)	Sultanate of Oman	100%	100%	Trading in medicines and medical equipment
9.	Future Medical Co. Ltd (a)	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	100%	100%	Trading in medicines and medical equipment

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

2. GROUP INFORMATION (continued)

Serial No.	Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Percentage of Ownership		Subsidiary activity
			2025	2024	
Indirect subsidiaries (continued)					
<i>Julphar Investment Limited</i>					
1.	Gulf Pharmaceutical industries Julphar KSA (note (a))	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	100%	-	Agent, sale of cosmetics, Export and import activities
<i>Subsidiaries of Julphar Healthy Services</i>					
1.	Scientific Pharmacy LLC (d)	Sultanate of Oman	100%	100%	Trading in medicines and medical equipment
<i>Subsidiary of Kawakeb Al Saydaliyat Company LLC</i>					
1.	Zahrat Al Rawdah Pharmacies Limited Liability Company (note (c))	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	-	100%	Retail and wholesale trading in medicines and cosmetics
<i>Subsidiary of Health First Investment LLC</i>					
1.	Health First Pharmacy LLC (Sharjah) (d)	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%	Retail and wholesale trading in medicines and cosmetics

- a) These subsidiaries are not operational, and the financial results are immaterial to the overall consolidated financial statements of the Group.
- b) During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Board of Directors has renewed its intention to sell this subsidiary and thus as of 31 December 2025, management has classified the subsidiary as a disposal group held for sale (note 12). As of the reporting date, the sale of the subsidiary has not been completed, and the sale is expected to be completed during FY 2026.
- c) Zahrat Al Rawdah Pharmacies Limited Company was sold during the year ended 31 December 2025 (note 12).
- d) During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Board of Directors of the Group had resolved to sell these subsidiaries. Accordingly, as of 31 December 2025, management assessed that the subsidiaries and their branches met criteria for classification as a disposal group held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 and classified them as held for sale. (note 12).

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

3.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (“AED”), which is also the functional currency of the Company. All values are rounded to the nearest million except where otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (note 17), financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 18) and derivative financial instruments measured at fair value (note 33).

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

3.2 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company and UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021, as amended.

3.3 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

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

The Group re-assesses 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. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Non-controlling interests (NCI) are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without loss of control, is accounted for an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interests and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

3.4 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2025 as mentioned below. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. These new standards and interpretations are disclosed below.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

3.4 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

a) *New standards effective to the current year*

Effective 1 January 2025, following amendments to IFRS Standards have become effective and have been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements however, these new and amended standards do not have a significant impact on Group financial statements.

	Effective date
Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	1 January 2025

b) *Standards issued but not yet effective*

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted, however, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Group financial statements, for which the potential impact is currently under assessment:

	Effective date
Classification and measurement of financial instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associates or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	deferred indefinitely

3.5 Material accounting policy information

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets, including those assets that meet the definition of, and recognition criteria for intangible assets in IAS 38, and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

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

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

For the business combination achieved in stages, the Group is required to remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition-date fair value and recognise the resulting gain or loss, if any, in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments such as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and non-financial assets such as a disposal group held for sale, at fair value at each statement of financial position date.

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

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

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

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

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

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial assets, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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, as explained above. Fair value related disclosure for financial instruments that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarised in note 31.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is in the business of manufacturing and selling of medicines, drugs and various other types of pharmaceutical and medical compounds in addition to cosmetic compounds. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the medicines at the customer's location.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration.

Variable consideration

If the variable consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Contracts with the sale of goods provide customers with a right to return the goods when the goods actually expire. The rights of return give rise to variable consideration.

Rights of return

The Group uses the expected value method to estimate the variable consideration. The Group then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognised as revenue. A refund liability is recognised for the goods that are expected to be returned (i.e., the amount not included in the transaction price). A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of revenue) is also recognised for the right to recover the goods from the customer in relation to pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical items.

The disclosures of significant estimates and assumptions relating to the estimation of variable consideration for returns are provided in note 3.6.

Loyalty discounts

The Group operates loyalty programme which allows retail customers to accumulate points when they purchase products in the Group's retail stores. The points can be redeemed for discounts on future purchases. The loyalty points give rise to a separate performance obligation as they provide a material right to the customer. A portion of the transaction price is allocated to the loyalty points awarded to customers based on relative standalone selling price and recognized as a contract liability until the points are redeemed. Revenue is recognized upon redemption of products by the customer or when the points are expired (i.e., 12 months after the initial sale). When estimating the stand-alone selling price of the loyalty points, the Group considers the likelihood that the customer will redeem the points. The Group updates its estimates of the points that will be redeemed at the end of each reporting period and any adjustments to the contract liability balance are charged against revenue.

Customer option that provides a material right

Free goods

Free goods are issued to customers as sales incentives. The free goods give rise to a separate performance obligation as they provide a material right to the customer that the customer would not receive without entering into that contract.

A portion of the transaction price is allocated to the separate performance obligation based on relative stand-alone selling price and recognised as deferred revenue until the free goods are provided. The Group recognises revenue for the option when those future goods or services are transferred to the customer.

Contract balances

Trade receivables

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Group transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return

Rights of return assets

A right-of-return asset is recognised for the right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods and any potential decreases in value. The Group updates the measurement of the asset for any revisions to the expected level of returns and any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

Refund liabilities

A refund liability is recognised for the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from a customer. The Group's refund liabilities arise from customers' right of return. The liability is measured at the amount the Group ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Group updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's carrying amount.

Value added tax

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax, except:

- When the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable; and
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of value added tax included.

The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives as follows:

	<i>Life</i>
Buildings	25 years
Plant and machinery	3 to 17 years
Installations	4 to 25 years
Motor vehicles	3 to 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	4 to 10 years
Tools and equipment	3 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Capital work-in-progress is not depreciated and is stated at cost. When ready for intended use, capital work in progress is transferred to an appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciated in accordance with Group's policy.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, being the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date of the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Research and development costs

Research and development costs are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

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

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of 5 years. Amortisation is recorded in cost of revenue. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

Licenses and permits

They have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the costs over its estimated useful life of 5 to 20 years.

Trade names

Trade names acquired are recognised initially at fair value. Trade names are assessed to have an indefinite useful life and are assessed for impairment at least on an annual basis.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Intangible assets (continued)

Customer and supplier relations

Customer and supplier relations represent the value attributed to the long-term relationships held with existing customers and suppliers at the date of acquisition of a subsidiary and are amortised over their useful economic life. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the costs over its estimated useful life of 10 years and 15.5 years for customer relations and supplier relations respectively.

Hospital relations

Hospital relations represent the value attributed to the relationships with the hospitals and clinics for managing and operating the pharmacies within the hospitals and clinics. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the costs over its estimated useful life of 4.5 years.

Loyalty program

Loyalty program is operated by the Group to generate a base of customers to provide the Group with repeat sales over the forecast period. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the costs over its estimated useful life of 6.5 years.

Computer Software

Acquired computer software is capitalized and it amortised using the straight-line basis over the useful life of 3 years.

	<i>Useful lives</i>	<i>Amortisation method</i>	<i>Internally generated or acquired</i>
Licenses and permits	5 to 20 years	Amortised on a straight-line basis	Acquired
Trade name	Infinite	No amortisation	Acquired
Customer and supplier relations	10 to 15.5 years	Amortised on a straight-line basis	Acquired
Hospital relations	4.5 years	Amortised on a straight-line basis	Acquired
Loyalty program	6.5 years	Amortised on a straight-line basis	Acquired
Computer software	3 years	Amortised on a straight-line basis	Acquired

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials and packing materials: purchase cost on weighted average basis; and
- Finished goods and work-in-progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Normal variances are allocated between cost of sales and unsold inventory, while abnormal variances are recognised in cost of goods sold.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Raw materials and packing materials held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the final finished goods in which they are to be used is expected to be sold at or above cost.

The Group reviews the inventory quantities on hand and recognises a provision for those inventories no longer deemed to be fully recoverable. The cost of inventories may no longer be recoverable if those inventories are slow moving, discontinued, defective due to quality issues, damaged, if they become obsolete, expired, or if their selling prices or estimated forecast of product demand decline. If actual market conditions are less favourable than previously projected, or if liquidation of the inventory which is no longer deemed to be fully recoverable is more difficult than anticipated, additional provisions are recognised.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. In addition, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, or intangible assets not yet available for use, are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication of impairment. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that do not generate largely independent cash inflows are grouped together into CGUs, being the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing is required, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss. For CGUs, impairment losses are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to the other assets of the CGU on a pro rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset. 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 or CGU. At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset (other than goodwill) may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of that asset or CGU.

An impairment loss previously recognised is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with IAS 16, in which case the reversal is recognised in other comprehensive income and increases the revaluation surplus. Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods.

Leases

Right-of-use assets

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

	<i>Life</i>
Offices and pharmacies	5 years
Land lease	20 years

Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Leases (continued)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

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

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

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

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

i) Financial assets (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

The Group's financial assets include bank balances, trade receivables other receivables, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income and other financial assets.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost

This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

The Group's bank balances, trade receivables and other receivables are financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

This category includes an unquoted investment which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Dividends on investments are recognised as other income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

i) Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as investment income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its listed equity investment under this category.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECL's at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The expected credit losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include trade payables and accruals, bank borrowings and lease liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The Group has no financial liability classified at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (bank borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

This category generally applies to bank borrowings, trade payables, accruals and lease liabilities.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and the Group intends to settle on a net basis.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps, to hedge its interest rate risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated OCI must be accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

Bank balances and cash

Bank balances and cash in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term highly liquid deposits with a maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, bank balances and cash consist of cash and short-term deposits.

Employee's end of service benefits

Employees' benefits to non-UAE nationals' employees

Accruals are made for employees in the UAE for estimated liability for their entitlement to annual leave and leave passage as a result of services rendered up to the statement of financial position date. Provision is also made, for the end of service benefits, using actuarial techniques, due to employees in accordance with the Labour Law of the countries in which they reside for their periods of service up to the statement of financial position date.

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Employee's end of service benefits (continued)

Employees' benefits to non-UAE nationals' employees (continued)

The accruals relating to annual leave and leave passage is disclosed as a current liability, while the provision relating to end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

Pension and social security policy with the UAE

The Group is a member of the pension scheme operated by the federal Pension General and Social Security Authority. Contributions for eligible UAE national employees are made and charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contribution has been paid. The Group has categorized the contribution policy as defined contribution plan.

Taxes

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, by the reporting date, in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss,
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss,
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Zakat

Zakat is calculated by the Group in accordance with the Regulations of the General Authority of Zakat and Tax (“GAZT”) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and on an accrual basis. The provision is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Differences, if any, resulting from the final assessments are adjusted in the year of their finalisation.

Foreign currencies

The Group’s consolidated financial statements are presented in AED, which is also the Parent’s functional currency. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group’s entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group’s net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recognised in OCI.

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

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

ii) Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into AED at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

ii) Group companies (continued)

Effective 1 July 2022, on adoption of IAS 29, the financial statements of the subsidiary, having operations in Ethiopia, has been adjusted for the effects of inflation as per the requirements of IAS 29. Hence, the subsidiary's assets, liabilities, income and expenses are expressed in AED using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Refer to note 35 for the details.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated statement of financial position.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has an obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured and presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

Cash dividend

The Company recognises a liability to pay a dividend when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws of UAE, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Events after the reporting period

If the Group receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorization for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognizes in its consolidated financial statements. The Group will adjust the amounts recognised in its consolidated financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Group will not change the amounts recognised in its consolidated financial statements but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

3.6 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Spare parts and consumables as inventory

The Group has determined that it has very large number of minor items of spare parts and consumables and concluded that these items are recognised as inventory. These are expensed out when consumed.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The Group included the renewal period in determining the lease term for leases of office and pharmacies with non-cancellable period of one year, such that the total lease term is considered 5 years. The Group typically exercises its option to renew for these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on production if a replacement asset is not readily available.. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group has classified its 55% of shareholding of Julphar Pharmaceutical PLC ("Julphar Ethiopia"), retail operations of 100% owned subsidiary Health First Pharmacy Chain and The Scientific Pharmacy chain and distribution channel in the Sultanate of Oman as assets held for sale. The Board considered the subsidiaries to meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale and discontinued operations at that date for the following reasons:

- The subsidiaries are available for immediate sale and can be sold to the buyer in their current condition
- The actions to complete the sale were initiated and expected to be completed within one year from the date of initial classification
- The management is committed to sell the asset and an active programme to locate a buyer has already been initiated.
- Retail operations in the UAE and Oman represent a separate major line of business from the Group's other operations and Ethiopia represents separate major geographical area of operations.

For more details on discontinued operations refer note 12.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.6 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Judgements (continued)

Classification of financial assets

The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to the management. The information considered included:

- the stated policies and objectives for the financial asset and the operation of those policies in practise;
- how the performance of the financial asset is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business mode (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed; and
- the frequency, volume and time of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Hyperinflation

The Group exercises significant judgement in determining the onset of hyperinflation in countries in which it operates and whether the functional currency of its subsidiary is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

Various characteristics of the economic environment of each country are taken into account. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, whether:

- the general population prefers to keep its wealth in non -monetary assets or in a relatively stable foreign currency;
- prices are quoted in a relatively stable foreign currency;
- sales or purchase prices take expected losses of purchasing power during a short credit period into account;
- interest rates, wages and prices are linked to a price index; and
- the cumulative inflation rate over three years is approaching, or exceeds, 100%.

Management exercises judgement as to when a restatement of the consolidated financial statements of a Group becomes necessary. Following management's assessment, the Group's subsidiary, operating in Ethiopia have been accounted for as entities operating in hyperinflationary economies. The results, cash flows and financial positions of Ethiopian subsidiary have been expressed in terms of the measuring units current at the reporting date.

The economy of Ethiopia was assessed to be hyperinflationary during 2022, and hence hyperinflation accounting has been applied since 2022. As at 30 June 2025, Ethiopia ceased to meet the criteria of a hyperinflation economy. As a result, Julphar Ethiopia discontinued applying IAS 29. In line with IAS 29, the balance at 30 June 2025 have been treated as opening balances or new deemed cost for subsequent periods and no further inflation adjustments have been made after this date.

The cumulative impact of adjusting the Group's results for the effects of hyperinflation is set out in note 35.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, 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. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.6 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Allowance for net realisable value

The Group's management determines the amount of allowance for net realisable as follows:

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories. Cost includes purchase price, conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the costs necessary to make the sale.

The Group reviews inventory at each reporting date to identify items for which net realisable value is lower than cost. In line with the Group's, provisions are recognized for risks including, but not limited to:

- Obsolescence or slow-moving inventory
- Items nearing or past expiry
- Damaged, defective, or quality-rejected items
- Discontinued or delisted products
- Regulatory or legal restrictions impacting saleability
- Declines in market demand, selling prices, or changes in cost-to-sell

Allowances are assessed using expiry-based thresholds, aging analysis, and specific indicators of impairment. Items with specific indications such as damage, contamination, quality rejection, or technological reformulation are written down to their net realisable value immediately. Inventory provisions are reviewed at least quarterly and approved in accordance with the delegation of authority matrix. When inventories are expected to be utilized or sold based on the validated demand plan before expiry, no provision is recorded.

At the reporting date, allowance for net realisable value were AED 68.0 million (2024: AED 101.4 million) (note 16). Any difference between the amounts actually realised in future periods and the amounts expected will be recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the dividend growth mode ("DGM"). The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculations are based on available data from binding sales transactions, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset and using cost approach adjusted for obsolescence that market participant buyers would consider. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. The Group's management reviews the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charge would be adjusted where the Group's management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.6 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets

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

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

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

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The operation's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

Estimating sales return liability

The Group estimates the sales return liability based on historic data of past 3 years by analysing sales return on a monthly basis and by using a statistical model for forecasting sales returns. The model uses the historical return data of each product to come up with expected return percentages. These percentages are applied to determine the expected value of the sales return liability.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate for lease

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates etc.) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the Group's economic environment).

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

3.6 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Useful lives of intangible assets

The Group's management estimates the useful lives of intangible assets based on the period during which the assets are expected to be available for use and also estimates their recoverability to assess if there has been an impairment. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for amortization and impairments of intangible assets for any period are affected by these estimates. The estimates are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations change as a result of commercial obsolescence, generic threats and legal or other limits to use. It is possible that changes in these factors may cause significant changes in the estimated useful lives of the Company's intangible assets in the future.

4. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

4.1 Disaggregated revenue information

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Gross sales	1,507.6	1,791.6
Less: discounts	(71.6)	(48.6)
Net Sales	<u>1,436.0</u>	<u>1,743.0</u>
Less: net sales relating to discontinued operations (note 12)	<u>(360.5)</u>	<u>(750.8)</u>
	<u><u>1,075.5</u></u>	<u><u>992.2</u></u>

The Group derives its revenue from sale of medicines, drugs and various other types of pharmaceuticals and medical compounds in addition to cosmetic compounds. The revenue is recognised on the basis of at "point in time" revenue recognition criteria. The geographical split of gross revenue is as follows:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Geographic information		
UAE	666.9	576.2
Other GCC countries	354.0	834.9
Other countries	415.1	331.9
	<u>1,436.0</u>	<u>1,743.0</u>
Less: net sales relating to discontinued operations (note 12)		
UAE	(186.2)	(199.4)
Other GCC countries	(163.3)	(542.9)
Other countries	(11.0)	(8.5)
	<u><u>1,075.5</u></u>	<u><u>992.2</u></u>

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

4. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (continued)

4.2 Contract balances

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(restated)</i>
Contract assets*		
Trade receivables, net (note 19)	516.1	501.2
	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions (restated)
Contract liabilities*		
Refund liabilities (note 25)	63.3	51.2
Accruals and other payables (note 25)	64.8	23.0
Advances from customers (note 25)	2.7	1.6
Commissions payable (note 25)	16.9	22.2
	147.7	98.0

*Includes assets and liabilities held for sale.

4.3 Performance obligations

The performance obligation on sales of goods is satisfied upon delivery and payment is generally due within 3 to 12 months from delivery in case of distribution sales and immediately on delivery for retail sales.

The Group generally grants its customers the right of return within a period of 14 days from the date of purchase only for non-medicine items in retail sales. However, the Group does not record a provision for sales returns in retail sales as these returns are insignificant to overall consolidated financial statements.

5. COST OF REVENUE

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(restated)</i>
Raw materials consumed and third-party purchases (note (a))	671.3	798.7
Salaries and wages	89.7	97.5
Consumption of laboratory items	39.3	34.3
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 14(b))	30.7	60.9
Allowance for net realisable value (note 16)	25.9	55.1
Electricity and water	20.0	26.4
Others	11.3	12.9
	888.2	1,085.8
Less: cost of revenue relating to discontinued operations (note 12)	(248.6)	(500.7)
	639.6	585.1

- a) As at 31 December 2025, this includes AED 15.3 million (2024: AED 108.1 million) which relates to retail space listing income, shelf space rental and display income which are received from suppliers in connection with the purchase of goods and are considered as a reduction of the purchased price.

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6(a) OTHER INCOME

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(restated)</i>
Liabilities written back (note (b))	10.3	2.1
Exchange gain	0.1	0.7
Others	8.8	10.3
Value added tax refund (note (a))	-	25.7
	<u>19.2</u>	<u>38.8</u>
Less: other income relating to discontinued operations (note 12)	(4.5)	(4.4)
	<u>14.7</u>	<u>34.4</u>

a) During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company has received a Value Added Tax (“VAT”) refund of AED 25.7 million from Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (“ZATCA”) relating to VAT expenses on transactions incurred from 2018 to 2023 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

b) In 2025 and 2024, the Group has written back certain liabilities which are no longer required.

6(b) OTHER EXPENSES

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(restated)</i>
Other provisions	-	21.3

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Group had recognized certain specific provision related to inventories which were expected to be not realizable. As these losses are identified due to certain unforeseen events, are one-off in nature and did not arise in the normal activities of the Group. Management does not consider such one-off nature provisions for the evaluation of the Group's performance at the gross margin level and it is the Group's policy to record such one-off inventory provision.

7. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(restated)</i>
Salaries, wages and related expenditures	161.1	219.1
Advertisement and promotion	66.7	52.2
Sales expenses	21.7	9.7
Depreciation of right to use assets (note 29)	14.0	43.2
Freight charges	11.5	21.8
Variable lease payment recognised as rent expenses (note 29(c))	8.5	14.7
Product registration	5.7	4.2
Allowance for expected credit losses (note 19)	4.7	9.4
Marketing materials	2.4	2.9
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 14(b))	0.5	0.6
Others	29.2	26.4
	<u>326.0</u>	<u>404.2</u>
Less: selling and distribution expenses relating to discontinued operations (note 12)	(67.5)	(183.4)
	<u>258.5</u>	<u>220.8</u>

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8. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(Restated)</i>
Salaries, wages and related expenditures	62.0	74.4
Legal and professional	17.8	27.0
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 15)	5.4	16.0
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 14(b))	5.7	13.1
Utilities	4.5	10.0
Bank charges and commission	2.5	4.4
Services	3.2	1.9
Transportation and visa charges	0.6	1.1
Loss on exchange	2.1	0.9
Value added tax expense	0.2	0.3
Others	21.5	17.6
	<u>125.5</u>	<u>166.7</u>
Less: general and administrative expenses relating to discontinued operations (note 12)	<u>(25.3)</u>	<u>(39.1)</u>
	<u><u>100.2</u></u>	<u><u>127.6</u></u>

9. FINANCE INCOME

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Interest income on fixed deposits	<u>7.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>

10. FINANCE COSTS

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Interest on bank and other loans*	23.9	55.1
Interest on lease liabilities (note 29(b))	2.9	7.3
Interest on bank overdraft	4.4	7.0
Amortisation of time value of money relating to interest rate cap	0.5	1.4
	<u>31.7</u>	<u>70.8</u>
Less: finance costs relating to discontinued operations (note 12)	<u>(3.4)</u>	<u>(11.0)</u>
	<u><u>28.3</u></u>	<u><u>59.8</u></u>

*This is net-off changes in fair value on hedging instrument reclassified from OCI amounting to AED 9.7 million (2024: (AED 1.4 million)).

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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11. INCOME TAX AND ZAKAT

The Group calculates the income tax expense using the tax rate that would be applicable to the expected total annual earnings. The major components of income tax expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows.

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>		
Current tax				
In respect of corporate tax	34.5	6.8		
Deferred tax credit				
Current year credit	(0.8)	(1.0)		
Total income tax charge reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	33.7	5.8		
Less: income tax relating to disposal of a subsidiary	(28.5)	-		
Less: income tax expense relating to discontinued operations (note 12)	(1.7)	(3.1)		
Income tax relating to continuing operations	3.5	2.7		
Tax assets/liabilities:				
Provision for current tax	17.2	5.2		
Deferred tax liabilities	2.9	8.3		
Deferred tax assets	-	0.8		
Movement of net deferred tax				
Net deferred tax liability balance at the beginning of the year	7.5	7.2		
(Reversal)/additions for the year	(1.5)	0.3		
Less: Related to assets held for sale	(3.1)	-		
Net deferred tax liability balance at the end of the year	2.9	7.5		
Reconciliation of effective tax rate				
	Tax rate	2025	Tax rate	2024
Profit / (loss) before tax from continued operations		47.4		(6.6)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	9%	4.3	9%	-
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdiction		(0.7)		2.7
Others		(0.1)		-
Tax expense for continued operations		3.5		2.7
Effective tax rate	7.38%		41%	

The Group's operations in countries including UAE, Egypt, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Sultanate of Oman and Ethiopia are subject to taxation at the rates applicable in the respective countries.

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12. DISPOSAL GROUPS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

a) Julphar Pharmaceuticals P.L.C.

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Board of Directors of the Company decided to sell Julphar Pharmaceuticals P.L.C. ("Julphar Ethiopia"). As at 31 December 2025, the Board of Directors has renewed its intention to sell Julphar Ethiopia. Accordingly, Julphar Ethiopia has been classified as a disposal group held for sale and as a discontinued operation.

With Julphar Ethiopia being classified as a discontinued operation, the results of Julphar Ethiopia has not been presented in the segment information (note 28). There was no write-down of carrying amount immediately before and after the classification of the disposal group as held for sale. The consolidated statement of comprehensive income of the Group has been represented to show the discontinued operation of Julphar Ethiopia separately from continuing operations in 2025 and 2024.

The net cash flows from / (used in) by Julphar Ethiopia are as follows:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Operating	3.4	(5.2)
Financing	(1.7)	(0.1)
Investing	-	(1.0)
	<u>1.7</u>	<u>(6.3)</u>
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	<u><u>1.7</u></u>	<u><u>(6.3)</u></u>

Basic and diluted profit per share

Basic and diluted *profit* per share is disclosed in note 13.

The results of the discontinued operation for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are presented below:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Revenue from contracts with customers	11.0	8.5
Cost of revenue	(7.2)	(4.4)
Gross profit	<u>3.8</u>	<u>4.1</u>
Selling, distribution and administrative expenses	(0.1)	(1.3)
General and administrative expenses	(0.5)	-
Operating profit	<u>3.2</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Hyperinflation adjustment (note 34)	(0.3)	(1.3)
Profit before tax for the year from discontinued operations	<u>2.9</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Income tax expense	(0.6)	(0.9)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	<u><u>2.3</u></u>	<u><u>0.6</u></u>

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12. DISPOSAL GROUPS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (continued)

a) Julphar Pharmaceuticals P.L.C. (continued)

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	2.3	0.6
Other comprehensive loss		
Hyperinflation adjustment (note 12)	1.9	6.6
Currency translation differences	(3.9)	(10.5)
Total other comprehensive loss	(2.0)	(3.9)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	0.3	(3.3)
Profit for the year attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent	1.2	0.3
Non-controlling interests	1.1	0.3
	2.3	0.6
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Parent	0.1	(1.8)
Non-controlling interests	0.2	(1.5)
	0.3	(3.3)

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12. DISPOSAL GROUPS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (continued)

b) Diabtec L.L.C.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company decided to sell Diabtec LLC. (“Diabtec”), a wholly owned subsidiary. The Company entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) dated on 14 March 2024. All the legal formalities related to the divestment have been fulfilled and the sale of Diabtec was completed during the year ended 31 December 2024. Accordingly, a gain of AED 37.6 million was recorded by the Group on derecognition as at 31 December 2024. The proceeds from disposal have been received in 2025.

With Diabtec being classified as a discontinued operation, the results of Diabtec have not been presented in the segment information (note 28). The comparative consolidated statement of comprehensive income of the Group has been represented to show the discontinued operation of Diabtec separately from continuing operations.

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Operating	-	-
Investing	330.5	-
Financing	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash inflow	330.5	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Cost of revenue amounting to AED 31.3 million were incurred during the year ended 31 December 2024.

Basic and diluted profit per share

Basic and diluted *profit* per share is disclosed in note 13.

c) Zahrat Al Rawdah Pharmacies Limited Liability Company

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company decided to sell Zahrat Al Rawdah Pharmacies Limited Liability Company (“Zahrat”), a wholly owned subsidiary. The Company entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) on 31 October 2024. The legal formalities related to the divestment have been completed on 16 February 2025 and control was lost after the legal formalities were completed. Accordingly, a gain of AED 111.2 million, net of transaction cost of AED 41.4 million and tax of AED 28.7 million, was recognised by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2025. Hence, Zahrat has been classified as a disposal group held for sale and as a discontinued operation as at 31 December 2025. The proceeds from disposal have been received during the year ended 31 December 2025.

With Zahrat being classified as a discontinued operation, the results of Zahrat have not been presented in the segment information (note 28). The comparative consolidated statement of comprehensive income of the Group has been represented to show the discontinued operation of Zahrat separately from continuing operations in 2025 and 2024.

The net cash flows used in Zahrat are as follows:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions*</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Operating	6.7	24.1
Investing	356.1	(3.8)
Financing	(3.7)	(34.0)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	359.1	(3.4)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Basic and diluted profit/(loss) per share

Basic and diluted *profit/(loss)* per share is disclosed in note 13.

**Represents activity for one-month period ended 31 January 2025 prior to the completion of the sale on 16 February 2025. There are no other significant activities that transpired between 1 to 16 February 2025.*

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

12. DISPOSAL GROUPS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (continued)

c) Zahrat Al Rawdah Pharmacies Limited Liability Company (continued)

The results of the discontinued operations of Zahrat for the year ended 31 December are presented below:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(Restated)</i>
Revenue from contracts with customers	39.0	422.0
Cost of revenue	(29.4)	(246.9)
Gross Profit	9.6	175.1
Other income	0.1	3.0
Selling and distribution expenses	(1.5)	(117.0)
General and administrative expenses	(6.7)	(20.6)
Operating profit	1.5	40.5
Finance income	-	
Finance costs	(0.7)	(8.6)
Profit before tax for the year from discontinued operations	0.8	31.9
Income tax expense	(0.2)	(1.2)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	0.6	30.7
Gain on sale of discontinued operation, net of tax	111.2	-
Profit from discontinued operations	111.8	30.7
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	111.8	30.7

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12. DISPOSAL GROUPS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (continued)

d) PLANET RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION OPERATIONS

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Parent Company, received and accepted a binding offer from Al Batha Healthcare Group L.L.C. to acquire certain retail and distribution operations of the Group. The proposed transaction covers the following operations owned by the Group's wholly owned subsidiary (Planet Pharmacies LLC):

- The Health First Pharmacy chain in the United Arab Emirates ("UAE Operations") as disclosed in Note 2; and
- The Scientific Pharmacy chain and distribution channel in the Sultanate of Oman as disclosed in Note 2 ("Oman Operations")

The sale will exclude five pharmacies from the Health First Pharmacy chain in the United Arab Emirates, which will remain part of the Group and continue to be operated under its control after completion of the transaction. Further, there is a plan to sell the remaining five pharmacies.

As of 31 December 2025, the binding offer has been accepted by the Group, and the transaction is pending completion, subject to final regulatory approvals, customary closing conditions, and execution of the definitive agreements. Further, the control was not lost at year end.

Accordingly, the related assets and liabilities of the operations to be sold have been classified as "assets and liabilities held for sale" in the consolidated statement of financial position, in accordance with IFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

The disposal group is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell as of the reporting date. No impairment loss has been recognized in relation to the classification as held for sale.

The financial performance of the Oman Operations to be disposed of for the year ended 31 December 2025 is presented below:

	2025 AED Millions	2024 AED Millions (Restated)
Revenue from contracts with customers	124.3	120.9
Cost of revenue	(90.8)	(87.1)
Gross Profit	33.5	33.8
Other income	0.1	0.1
Selling and distribution expenses	(20.8)	(19.9)
General and administrative expenses	(5.3)	(6.2)
Operating profit	7.5	7.8
Finance costs	(1.0)	(0.8)
Profit before tax for the year from discontinued operations	6.5	7.0
Income tax expense	(0.9)	(1.0)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	5.6	6.0
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	5.6	6.0

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

12. DISPOSAL GROUPS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (continued)

d) PLANET RETAIL AND DISTRIBUTION OPERATIONS (continued)

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Operating	7.7	8.0
Investing	(1.5)	(1.2)
Financing	(4.3)	(4.5)
	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Net cash inflow	<u><u>1.9</u></u>	<u><u>2.3</u></u>

The financial performance of the UAE Operations to be disposed of for the year ended 31 December 2025 is presented below:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Revenue from contracts with customers	186.2	199.4
Cost of revenue	(121.2)	(131.0)
	<u>65.0</u>	<u>68.4</u>
Gross Profit	65.0	68.4
Other income	4.3	1.3
Selling and distribution expenses	(45.1)	(45.2)
General and administrative expenses	(12.8)	(12.3)
	<u>11.4</u>	<u>12.2</u>
Operating profit	11.4	12.2
Finance costs	(1.7)	(1.6)
	<u>9.7</u>	<u>10.6</u>
Profit before tax for the year from discontinued operations	9.7	10.6
Income tax expense	-	-
	<u>9.7</u>	<u>10.6</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	9.7	10.6
Other comprehensive income	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other comprehensive income	-	-
	<u>9.7</u>	<u>10.6</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	9.7	10.6
	<u><u>9.7</u></u>	<u><u>10.6</u></u>

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Operating	(7.3)	(2.6)
Investing	(1.2)	(2.2)
Financing	(2.3)	0.4
	<u>(10.8)</u>	<u>(4.4)</u>
Net cash outflow	<u><u>(10.8)</u></u>	<u><u>(4.4)</u></u>

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

12. DISPOSAL GROUPS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (continued)

e) The major classes of assets and liabilities of the disposal group classified as held for sale as at the year-end are as follows:

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024		
	<i>Julphar Pharmaceuticals P.L.C AED millions</i>	<i>Oman operations millions</i>	<i>UAE Transaction companies millions</i>	<i>Total AED millions</i>	<i>Julphar Pharmaceuticals P.L.C AED millions</i>	<i>Zahrat Al Rawdah Pharmacies L.L.C. AED millions</i>	<i>Total AED Millions</i>
ASSETS							
Property, plant and equipment	10.6	4.2	3.7	18.5	9.1	22.9	32.0
Right of use assets	-	14.8	40.2	55.0	-	127.7	127.7
Intangible assets	-	8.6	39.5	48.1	-	53.4	53.4
Inventories	9.6	43.4	32.3	85.3	11.2	161.4	172.6
Deferred tax asset	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	0.8	31.5	19.9	52.2	1.3	47.8	49.1
Bank balances and cash	6.2	-	-	6.2	5.7	7.9	13.6
Assets held for sale	27.2	103.00	135.6	265.8	27.3	421.1	448.4
LIABILITIES							
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	-	4.3	5.6	9.9	-	13.1	13.1
Deferred tax liability	-	-	3.6	3.6	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	13.3	37.5	50.8	-	114.9	114.9
Trade payables and accruals	3.0	31.4	3.2	37.6	3.4	33.0	36.4
Current tax liabilities	0.5	1.0	-	1.5	0.5	7.0	7.5
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	3.5	50.0	49.9	103.4	3.9	168.0	171.9
Net assets directly associated with assets held for sale	23.7	53.0	85.7	162.4	23.4	253.1	276.5
Less: net assets attributable to non-controlling interest	(10.7)	-	-	(10.7)	(10.5)	-	(10.5)
Group's share of net assets directly associated with disposal group	13.0	53.0	85.7	151.7	12.9	253.1	266.0

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

13. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE (EPS)

- a) Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent by the weighted average number of outstanding shares during the year.

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(restated)</i>
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Parent:		
Continuing operations	43.9	(9.3)
Discontinued operations	128.3	53.9
Profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Parent	172.2	44.6
Weighted average number of shares	1,155.3	1,155.3
Basic profit per share attributable to the equity holders of the Parent (in UAE fills)	14.91	3.86
Basic profit/(loss) per share from continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the Parent (in UAE fills)	3.80	(0.80)

- b) To calculate EPS for discontinued operations, the weighted average number of shares is as per the table above. The following table provides the profit amount used:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(restated)</i>
Profit for the year attributable to the equity holders of the Parent from discontinued operations	128.3	53.9
Basic profit per share from discontinued operations attributable to the equity holders of the Parent (in UAE fills)	11.11	4.67

- c) The Group does not have any potential equity shares and accordingly the basic and diluted earnings per share is the same.

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14. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<i>Land AED millions</i>	<i>Buildings AED millions</i>	<i>Plant and machinery AED millions</i>	<i>Installations AED millions</i>	<i>Motor vehicles AED millions</i>	<i>Furniture and fixtures AED millions</i>	<i>Tools and equipment AED millions</i>	<i>Leasehold improvements AED millions</i>	<i>Capital - work-in progress AED millions</i>	<i>Total AED millions</i>
Cost										
At 1 January 2024	3.7	508.1	1,118.4	140.5	33.3	46.4	12.6	22.2	20.3	1,905.5
Additions	-	0.2	4.3	0.7	0.5	2.2	2.7	2.9	30.2	43.7
Transfer from CWIP	-	0.6	4.5	0.4	-	0.8	0.2	-	(6.5)	-
Disposals	-	-	(0.7)	-	(1.7)	(0.1)	-	-	-	(2.5)
Write offs	-	-	-	-	-	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(2.7)
Derecognized on disposal of a subsidiary	-	(140.7)	(459.3)	(1.5)	-	(0.5)	-	-	(2.1)	(604.1)
Reclassified to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	(0.2)	(26.5)	(5.8)	(5.6)	-	(38.1)
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	-	(0.1)
At 31 December 2024	3.7	368.2	667.2	140.1	31.9	21.6	8.8	18.5	41.7	1,301.7
Additions	-	1.2	13.6	4.1	0.2	3.4	-	0.6	11.2	34.3
Transfer from CWIP	-	0.9	4.8	3.7	-	0.6	0.2	-	(10.2)	-
Disposals	-	-	(0.2)	(0.4)	-	(0.1)	-	-	-	(0.7)
Write offs	-	-	-	-	(0.7)	-	-	-	-	(0.7)
Reclassified to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	(1.7)	(6.9)	(5.9)	(2.2)	(0.2)	(16.9)
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
At 31 December 2025	3.7	370.3	685.4	147.5	29.7	18.6	3.2	16.9	42.5	1,317.8

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For the year ended 31 December 2025

14. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	<i>Land AED millions</i>	<i>Buildings AED millions</i>	<i>Plant and machinery AED millions</i>	<i>Installations AED millions</i>	<i>Motor vehicles AED millions</i>	<i>Furniture and fixtures AED millions</i>	<i>Tools and equipment AED millions</i>	<i>Leasehold improvements AED millions</i>	<i>Capital - work-in progress AED millions</i>	<i>Total AED millions</i>
Depreciation and impairment										
At 1 January 2024	-	301.2	825.8	127.9	30.7	23.8	6.4	16.1	-	1,331.9
Charge for the year (note (b))	-	17.5	43.8	3.4	1.0	3.9	3.3	3.3	-	76.2
Disposals	-	-	(0.7)	-	(1.5)	(0.1)	-	-	-	(2.3)
Write offs	-	-	-	-	-	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.7)	-	(1.8)
Derecognized on disposal of a subsidiary	-	(58.6)	(282.3)	(1.2)	-	(0.5)	-	-	-	(342.6)
Reclassified to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	(10.6)	(2.4)	(2.1)	-	(15.2)
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	-	(0.1)
At 31 December 2024	-	260.1	586.6	130.1	30.1	16.2	6.4	16.6	-	1,046.1
Charge for the year (note (b))	-	11.5	20.2	3.4	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.1	-	38.6
Disposals	-	-	(0.2)	(0.4)	-	(0.1)	-	-	-	(0.7)
Write offs	-	-	-	-	(0.7)	-	-	-	-	(0.7)
Reclassified to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	(1.2)	(1.8)	(4.9)	(1.1)	-	(9.0)
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2
At 31 December 2025	-	271.6	606.6	133.1	29.2	16.3	2.1	15.6	-	1,074.5
Net book value:										
At 31 December 2025	3.7	98.7	78.8	14.4	0.5	2.3	1.1	1.3	42.5	243.3
At 31 December 2024	3.7	108.1	80.6	10.0	1.8	5.4	2.4	1.9	41.7	255.6

a) Certain property, plant and equipment of the Group are mortgaged against bank facilities (note 24).

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14. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

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

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Cost of revenue (note 5)	30.7	60.9
General and administrative expenses (note 8)	5.7	13.1
Selling and distribution expenses (note 7)	0.5	0.6
Research and development costs	1.7	1.6
	38.6	76.2

c) The factory and its related buildings of the Parent Company are constructed on plots of land amounting to AED 3.7 million (2024: AED 3.7 million) which are owned by the Government of Ras Al Khaimah.

d) Capital work-in-progress mainly includes significant modification/enhancement of plant and machinery of the Parent Company and newly incorporated subsidiary in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<i>Licenses and permits (note (c)) AED millions</i>	<i>Trade name (note (a)) AED millions</i>	<i>Supplier relations AED millions</i>	<i>Customers relations AED millions</i>	<i>Loyalty program AED millions</i>	<i>Hospital relations AED millions</i>	<i>Others AED millions</i>	<i>Total AED millions</i>
Cost:								
At 1 January 2024	40.1	53.2	26.8	35.6	22.2	35.5	7.7	221.1
Additions	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4
Reclassified to assets held for sale (note 12(e))	-	(33.3)	-	-	(22.2)	(35.5)	-	(91.0)
At 31 December 2024	49.5	19.9	26.8	35.6	-	-	7.7	139.5
Additions	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.3
Reclassified to assets held for sale (note 12(e))	-	(19.9)	(10.7)	(35.6)	-	-	-	(66.2)
Foreign currency translation difference	(1.0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.0)
At 31 December 2025	58.8	-	16.1	-	-	-	7.7	82.6
Accumulated amortisation:								
At 1 January 2024	28.1	-	4.3	9.0	8.5	19.7	7.7	77.3
Charge for the year (note 8)	1.3	-	1.7	3.6	2.8	6.6	-	16.0
Impairment loss for the year (note (b))	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Reclassified to assets held for sale (note 12(e))	-	-	-	-	(11.3)	(26.3)	-	(37.6)
Foreign currency translation difference	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
At 31 December 2024	31.9	-	6.0	12.6	-	-	7.7	58.2
Charge for the year (note 8)	1.2	-	1.5	2.7	-	-	-	5.4
Impairment loss for the year (note (b))	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9
Reclassified to assets held for sale (note 12 (e))	-	-	(2.8)	(15.3)	-	-	-	(18.1)
Foreign currency translation difference	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
At 31 December 2025	34.1	-	4.7	-	-	-	7.7	46.5
Net book value:								
At 31 December 2025	24.7	-	11.4	-	-	-	-	36.1
At 31 December 2024	17.6	19.9	20.8	23.0	-	-	-	81.3

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15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

- a) In 2021, the Group acquired an additional 60% in Planet Pharmacies LLC (“Planet”) and the Group consequently recognised certain trade names with an indefinite useful life. During the year ended 31 December 2025, trade name has been reclassified as held for sale.
- b) During the year ended 31 December 2025, impairment loss of AED 0.9 million (2024: AED 1.5 million) was recognized against certain intangible assets. This was recognized as part of research and development expenditures.
- c) Includes AED 1 million (2024: AED 2.2 million) which relates to development costs that were capitalized.

16. INVENTORIES

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions <i>(Restated)</i>
Finished goods	350.3	512.8
Raw materials (note (b))	84.8	92.6
Packing materials (note (b))	46.6	50.2
Spare parts	35.1	34.4
Work-in-progress	14.3	10.2
Consumables	18.9	23.3
Goods in transit	4.2	12.5
	554.2	736.0
Less: allowance for net realisable value (note (a))	(68.0)	(101.4)
	486.2	634.6
Less: inventories attributable to assets held for sale (note 12(e))	(85.3)	(172.6)
	400.9	462.0

- a) The movement in the Group’s allowance for net realisable value of inventories is as follows:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions <i>(Restated)</i>
At 1 January	101.4	65.1
Charge during the year (note 5 and note 6(b))	25.9	76.4
Written-off during the year	(36.2)	(40.1)
Derecognised on disposal of subsidiary	(23.1)	-
At 31 December*	68.0	101.4

* Allowance for net realisable value of inventories include AED 11.8 million (31 December 2024: AED 27.5 million) against inventories attributable to assets held for sale.

- b) Inventories charged to cost of revenue amounted to AED 710.6 million (2024: AED 833.0 million) (note 5).

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17. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FVTPL)

The financial asset at fair value through profit or loss is denominated in AED and is held for trading in the UAE market amounting to AED 23.2 million (2024: AED 21.3 million).

Movements in financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are as follows:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
At 1 January	21.3	20.5
Unrealized gain on revaluation for the year	1.9	0.8
	<u>23.2</u>	<u>21.3</u>

Investment in unquoted equity security represents investment in an entity which is engaged in manufacturing of packing materials. The Group has 7.25% equity investment in the entity. Management has performed a valuation and recorded the investment at fair value. Fair value has been computed using dividend growth model (31 December 2024: dividend growth model). They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk (note 31).

18. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (FVTOCI)

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Fair value of financial assets at FVTOCI	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>

Movements in fair value of financial asset at FVTOCI during the year are as follows:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
At 1 January	0.2	0.3
Unrealized loss on revaluation for the year	-	(0.1)
At 31 December	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>

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18. FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (FVTOCI) (continued)

As of 31 December 2025, the Group has a negative fair value reserve of AED 7.1 million (2024: AED 7.1 million).

Investment in quoted equity security represents investment in an entity which is engaged in development of innovative medicines to combat cardiovascular diseases. The Group holds non-controlling interests of 2.2% in the entity. The investment was irrevocably designated at fair value through OCI as the Group considers the investment to be strategic in nature. They are classified as level 1 fair values in the fair value hierarchy (note 30).

19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions <i>(Restated)</i>
Trade receivables	661.4	654.0
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (note (a))	(145.3)	(152.8)
	516.1	501.2
Advances to suppliers	20.1	25.8
Value added tax receivable	10.4	17.9
Prepayments	9.0	14.1
Rebates, commission and discount receivable from suppliers	0.7	3.3
Other receivables	25.9	16.9
Receivable from divestment of a subsidiary (note 12(b))	-	330.5
	582.2	909.7
Less: trade and other receivables attributable to assets held for sale (note 12(e))	(52.2)	(49.1)
	530.0	860.6

a) Movement in the allowance for expected credit losses during the year was as follows:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
At 1 January	152.8	180.1
Charge for the year (note 7)	4.7	9.4
Derecognized on disposal of subsidiary	(5.1)	-
Written off during the year	(7.1)	(36.7)
At end of the year	145.3	152.8
Less: provision for expected credit losses attributable to assets held for sale	(14.1)	(6.5)
	131.2	146.3

b) Information regarding trade receivable is given in credit risk (note 30).

c) A provision has been made for the estimated impairment amounts of trade receivables of AED 145.3 million (2024: AED 152.8 million). This provision has been determined based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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19. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

d) The ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

31 December 2025	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Current (not past due)	4.5%	464.0	(20.7)	443.3
1-90 days past due	2.7%	40.3	(1.1)	39.2
91-180 days past due	6.7%	8.9	(0.6)	8.3
181-360 days past due	23.9%	8.8	(2.1)	6.7
More than 360 days past due	86.7%	139.4	(120.8)	18.6
		661.4	(145.3)	516.1

31 December 2024	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Current (not past due)	5.8%	436.0	(25.1)	410.9
1- 90 days past due	5.4%	44.1	(2.4)	41.7
01-180 days past due	3.1%	9.8	(0.3)	9.5
181-360 days past due	28.8%	13.2	(3.8)	9.4
More than 360 days past due	80.3%	150.9	(121.2)	29.7
		654.0	(152.8)	501.2

e) The Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. The carrying amounts of the Group's trade and other receivables are denominated in AED, USD and EGP.

f) The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables. The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

20. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND SHORT TERM DEPOSITS

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions (Restated)
Current accounts	164.4	120.1
Short term bank deposits	85.8	38.2
Cash in hand	1.4	2.6
	<u>251.6</u>	<u>160.9</u>
Less: term deposits having maturities after three months and less than one year	(15.8)	(38.2)
	<u>235.8</u>	<u>122.7</u>
Cash and cash equivalents for the statement of cash flows	235.8	122.7
Less: bank balances and cash attributable to assets held for sale (note 12(e))	(6.2)	(13.6)
	<u>229.6</u>	<u>109.1</u>
Cash and cash equivalent in the statement of financial position	229.6	109.1

21. SHARE CAPITAL

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
<i>Authorised, issued and fully paid</i>		
1,155,227,811 ordinary shares (2024: 1,155,227,811 ordinary shares at par value of AED 1)	1,155.3	1,155.3

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22. STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company and certain subsidiaries (“the entities”) of the Group and the provisions of UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021, 10% of the net profit for the year, has been transferred to a statutory reserve. Such transfers may be discontinued when the reserve equals 50% of the paid-up share capital of these entities. This reserve is non-distributable except in certain circumstances as permitted by the abovementioned Law.

23. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES’ END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

Movement in the provision for employees’ end of service indemnity is as follows:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(Restated)</i>
At 1 January	84.8	79.4
Current service cost (note (a))	7.9	8.4
Interest cost (note (a))	3.8	3.6
Benefits paid during the year	(8.5)	(9.5)
Actuarial loss (note (b))	4.1	2.9
Derecognised on disposal of subsidiary	(13.6)	-
	<u>78.5</u>	<u>84.8</u>
Less: provision for employees' end of service benefits attributable to liability directly associated to assets held for sale (note 12(e))	(9.9)	(13.1)
At 31 December	<u><u>68.6</u></u>	<u><u>71.7</u></u>

a) Expenses recognized in consolidated statement of comprehensive income:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Current service cost	7.9	8.4
Interest cost	3.8	3.6
At 31 December	<u><u>11.7</u></u>	<u><u>12.0</u></u>

b) Expenses recognized in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Actuarial loss	<u><u>4.1</u></u>	<u><u>2.9</u></u>

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23. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS (continued)

c) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts below.

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5%)	2.9	(3.1)	2.4	(2.6)
Salary increase rate (0.5%)	(2.0)	1.8	(2.7)	2.5
Withdrawal rate (10%)	(0.3)	1.7	(0.4)	0.3
Life expectancy (1 year)	1.5	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.1

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 19, the management has carried out an exercise to assess the present value of its obligations as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 using actuarial techniques, in respect of employees' end of service benefits payable under the UAE labour Law and the Laws applicable in the countries in which the Group operates, for their periods of service up to the reporting date.

Under this method, an assessment has been made of the employees' expected service life with the Group and the expected basic salary at the date of leaving the service. Future salary increases have been estimated on a basis consistent with the natural progression of an employees' salary in line with the Group's salary scales, past experience and market conditions. As part of their assessment, management assumes an average increment / promotion cost and the expected liability at the date of leaving the service by discounted the liability to its net present value using an appropriate discount. The discount rate used for the purpose of actuarial valuation was 4.5% to 19.2% (2024: 5.2% to 20.4 %) per annum, salary increase rate was 2% to 3% (2024: 2% to 3%) per annum, retirement age: 60 years.

24. BANK BORROWINGS

	<i>Interest rate(%)</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>2025 AED millions</i>	<i>2024 AED millions</i>
Current interest bearing bank borrowings				
Bank overdraft	3m EIBOR+2.0%	On demand	-	148.1
Term loans – current portion	3m EIBOR+2.5%	Within 1 year	-	152.5
Total current interest bearing loans and borrowings			-	300.6
Non-current interest bearing bank borrowings				
Term loan	3m EIBOR+2.5%	28 April 2030	263.8	612.5
Total interest-bearing bank borrowings			263.8	913.1

During the year 2021, the Parent Company entered into a syndicated loan arrangement with a consortium of local banks for a syndicated facility which comprises of Ijarah Term Loan Facility of AED 180 million, Conventional Working Capital Finance Facility of AED 260 million and Conventional Term Loan Facility of AED 720 million with total facility size of AED 1.16 billion.

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24. BANK BORROWINGS (continued)

The drawdown term loan of AED 900 million (AED 180 million from Ijarah Facility and AED 720 million from Conventional Facility) is payable in quarterly instalments which started from 30 July 2023. Further in previous year, on 29 April 2024, an approved deferment of loan repayment was received from the local banks regarding the Company's syndicated loan wherein 2024 quarterly loan repayments of April, July and October 2024 were deferred and were paid on 31 December 2024.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the amount of AED 501 million has been prepaid to the banks as per the agreed terms following the collection of divestment proceeds in relation to Diabtec LLC and Zahrat. The early loan repayment did not qualify as a loan modification as per the requirements of IFRS 9 and no modification gain/loss was recorded.

The Group has obtained AED 1.16 billion banking facilities against the following securities:

- Negative pledge over all assets except or otherwise specified as permitted assets.
- Assignment of insurance policy over its business and assets (including Secured Assets and the assets that represent Ijara Assets from time to time).
- Assignment of receivables of key customers up to 75% and undertaking to route them annually through Obligor's collection account with the Bank.
- General Mortgage over entire property, plant and equipment and inventory.
- Corporate guarantee of a subsidiary

The Group's syndicated loan agreement is subject to covenant clauses, whereby the Company is required to meet certain key financial ratios on an annual basis as below:

- Finance service ratio of less than 1.4 (1.05 till 2024)
- Minimum equity of AED 850 million
- Debt to equity ratio of less than 1.75

The Group expects to comply with the covenants within 12 months after the reporting date.

c) Movement in borrowings is as follows:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
At the beginning of the year	913.1	980.4
Add: utilisation overdraft and trust receipts facility	859.3	777.3
Less: repayment of overdraft and trust receipts facility	(1,007.4)	(754.6)
Less: loans repaid during the year	(501.2)	(90.0)
At the end of the year	<u>263.8</u>	<u>913.1</u>

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25. TRADE PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(Restated)</i>
Accounts payable	156.2	182.9
Accruals and other payables (note 4)	64.8	23.0
Refund liabilities (note 4)	63.3	51.2
Accrued expenses	36.9	48.4
Commissions payable (note 4)	16.9	22.2
Employee benefits payable	35.8	42.5
Advances from customers (note 4)	2.7	1.6
Others	13.9	21.9
Advance against sale of subsidiary (note (a))	-	40.2
	<u>390.5</u>	<u>433.9</u>
Less: trade payables and accruals attributable to liability directly associated to assets held for sale (note 12(e))	<u>(37.6)</u>	<u>(36.4)</u>
	<u><u>352.9</u></u>	<u><u>397.5</u></u>

- a) Represents the cash received against the divestment of Zahrat Al Rawda Pharmacies LLC (note 12). This amount is restricted for utilization (note 36).

26. RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Related parties comprise the Company's major shareholders, key management personnel, subsidiaries, associates, directors, and other businesses which are controlled directly or indirectly by the shareholders or directors or over which they exercise significant management influence (hereinafter referred as "affiliates"). In the normal course of business, the Group has various transactions with its related parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management, or its Board of Directors.

a) *Compensation of key management personnel of the Group*

The remuneration of the key management personnel of the Group is as follows:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Short-term benefits	13.0	14.7
Post-employment and other long-term benefits	1.0	3.4
Director's remuneration	3.9	1.8
	<u>17.9</u>	<u>19.9</u>

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27. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Capital commitments	<u>15.6</u>	<u>23.6</u>
Letters of credit	<u>7.8</u>	<u>11.3</u>
Letters of guarantee	<u>22.8</u>	<u>26.0</u>

28. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and the following reportable segments:

- a. Manufacturing
- b. Trading
- c. Investments
- d. Others

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on net profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is also provided with multiple levels of information which comprise of revenue, gross profit and net profit, aggregated for higher level components (i.e. combination of all products and services) by distribution and by region.

The financial accounting system of the Group is currently configured in this manner and this information is readily available. However, for decision making purposes, the Board of Directors rely mainly on the revenue and net profit information that contains lower level components. Hence, the segment information provided is primarily to the net profit level of the Group.

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28. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

	2025						2024					
	<i>Manufacturing AED millions</i>	<i>Trading AED millions</i>	<i>Investments AED millions</i>	<i>Other segments AED millions</i>	<i>Inter segment revenue** AED millions</i>	<i>Total AED millions</i>	<i>Manufacturing AED millions</i>	<i>Trading AED millions</i>	<i>Investments AED millions</i>	<i>Other segments AED millions</i>	<i>Inter segment revenue** AED millions</i>	<i>Total AED millions</i>
Segment revenue	913.1	432.6	-	-	(270.2)	1,075.5	814.7	416.7	-	-	(239.2)	992.2
Segment result*	32.8	27.4	4.4	(20.7)	-	43.9	23.9	20.7	3.3	(57.2)	-	(9.3)
Depreciation expense of property, plant and equipment	35.7	1.8	-	-	-	37.5	63.9	2.3	-	-	-	66.2
Amortization Expense	1.2	1.0	-	-	-	2.2	1.3	3.0	-	-	-	4.3
Impairment of intangible assets	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.9	1.5	-	-	-	-	1.5
	2025						2024					
	<i>Manufacturing AED millions</i>	<i>Trading AED millions</i>	<i>Investments AED millions</i>	<i>Other segments AED millions</i>	<i>Total AED millions</i>	<i>Manufacturing AED millions</i>	<i>Trading AED millions</i>	<i>Investments AED millions</i>	<i>Other segments AED millions</i>	<i>Total AED millions</i>		
Segment current assets	427.3	503.6	23.2	265.4	1,219.5	608.7	606.5	21.3	223.5	1,460.0		
Segment non-current assets	271.5	22.8	0.2	-	294.5	276.8	132.0	0.2	-	409.0		
Segment current liabilities	275.5	97.7	-	-	373.2	219.2	199.5	-	300.6	719.3		
Segment non-current liabilities	61.5	18.1	-	263.8	343.4	61.5	60.7	-	612.5	734.7		

* Represents profit/loss for the year from continuing operations.

** Represents inter-segment revenue from manufacturing to trading.

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28. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Information by geographical region

In accordance with IFRS 8, non-current assets below are based on the geographical location in which the Group holds assets. In accordance with IFRS 8, the non-current assets reported below exclude financial instruments.

	<i>31 December 2025</i>				
	<i>Total AED millions</i>	<i>UAE AED millions</i>	<i>Oman AED millions</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia AED millions</i>	<i>Others AED millions</i>
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	243.3	243.1	-	-	0.2
Right of use assets	11.2	8.1	-	3.1	-
Intangible assets	36.1	36.1	-	-	-
	<i>31 December 2024</i>				
	<i>Total AED millions</i>	<i>UAE AED millions</i>	<i>Oman AED millions</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia AED millions</i>	<i>Others AED millions</i>
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	255.6	251.5	3.9	-	0.2
Right of use assets	58.4	43.9	14.4	-	0.1
Intangible assets	81.3	69.9	8.8	-	2.6

The Group has sales to one customer whose sales individually are more than 10% of the total external sales. Total amount of sales for the year ended 31 December 2025 to this customer amounts to AED 231.7 million (2024: Top 1 customer AED 203.2 million). These revenues are included under manufacturing segment.

There are no other non-current assets included in "Others" which are more than 10% of the total segment non-current assets. There are no sales in "Others" in 2025 (2024: AED nil) which is more than 10% of the total sales.

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29. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

The Group has lease contracts for various offices, pharmacies and factory building. Leases for office and pharmacies have lease terms of 5 and land lease of 20 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

- a) Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movement during the year are as follow:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
At 1 January	58.4	135.5
Additions	8.0	41.9
Remeasurement	14.2	54.4
Derecognized on lease termination	(0.3)	(2.4)
Depreciation (note 7)	(14.0)	(43.2)
Reclassified to assets held for sale (note 12(e))	(55.0)	(127.7)
Exchange difference	(0.1)	(0.1)
	<u>11.2</u>	<u>58.4</u>

- b) Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movement during the year are as follow:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i> <i>(restated)</i>
At 1 January	57.9	130.2
Additions	8.0	41.9
Remeasurement	14.2	54.4
Accretion of interest (note 10)	2.9	7.3
Derecognized on lease termination	(0.4)	(2.6)
Payments	(20.6)	(58.4)
Reclassified to assets held for sale (note 12 (e))	(50.8)	(114.9)
	<u>11.2</u>	<u>57.9</u>
Classified into:		
Current	3.1	15.7
Non-current	8.1	42.2
At 31 December	<u>11.2</u>	<u>57.9</u>

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29. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)

c) The following are the amounts recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets (note 7)	14.0	43.2
Interest expense on lease liabilities included in finance costs (note 10)	2.9	7.3
Variable lease payment recognised as rent expenses (note 7)	8.5	14.7
	<u>25.4</u>	<u>65.2</u>

The Group had total cash outflows of AED 20.6 million in the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: AED 58.4 million) and variable lease payment of AED 8.5 million (2024: AED 14.7 million) which relates to payment of lease liabilities including finance expenses component. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate is used at the rate of 5% per annum as at 31 December 2025 (2024: 5% per annum).

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Group's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised. The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 30.

30. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include bank borrowings, trade and other payables, trade receivables, bank balances and other receivables and investments in equity instruments.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December in 2025 and 2024.

The sensitivity of the relevant consolidated statement of profit or loss item or equity is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's un-hedged debt obligations with floating interest rates and financial assets of the Group are based on fixed rates and hence there is no exposure to interest rate risk.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the consolidated statement of profit or loss to reasonably possible changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

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30. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk (continued)

a) Interest rate risk (continued)

The sensitivity of the consolidated statement of profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Group's profit for one year, based on the floating rate financial liabilities held at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. The effect of a decrease in interest rates on the variable rate instruments (excluding hedged debt obligations) is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases as shown below:

	<i>Bank and other borrowings AED millions</i>	<i>Increase/ decrease in basis points</i>	<i>Effect on results for the year AED millions</i>
2025			
Variable-rate instruments	263.8	+50 -50	1.3 (1.3)
Interest rate swaps	170.1	+50 -50	(0.9) 0.9
2024			
Variable-rate instruments	913.1	+50 -50	4.6 (4.6)
Interest rate swaps	450.0	+50 -50	(2.3) 2.3

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities.

The Group manages its currency risk by regularly assessing current and expected foreign currency exchange rate movements and Group's foreign currencies payable.

Foreign exchange risk arises on sales, purchases and recognised assets or liabilities that are primarily denominated in a currency that is not entity's functional currency.

The financial instruments of the Group are mainly denominated in AED, Egyptian Pound (EGP), Euro (EURO), Pound Sterling (GBP) and Saudi Riyal (SAR). In respect of monetary assets and liabilities in AED, OMR, and SAR, there is no risk involved presently as AED is pegged to USD and SAR is informally pegged to USD.

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change of the AED currency rate against the foreign currencies, with all other variables held constant, on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (due to changes in the fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities).

	<i>Gross exposure AED millions</i>	<i>Increase/ decrease exchange rate to AED</i>	<i>Effect on results for the year AED millions</i>
2025			
Euro	6.6	+5% -5%	0.3 (0.3)
2024			
Euro	18.0	+5% -5%	0.9 (0.9)

The effect of decreases in currency rates is not material to the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

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30. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c) Price risk

The Group's listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. However, the Group is not exposed to price risk since it has immaterial listed equity securities at the reporting date.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk on its bank balances and receivables as follows.

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 3 -12 months and therefore are all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Details about the Group's impairment policies is disclosed in note 3.6.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of these receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. For forward looking factor, long term macroeconomic factor has not been considered as the maturity of invoices is typically less than one year and accordingly historical rates are adjusted only on the basis deterioration in the future economic conditions.

The collateral factored through loss given default estimates and hence are not used to adjust exposure while computing expected credit loss. The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by investing with counterparties that have credible market reputation. The Group's management does not expect any significant counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

Financial instruments and cash deposit

Credit risk from balances with banks and other financial institutions is managed by the Group by investing surplus funds only with approved and reputable counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Bank deposits, and term deposits are limited to high-credit-quality financial institutions. Accordingly, the ECL as at the reporting date against bank balances is minimal. Credit risk on other financial assets are assessed to be minimal based on historical default and the fact that they are held with counterparties with creditworthiness evaluated to be good by the Company's internal process. The Group maintains bank balances and deposits with reputable financial institutions, including Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank (A+), Mashreq Bank (A), National Bank of Ras Al Khaimah (RAKBANK) (BBB+/A3), Arab Bank (BBB+ to A- range) and HSBC Holdings plc (A to AA- range), based on ratings assigned by internationally recognized agencies. These ratings indicate that the banks fall within the investment grade category, with the majority in the 'A' category or above. Accordingly, management considers the credit risk associated with these balances to be low.

Other receivables

With respect to credit risk arising from other financial assets including deposits and other receivables, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counter party with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these assets.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Group's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

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30. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c) Price risk

Credit risk (continued)

Liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities. The contractual maturities of the financial liabilities 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 that adequate liquidity is maintained. The maturity profile of the liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual repayment arrangements was as follows:

2025

	<i>Less than 1 year AED millions</i>	<i>1 to 5 years AED millions</i>	<i>More than 5 years AED millions</i>	<i>Total AED millions</i>
Trade payables and accruals*	324.5	-	-	324.5
Bank borrowings	-	281.8	-	281.8
Lease liabilities	3.1	7.7	1.7	12.5
	<u>327.6</u>	<u>289.5</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>618.8</u>

2024 (restated)

	<i>Less than 1 year AED millions</i>	<i>1 to 5 years AED millions</i>	<i>More than 5 years AED millions</i>	<i>Total AED millions</i>
Trade payables and accruals*	340.9	-	-	340.9
Bank borrowings	321.1	651.5	2.7	975.3
Lease liabilities	44.1	98.0	-	142.1
	<u>706.1</u>	<u>749.5</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>1,458.3</u>

* Amounts exclude refund liabilities and advances from customers.

Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as bank borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position) less bank balances and cash. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratio at the year end was as follows:

	<i>2025 AED millions</i>	<i>2024 AED millions</i>
Bank borrowings	263.8	913.1
Less: bank balances and cash	<u>(245.4)</u>	<u>(147.3)</u>
Net debt	<u>18.4</u>	<u>765.8</u>
Total equity	<u>959.8</u>	<u>799.2</u>
Net debt to equity ratio (times)	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.96</u>

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30. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Capital management (continued)

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, among other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the banks and other borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

31. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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. As such, differences can arise between book values and the fair value estimates. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Group is a going concern without any intention or requirement to materially curtail the scale of its operation or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost

Management considers that the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values at reporting date since assets and liabilities not already measured at fair value have either short-term maturities or in the case of borrowings are frequently repriced and the prevalent interest rates reflect risks associated with the borrowings.

Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined using similar valuation techniques and assumptions as used in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Fair value of the Group's financial assets that are measured at fair value on recurring basis

Some of the Group's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period.

The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined:

	<i>Fair value as at</i>		<i>Fair Value hierarchy</i>	<i>Valuation techniques and key inputs</i>	<i>Significant unobservable input</i>	
	<i>2025 AED millions</i>	<i>2024 AED millions</i>			<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
<i>Financial assets</i>						
Unquoted equity investments						
– FVTPL	23.2	21.3	Level 3	Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 3 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices)	- Weighted average cost of capital - Growth rate	- Weighted average cost of capital - Growth rate
Quoted equity investments						
– FVOCI	0.2	0.2	Level 1	Quoted prices (unadjusted in active) markets for identical assets or liabilities	- None	- None
	<u>23.4</u>	<u>21.5</u>				

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31. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

	<i>Fair value as at</i>		<i>Fair Value hierarchy</i>	<i>Valuation techniques and key inputs</i>	<i>Significant unobservable input</i>	
	<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>			<i>31 December 2025</i>	<i>31 December 2024</i>
	<i>AED millions</i>	<i>AED millions</i>				
<i>Derivative financial instrument</i>						
Interest rate cap	<u>3.7</u>	<u>12.7</u>	Level 2	Discounted Cash flow Key Inputs- Notional amount, Fixed rates, forward curve rates	N/A	N/A

Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial and non-financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring level 2 and level 3 fair values for financial instruments in the statement of financial position, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets Unquoted equity investments – FVTPL	Gordon's growth model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weighted average cost of capital (13%) (31 December 2024: 11%) • Expected maintainable dividend AED 2.5 million (31 December 2024 AED 2.5 million) • Growth rate (2%) (31 December 2024 2.5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in the weighted cost of capital (R) will reduce the fair value. • An increase in long-term growth rate (g) will increase the fair value • The relationship between R and g is inverse and critical – if R is close to g, small changes in either input cause large changes in fair value. • Expected maintainable dividend has a direct relationship with fair value – higher dividends increase fair value proportionately.

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31. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

	<i>AED millions Increase</i>	<i>AED millions decrease</i>
31 December 2025		
Weighted average cost of capital (1% Movement)	(2.3)	2.3
Long-term growth rate (0.5% Movement)	1.2	(1.2)
Dividend income (5% movement)	1.1	(1.1)
	<i>AED millions Increase</i>	<i>AED millions decrease</i>
31 December 2024		
Weighted cost of capital (1% Movement)	(2.1)	2.1
Long-term growth rate (0.5% Movement)	1.3	(1.3)
Dividend income (5% movement)	1.0	(1.0)

32. MATERIAL PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:

Portion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place of incorporation and operation</i>	<i>2025 Percentage of ownership</i>	<i>2024 Percentage of ownership</i>
Julphar Pharmaceuticals PLC	Ethiopia	55.0%	55.0%
		<i>2025 AED millions</i>	<i>2024 AED millions</i>

Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interests:

Julphar Pharmaceuticals PLC (note 12(e))	10.7	10.5
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Profit allocated to material non-controlling interests:

Julphar Pharmaceuticals PLC (note 12(a))	1.1	0.3
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The summarised financial information is disclosed in note 12.

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33. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

During 2021, the Group entered into an Interest Rate Cap (“IR Cap”) agreement to hedge its exposure to variability in cash flows arising from interest payments on syndicated loans obtained from local banks.

The IR Cap was designated as a cash flow hedge to economically limit the Group’s exposure to increases in floating interest rates on its term loans. Under the terms of the arrangement, the Group continues to pay a floating rate of interest; however, the interest cost is effectively capped at a pre-determined rate on the hedged notional amount.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company repaid AED 501 million of its underlying syndicated borrowings. As a result of this repayment, hedge accounting was discontinued for interest rate swaps with a corresponding notional amount of AED 250.2 million. Consequently, the proportion of the Company’s borrowings effectively covered by hedge accounting decreased from approximately 100.0% to 37.8% as at 31 December 2025.

There remains an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, as the critical terms of the interest rate cap (including notional amount, maturity, and reset dates) continue to align with those of the underlying borrowings. The Group continues to apply a hedge ratio of 1:1 for hedge accounting purposes, consistent with its risk management strategy.

To assess hedge effectiveness, the Group applies the hypothetical derivative method and compares changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument with changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. The hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- Different interest rate curve applied to discount the hedged item and hedging instrument
- Differences in timing of cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument
- The counterparties’ credit risk differently impacting the fair value movements of the hedging instrument and hedged item

For the purpose of hedge accounting, IRS is classified as cash flow hedge. The fair value and notional amount of the hedge are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	<i>Positive Fair value AED Millions</i>	<i>Notional amount AED millions</i>	<i>Positive fair value AED millions</i>	<i>Notional amount AED millions</i>
Interest rate cap	<u>3.7</u>	<u>231.7</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>450.0</u>

The interest rate cap is assessed to be effective and as at 31 December 2025, an unrealized loss of AED 0.5 million (2024: unrealized loss of AED 8.9 million) has been included in equity as cash flow hedge reserve.

The amount shown as cash flow hedge reserve under equity as at 31 December 2025 of AED 1.9 million (2024: AED 12.1 million) is mainly expected to affect profit or loss during the period until maturity of interest rate cap.

Due to ineffectiveness of hedge an amount of AED 6.9 million was recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Further, a loss of AED 2.8 million (2024: a gain of AED 1.4 million) was recycled from other comprehensive income and netted from finance costs of the bank loan.

34. IAS 29 FINANCIAL REPORTING IN HYPERINFLATIONARY ECONOMIES (‘IAS 29’)

As at 30 June 2025, Ethiopia ceased to meet the criteria of a hyperinflationary economy. As a result, Julphar Ethiopia discontinued applying IAS 29 from this date. In line with IAS 29, the balances at 30 June 2025 have been treated as the opening balances or new deemed cost for subsequent periods, and no further inflation adjustments have been made after this date.

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the profit for the Group was AED 173.3 million (31 December 2024: AED 44.9 million). Overall, the hyperinflation adjustment results in a loss of AED 0.3 million (2024: AED 1.3 million loss).

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35. RESTRICTED CASH

- a) Includes AED Nil (2024: AED 40.2) restricted from being exchanged and received against the divestment of Zahrat (note 25(a)).
- b) Includes AED 20.0 million (2024: AED 36.0 million) restricted from being exchanged and to be used to settle a quarterly installment of Term Loan and its related interests.

36. Prior year adjustments

- a) As at 31 December 2024, lease liabilities amounting to AED 33.7 million were incorrectly classified as current and have been reclassified to non-current lease liabilities in the comparative information.
- b) As at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024, bank deposits with an original maturity of more than three months, amounting to AED 9.2 million and AED 38.2 million respectively, were reclassified from cash and cash equivalents to short term deposits.
- c) During the current year, management identified an error relating to the elimination of intercompany discount. This error resulted in an understatement of inventory by AED 10.1 million, an overstatement of trade and other receivables by AED 64.5 million, and an understatement of accumulated losses by AED 54.4 million as at 31 December 2024. Of these amounts, AED 5.0 million relating to inventory, AED 43.8 million relating to trade and other receivables, and AED 38.8 million relating to accumulated losses pertain to periods prior to 1 January 2024.

Accordingly, management adjusted the opening balances as at 1 January 2024 by increasing inventory by AED 5.0 million, decreasing trade and other receivables by AED 43.8 million, and decreasing accumulated losses by AED 38.8 million. The remaining impact relating to the year ended 31 December 2024 has been recognized by increasing inventory by AED 5.1 million, decreasing trade and other receivables by AED 20.6 million, and increasing accumulated losses and increasing cost of revenue by AED 15.5 million.

- d) During the current year, management identified a prior period error in the calculation of unrealised profit relating to unsold inventories and incorrect cost per unit as at 31 December 2024 and 2023. This error resulted in an understatement of inventory and a corresponding overstatement of accumulated losses.

The impact of this error relating to periods prior to 1 January 2024 amounted to AED 27.6 million and has been corrected by increasing the opening balance of inventory as at 1 January 2024 by AED 27.6 million, with a corresponding decrease in accumulated losses. The same error had an opposite impact on the year ended 31 December 2024, whereby cost of revenue was understated by AED 5.6 million with a total impact of AED 22 million on accumulated losses and inventory. To correct this, management has increased cost of revenue by AED 5.6 million, with a corresponding decrease in inventory.

- e) During the current year, it was identified that a net realisable value (NRV) assessment had not been applied to certain unsold inventories in prior years. This resulted in an overstatement of inventory and a corresponding understatement of accumulated losses. As at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024, inventory was overstated by AED 4.4 million, with a corresponding understatement of accumulated losses by the same amount.
- f) During the current year, management identified that the refund liability recorded by the Company was not reversed for inventory that remained unsold and held by its subsidiary as at 31 December 2024 and 2023. This resulted in an overstatement of the refund liability and a corresponding overstatement of accumulated losses. As at 31 December 2024, the refund liability was overstated by AED 5.5 million, of which AED 4.9 million relates to periods prior to 1 January 2024 and AED 0.6 million relates to the year ended 31 December 2024. Accordingly, accumulated losses as at 1 January 2024 have been decreased by 4.9 million and cost of revenue for the year ended 31 December 2024 was decreased by AED 0.6 million.
- g) During the current year, management identified a prior period error relating to inventory costing. As at 31 December 2024, the Group measured finished goods using standard costs without appropriately adjusting them to approximate actual costs, contrary to the requirements of IAS 2. As a result, for the year ended 31 December 2024, inventory was understated by AED 20.5 million and cost of revenue was overstated by the same amount. The Group has corrected this error retrospectively. Accordingly, inventory as at 31 December 2024 has been increased by AED 20.5 million, with a corresponding decrease in cost of revenue for the year then ended.

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36. Prior year adjustments (continued)

- h) During the current year, management identified that the statutory reserve required under the UAE Commercial Companies Law had not been transferred in prior years. As a result, statutory reserves were understated and accumulated losses were understated. The Group has corrected this error retrospectively. Accordingly, the balance of statutory reserves as at 1 January 2024 and as at 31 December 2024 has been increased by AED 3.9 million and AED 3.1 million, respectively, with a corresponding increase in accumulated losses.
- i) During the current year, management identified a prior period error in the end-of-service benefits (EOSB) provision carried forward from 2023, which resulted in an overstatement of the EOSB liability as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024. The overstatement amounted to AED 4.6 million and relates to actuarial amounts that had been incorrectly recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) for the year ended 31 December 2023. The Group has corrected this error retrospectively. Accordingly, the balance of the EOSB liability as at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024 has been reduced by AED 4.6 million, with a corresponding decrease in accumulated losses.
- j) During the current year, management identified a prior period error relating to a rebate accrual that had been incorrectly eliminated against accumulated losses in 2022. This resulted in an understatement of the rebate accrual and an overstatement of accumulated losses by AED 4.3 million as at 1 January 2024. The Group has corrected this error retrospectively. Accordingly, the opening balance of the rebate accrual as at 1 January 2024 has been increased by AED 4.3 million, with a corresponding increase in accumulated losses.
- k) As at December 2024, management identified an error in earnings-per-share (EPS) calculation presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and the related disclosures due to gain on disposal of subsidiary included in continued operations for the computation of EPS. The error relates to incorrect presentation and allocation of EPS relating to discontinued operations within continuing operations and does not affect the Group's consolidated profit. Earnings per share amounting to AED 5.46 fills have been reclassified from continued to discontinued operations.
- l) For the year ended 31 December 2024:
- depreciation on right of use assets amounting to AED 0.9 million related to continued operations and AED 16.2 million related to discontinued operations were reclassified from general and administrative expenses to selling and distribution expenses;
 - provision for net realizable value of inventory amounting to AED 11.7 million were reclassified from selling and distribution expenses to cost of revenue;
 - transportation expense amounting to AED 6.8 million were reclassified from cost of revenue to selling and distribution expenses;
 - Provision expense related inventory amounting to AED 21.3 million was reclassified from other income to other expenses;
 - Marketing expenses amounting to AED 3.6 million were reclassified from selling and distribution expenses to cost of revenue;
 - rental fee income amounting to AED 1.3 million reclassified from cost of revenue to other income;
 - research and development expenses (including related depreciation) included in selling and distribution expenses amounting to AED 24.5 million have been presented as separate expense item on the face of statement of profit or loss, and
 - Depreciation relating to continuing operations amounting to AED 9 million was incorrectly included in discontinued operations.
- m) For the year ended 31 December 2024:
- Restricted cash amounting to AED 40.2 million was adjusted between investing and operating activities.
 - Currency translation differences pertaining to operating activities amounting to AED 14.8 million were reclassified to operating activities.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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36. Prior year adjustments (continued)

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 1 January 2024	Note reference	As previously reported AED millions	Adjustments AED millions	As adjusted AED millions
Non-current assets		872.6	-	872.6
Current assets				
Inventories	(c), (d), (e)	661.7	28.2	689.9
Trade and other receivables	(c)	621.9	(43.8)	578.1
Short term deposits	(b)	-	9.2	9.2
Others		297.7	(9.2)	288.5
Total current assets		1,581.3	(15.6)	1,565.7
Total assets		<u>2,453.9</u>	<u>(15.6)</u>	<u>2,438.3</u>
Equity				
Accumulated losses	(c), (d), (e), (f), (h), (i), (j)	(346.7)	(14.3)	(361.0)
Statutory reserve	(h)	185.5	3.9	189.4
Others		967.4	-	967.4
Total equity		806.2	(10.4)	795.8
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities		91.6	-	91.6
Provision for end of service benefits	(i)	84.0	(4.6)	79.4
Other non-current liabilities		773.0	-	773.0
Total non-current liabilities		948.6	(4.6)	944.0
Current liabilities				
Trade payables and accruals	(f), (j)	427.7	(0.6)	427.1
Lease liabilities		38.6	-	38.6
Other current liabilities		232.8	-	232.8
Total current liabilities		699.1	(0.6)	698.5
Total liabilities		<u>1,647.7</u>	<u>(5.2)</u>	<u>1,642.5</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>2,453.9</u>	<u>(15.6)</u>	<u>2,438.3</u>

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36. Prior year adjustments (continued)

Consolidated statement of financial position

31 December 2024	Note reference	As previously reported AED Millions	Adjustments AED Millions	As adjusted AED Millions
Non-current assets		409.0	-	409.0
Current assets				
Inventories	(c), (d), (e), (g)	413.7	48.3	462.0
Trade and other receivables	(c)	925.1	(64.5)	860.6
Cash and cash equivalents	(b)	147.3	(38.2)	109.1
Short term deposits	(b)	-	38.2	38.2
Other current assets		545.9	-	545.9
Total current assets		2,032.0	(16.2)	2,015.8
Total assets		<u>2,441.0</u>	<u>(16.2)</u>	<u>2,424.8</u>
Equity				
Statutory reserve	(h)	185.5	7.0	192.5
Accumulated losses	(c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)	(305.0)	(17.4)	(322.4)
Other equity components		929.1	-	929.1
Total equity		809.6	(10.4)	799.2
Non-current liabilities				
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	(i)	76.3	(4.6)	71.7
Lease liabilities	(a)	8.5	33.7	42.2
Other non-current liabilities		620.8	-	620.8
Total non-current liabilities		705.6	29.1	734.7
Current liabilities				
Trade payables and accruals	(f), (j)	398.7	(1.2)	397.5
Lease liabilities	(a)	49.4	(33.7)	15.7
Other current liabilities		477.7	-	477.7
Total current liabilities		925.8	(34.9)	890.9
Total liabilities		<u>1,631.4</u>	<u>(5.8)</u>	<u>1,625.6</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>2,441.0</u>	<u>(16.2)</u>	<u>2,424.8</u>

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36. Prior year adjustments (continued)

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

	Reference	As previously reported AED Millions	Re-presented to discontinued operations AED Millions	Adjustments to discontinued operations AED Millions	Reclassification AED Millions	As adjusted AED Millions
For the year ended 31 December 2024						
Revenue		1,312.50	(320.3)	-	-	992.2
Cost of revenue	(c), (d), (f), (g), (l)	(793.4)	218.1	-	(9.8)	(585.1)
Selling and distribution expenses	(l)	(301.8)	65.1	(16.2)	32.1	(220.8)
Research and development expenses	(l)	-	-	-	(24.5)	(24.5)
General and administrative expenses	(l)	(154.2)	18.5	7.2	0.9	(127.6)
Other income	(l)	13.2	(1.4)	-	22.6	34.4
Other expenses	(l)	-	-	-	(21.3)	(21.3)
Finance costs		(62.2)	2.4	-	-	(59.8)
Income tax and Zakat		(3.7)	1.0	-	-	(2.7)
Others	(l)	43.5	-	-	-	43.5
(Loss) / profit for the year from discontinued operations		(9.0)	16.6	9.0	-	16.6
Profit for the year		44.9	-	-	-	44.9

The impact on total profit for 2024 is nil; however, the statement of profit or loss has been restated to reflect the reclassification adjustments.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

31 December 2024	Reference	As previously reported AED Millions	Adjustments AED Millions	As adjusted AED Millions
Net cash flows from operating activities	(m)	245.0	(55.0)	190.0
Net cash flows from investing activities	(m)	(118.6)	40.2	(78.4)
Net cash used in financing activities		(190.3)	-	(190.3)
Currency translation differences	(m)	(30.6)	14.8	(15.8)

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries JULPHAR CO Public JSC

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

37. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the reporting date, geopolitical tensions in the region have escalated. Management has assessed this event in accordance with IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period and concluded that it represents a non-adjusting event as it does not provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date.

The Group has performed an initial assessment of the potential impact of the ongoing conflict on its operations, financial position, and cash flows. The Group's exposure primarily relates to:

- sales to certain regional markets,
- sourcing of raw materials, and
- logistics and distribution channels.

Based on the information available at the date of approval of these financial statements:

- certain export markets may experience temporary demand disruption,
- supply chain constraints may lead to increased procurement and freight costs, and
- there may be delays in collections from customers in affected regions.

However, as of the reporting date and up to the date of approval of these financial statements, the Group has not experienced any significant disruptions to its operations or financial performance that would require adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities.

Due to the evolving nature of the situation, the financial impact cannot be reliably estimated at this stage. Management continues to closely monitor developments and will take appropriate actions to mitigate potential risks.