

# **Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC**

## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 DECEMBER 2025

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## Consolidated financial statements

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# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

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## BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended 31 December 2025

The Board of Directors is pleased to present the consolidated financial statements of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC (the "Company" or "MDGH") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2025.

### Financial Highlights

Results for 2025 were significantly impacted by acquisitions and other transactions completed during the year, including the acquisition of CI Financial Corp. (*see note 5(i)*), significant new investments and divestments (*see note 17*), and income generated by the Group (*see notes 12 and 19(b)*). Through these acquisitions and its normal business operations, the Group also assumed additional borrowings and liabilities (*see notes 25 and 26*). The acquisition of CI Financial Corp. also resulted in an increase in third-party assets under management that are not recognised in these consolidated financial statements (*see note 38*).

Revenue for the year ended 31 December 2025 was AED 50,935 million as compared to AED 39,528 million for the year ended 31 December 2024 (*see note 9*).

Investment income and income from equity accounted investees for the year ended 31 December 2025 was AED 66,068 million as compared to AED 39,867 million for the year ended 31 December 2024 (*see notes 12 and 19(b)*).

Profit for the year attributable to the Owner of the Company was AED 41,990 million for the year ended 31 December 2025 as compared to AED 37,376 million for the year ended 31 December 2024 and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the Owner of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025 was AED 43,662 million compared to AED 35,469 million for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Total assets were AED 739,001 million as at 31 December 2025 as compared to AED 596,168 million as at 31 December 2024. Total liabilities were AED 303,479 million as at 31 December 2025 as compared to AED 211,742 million as at 31 December 2024.

Total equity attributable to the Owner of the Company was AED 413,862 million as at 31 December 2025 as compared to AED 369,526 million as at 31 December 2024.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

//Signed//

**Waleed Al Mokarrab Al Muhairi**  
Chairman

//Signed//

**Carlos Obeid**  
Group Chief Financial Officer

27 March 2026



# Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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### Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2025 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

### What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

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



## Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

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### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the applicable requirements of Abu Dhabi Accountability Authority ("ADAA") Chairman's Resolution No. (88) of 2021 Regarding Financial Statements Audit Standards for the Subject Entities. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

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

### **Independence**

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as applicable to audits of consolidated financial statements of public interest entities together with applicable ethical and independence requirements of United Arab Emirates that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the United Arab Emirates. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.



# Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

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## Our audit approach

### Overview

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#### Key Audit Matters

- Classification of investments;

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- Valuation of non-derivative financial assets, and associates and joint ventures measured at fair value and classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy; and

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- Acquisition of CI Financial Corp.,.

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As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

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#### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, 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.



## Independent auditor’s report (continued)

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

### Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><b><i>Classification of investments</i></b></p> <p>The Group’s principal activity is to invest and manage investments through different holdings in investees and management is required to make significant judgements in determining the classification of these investments. As part of this, the Group assesses whether it controls, jointly controls or exercises significant influence over the investees in accordance with the applicable IFRS Accounting Standards. We considered this to be a key audit matter due to the significance of the Group’s investment balances to the consolidated financial statements, and the judgements exercised by management in determining the appropriate classification of these investments.</p> <p>Refer to notes 5, 6, 17, 19 and 36 to the consolidated financial statements for further details on the classification of investments as of 31 December 2025.</p>	<p>We have performed the following audit procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Understanding and assessing management’s processes in relation to classification of investments during initial recognition and subsequent reassessment;</li><li>• Assessing the design and implementation of key controls and testing operating effectiveness related to management’s process for classifying investments;</li><li>• Evaluating management’s assessment for a sample of investment transactions made during the year, including assessing management’s judgement in determining the appropriate classification of these investments (i.e. whether the Group has control, joint control or significant influence over the investees) in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards;</li><li>• Obtaining and examining underlying agreements for a sample of investment transactions made during the year to assess the appropriateness of the investment classification; and</li><li>• Assessing the adequacy of disclosures within the consolidated financial statements based on the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.</li></ul>



## Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

### Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><b>Valuation of non-derivative financial assets, and associates and joint ventures measured at fair value and classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy</b></p> <p>As at 31 December 2025, the Group had Level 3 non-derivative financial assets, and associate and joint ventures measured at fair value of AED 358,208 million which represents 48% of the total other financial assets as disclosed in Note 17 and 33(d).</p> <p>In accordance with IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, the Group determines the fair values of these investments using a combination of valuation approaches, including the price of recent transactions, market approach, income approach and net asset valuations (NAVs). These approaches involve significant unobservable inputs, requiring estimation and judgement.</p> <p>These Level 3 non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value include material investments in preference shares, convertible bonds and loans, equity securities, funds and loans receivable (together, "unquoted investments") for which there is a high level of estimation uncertainty.</p>	<p>We have performed the following audit procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Understanding and assessing management's process for the valuation and levelling classification of non-derivative financial assets, and associates and joint ventures measured at fair value;</li><li>• Assessing the design and implementation of key controls and testing operating effectiveness related to the valuation of non-derivative financial assets and associates and joint ventures measured at fair value and classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy;</li><li>• Obtaining and reviewing the valuation reports prepared by management's experts including performing retrospective review of accounting estimates formed by the management;</li><li>• Testing the fair values of a sample of non-derivative financial assets, and associates and joint ventures measured at fair value by involving our valuation experts to assist us in:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Evaluating the valuation methodology and assess appropriateness in accordance with IFRS 13;</li><li>b) Inquiring with management's expert to understand the approach taken in the current year and obtain an understanding of changes in the assumptions since the prior year;</li></ul></li></ul>



## Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

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### Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>We determined that the assessment of the fair value of unquoted investments and associate and joint ventures measured at fair value, as a key audit matter due to the significance of these investments to the consolidated financial statements and the high degree of estimation uncertainty arising from the use of unobservable inputs in the valuation models.</p> <p>Refer to note 33 to the consolidated financial statements for further details on Level 3 non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value, including the significant unobservable inputs as of 31 December 2025.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>c) Challenging management on key assumptions used;</li><li>d) Performing benchmarking over key assumptions used by management and the internal management experts, including determining the sensitivity of key assumptions to changes;</li><li>e) Obtaining evidence to corroborate and challenge valuation data, such as review of available financial information and board approved plans;</li><li>f) Testing mathematical accuracy of the relevant valuation computations applied in management's valuation models; and</li><li>g) Evaluating competencies, capabilities, and objectivity of external valuers involved by management for the samples selected.</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obtaining and inspecting NAV statements for a sample of unquoted fund investments, and comparing these with the latest available financial statements of these funds if available; and</li><li>• Assessing the adequacy of disclosures made within the consolidated financial statements based on IFRS Accounting Standards.</li></ul>



## Independent auditor’s report (continued)

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

### Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><b>Acquisition of CI Financial Corp.</b></p> <p>On 12 August 2025, Mubadala Capital LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, acquired 100% voting equity in CI Financial Corp. (“CI”), a diversified global asset and wealth management firm operating in Australia, Canada and the United States of America. In accordance with IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, the Group has assessed that it has control over CI and has therefore consolidated the income, expenses, assets, and liabilities of CI from the date of acquisition in the consolidated financial statements. This transaction has been accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations . Independent external specialists were engaged by the Group to perform the Purchase Price Allocation (“PPA”) and to determine the fair value of the employees’ incentive plans. This included the determination of fair valuation of assets acquired, liabilities assumed, the identification and valuation of intangible assets (customer contracts, fund management contracts and goodwill) and assessing the nature, vesting conditions and valuation of the management incentive plans.</p>	<p>We have performed the following procedures over the acquisition of CI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Held several meetings with Group and Component’s management to understand the transactions;</li><li>• We instructed relevant PwC component to perform the following procedures and evaluated the work performed by them and the conclusion reached by our internal specialists under ISA 600;</li><li>• Obtaining and reviewing the Sale and Purchase Agreement (“SPA”) in respect of this transaction;</li><li>• Involving internal specialists to review the accounting treatment of business combination and PPA under IFRS 3 and assessing the fair value/ impairment of assets acquired, including goodwill and intangible assets;</li><li>• Challenging management on the key assumptions used i.e. useful life of intangible assets.</li><li>• Involving our internal specialists to review the accounting treatment of management incentive plans under IFRS 2;</li></ul>



## Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

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### Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>We have identified this acquisition as a Key Audit Matter due to the significant judgement and the estimates applied in assessing the value of intangible assets and the management incentive plans.</p> <p>Refer to note 5 and note 24 to the consolidated financial statements for further details on the acquisition and share-based payment compensation as of 31 December 2025.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agreeing the fair value of assets and liabilities determined by management to the amounts presented in the consolidated financial statements;</li><li>• Testing, on a sample basis, the assets acquired by reviewing relevant contracts and liabilities assumed in the PPA exercise;</li></ul> <p>Testing, on a sample basis, the nature and vesting conditions of each management incentive plans;and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We provided direction and supervision to the component throughout the audit process. This included site visits pre year-end to local components.</li><li>• We assessed the adequacy of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to this acquisition with reference to the IFRS Accounting Standards.</li></ul>



## Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

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### Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon). Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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, 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.

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### 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 the applicable provisions of Law No. (1) of 2017 concerning the Financial System of the Government of Abu Dhabi and instructions issued by the Department of Finance pertaining to the preparation and implementation of the annual budget of Subject Entities, 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.



## Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the applicable requirements of ADAA Chairman's Resolution No. (88) of 2021 Regarding Financial Statements Audit Standards for the Subject Entities 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 and the applicable requirements of ADAA Chairman's Resolution No. (88) of 2021 Regarding Financial Statements Audit Standards for the Subject Entities, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



## Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- 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 consolidated 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 to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.



## Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

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

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

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### **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Decree-Law No. (32) of 2021, as amended, we report that:

- i. we have obtained all the information 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 Board of Directors' report is consistent with the books of account of the Group;
- v. as disclosed in note 6, 17, 19 and 33(d) to the consolidated financial statements the Group has purchased or invested in shares during the year ended 31 December 2025;
- vi. note 29 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 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 financial position as at 31 December 2025.



## Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the shareholder of Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

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### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (continued)

Further, as required by the ADAA Chairman's Resolution No. (88) of 2021 Regarding Financial Statements Audit Standards for the Subject Entities, we report, in connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, that nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Group has not complied, in all material respects, with any of the provisions of the following laws, regulations and circulars as applicable, which would materially affect its activities or the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025:

- i. Law No. (1) of 2017 concerning the Financial System of the Government of Abu Dhabi and instructions issued by the Department of Finance pertaining to the preparation and implementation of the annual budget of Subject Entities, as amended;
- ii. the Articles of Association which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at 31 December 2025; and
- iii. applicable provisions of the relevant laws, resolutions and circulars that have an impact on the Subject Entity's consolidated financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Limited Partnership - Abu Dhabi

27 March 2026

Stuart Alexander Scoular

Registered Auditor Number 5563

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2025</b> <b>AED</b> <b>millions</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>AED</b> <b>millions</b>
<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>			
Revenue	9	<b>50,935</b>	39,528
Cost of sales	10	<b><u>(35,346)</u></b>	<b><u>(31,763)</u></b>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>15,589</b>	7,765
Research, development and exploration expenses		<b>(2,538)</b>	(2,422)
General and administrative expenses	11	<b>(21,159)</b>	(8,044)
Investment income ( <i>net</i> )	12	<b>57,385</b>	35,518
Fair value changes on amounts payable to unit holders ( <i>net</i> ) ( <i>see note (i)</i> )	25	<b>(3,077)</b>	(437)
Income from equity accounted investees ( <i>net</i> )	19(b)	<b>8,683</b>	4,349
Other income ( <i>net</i> )	13	<b>2,626</b>	1,802
Impairments and expected credit losses ( <i>net</i> )	19(b), 33(a)	<b><u>(1,637)</u></b>	<b><u>(2,994)</u></b>
<b>Profit before net finance expense and taxes</b>		<b><u>55,872</u></b>	<b><u>35,537</u></b>
Finance income		<b>3,172</b>	4,463
Finance costs ( <i>see note (i)</i> )		<b>(9,491)</b>	(7,319)
Net foreign exchange (loss) / gain		<b><u>(2,376)</u></b>	<u>783</u>
<b>Net finance expense</b>		<b><u>(8,695)</u></b>	<b><u>(2,073)</u></b>
<b>Profit before income tax from continuing operations</b>		<b>47,177</b>	33,464
Income tax expense ( <i>net</i> )	23	<b><u>(259)</u></b>	<u>(982)</u>
<b>Profit for the year from continuing operations</b>		<b>46,918</b>	32,482
<b>DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>			
Profit for the year from discontinued operations, net of tax	4(a)	<b><u>277</u></b>	<u>4,755</u>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b><u>47,195</u></b>	<b><u>37,237</u></b>
<b>Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to:</b>			
Owner of the Company		<b>41,990</b>	37,376
Non-controlling interests		<b><u>5,205</u></b>	<u>(139)</u>
		<b><u>47,195</u></b>	<b><u>37,237</u></b>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
<b>Other comprehensive income / (loss)</b>		
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>		
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	2,954	(1,014)
(Loss) / gain on hedge of net investments in foreign operations ( <i>net</i> )	(1,275)	310
Share of other comprehensive income / (loss) of equity accounted investees	294	(923)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges and other reserves	<u>(325)</u>	<u>(316)</u>
	1,648	(1,943)
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods</i>		
Re-measurements of defined benefit liability	<u>10</u>	<u>(24)</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of income tax</b>	<u>1,658</u>	<u>(1,967)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<u>48,853</u>	<u>35,270</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year attributable to:</b>		
Owner of the Company	43,662	35,469
Non-controlling interests	<u>5,191</u>	<u>(199)</u>
	<u>48,853</u>	<u>35,270</u>

(i) See note 40 for changes in comparative figures.

The attached notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	<b>36,192</b>	29,649
Trade receivables		<b>7,279</b>	5,961
Inventories	15	<b>9,258</b>	8,440
Receivables, prepayments and other assets	16	<b>32,659</b>	37,098
Other financial assets	17	<b>414,247</b>	318,826
Investment in equity accounted investees	19(a)	<b>98,826</b>	94,714
Investment properties	20	<b>8,135</b>	7,750
Property, plant and equipment	21	<b>41,961</b>	40,532
Intangible assets	22	<b>48,321</b>	8,049
Deferred tax assets	23	<b>996</b>	760
Assets classified as held for sale	4(b)	<b><u>41,127</u></b>	<u>44,389</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b><u>739,001</u></b>	<u>596,168</u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables		<b>4,985</b>	3,355
Other liabilities	25	<b>71,014</b>	35,162
Borrowings and lease liabilities	26	<b>194,104</b>	143,561
Provisions		<b>1,568</b>	1,582
Deferred tax liabilities	23	<b>5,209</b>	1,051
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	4(b)	<b><u>26,599</u></b>	<u>27,031</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b><u>303,479</u></b>	<u>211,742</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	27	<b>56,136</b>	56,136
Additional shareholder contributions	29(d)	<b>117,860</b>	117,860
Shareholder current account		<b>47,514</b>	47,168
Retained earnings		<b>189,113</b>	146,745
Other reserves	28	<b>2,872</b>	1,250
Government grants	32(ii)	<b><u>367</u></b>	<u>367</u>
<b>Total equity attributable to the Owner of the Company</b>		<b>413,862</b>	369,526
Non-controlling interests		<b><u>21,660</u></b>	<u>14,900</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b><u>435,522</u></b>	<u>384,426</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b><u>739,001</u></b>	<u>596,168</u>

//Signed//

**Waleed Al Mokarrab Al Muhairi**  
Chairman

//Signed//

**Carlos Obeid**  
Group Chief Financial Officer

The attached notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Share capital (note 27)	Additional shareholder contributions (note 29(d))	Shareholder current account	Retained earnings	Other reserves (note 28)	Government grants (note 32(ii))	Total equity attributable to the Owner of the Company	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
<i>All amounts in AED millions</i>									
At 1 January 2025	<u>56,136</u>	<u>117,860</u>	<u>47,168</u>	<u>146,745</u>	<u>1,250</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>369,526</u>	<u>14,900</u>	<u>384,426</u>
Profit for the year	-	-	-	41,990	-	-	41,990	5,205	47,195
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-	1,672	-	1,672	(14)	1,658
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,990</u>	<u>1,672</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,662</u>	<u>5,191</u>	<u>48,853</u>
Dividends to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(193)	(193)
Transfer from entities under common control (see note (i))	-	-	346	-	-	-	346	261	607
Acquisition of interest in subsidiaries (see note (ii))	-	-	-	327	-	-	327	427	754
Share-based payments of a subsidiary (see note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	757	757
Disposal of interest in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	128
Other movements	-	-	-	51	(50)	-	1	189	190
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<u>56,136</u>	<u>117,860</u>	<u>47,514</u>	<u>189,113</u>	<u>2,872</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>413,862</u>	<u>21,660</u>	<u>435,522</u>

- (i) During the year, an entity under common control transferred its partially owned subsidiary, with net assets of AED 346 million, to the Group.
- (ii) During the year, the Group, in accordance with its accounting policy, recognised a gain of AED 327 million in retained earnings, on an acquisition of a subsidiary.

The attached notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

<i>All amounts in AED millions</i>	<i>Share capital</i> <i>(note 27)</i>	<i>Additional shareholder contributions</i> <i>(note 29(d))</i>	<i>Shareholder current account</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Other reserves</i> <i>(note 28)</i>	<i>Government grants</i> <i>(note 32(ii))</i>	<i>Total equity attributable to the Owner of the Company</i>	<i>Non-controlling interests</i>	<i>Total equity</i>
At 1 January 2024	<u>56,136</u>	<u>117,860</u>	<u>46,669</u>	<u>107,777</u>	<u>2,838</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>331,647</u>	<u>10,494</u>	<u>342,141</u>
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	37,376	-	-	37,376	(139)	37,237
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(1,907)	-	(1,907)	(60)	(1,967)
<b>Total comprehensive income / (loss)</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,376</u>	<u>(1,907)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,469</u>	<u>(199)</u>	<u>35,270</u>
Dividends to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(315)	(315)
Acquisition of interest in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,834	3,834
Share-based payments of a subsidiary ( <i>see note 24</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	689	689
Disposal of interest in subsidiaries ( <i>see note (i)</i> )	-	-	-	1,683	72	-	1,755	(614)	1,141
Transfer from entities under common control ( <i>see note (ii)</i> )	-	-	578	-	-	-	578	-	578
Other movements	-	-	(79)	(91)	247	-	77	1,011	1,088
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<u>56,136</u>	<u>117,860</u>	<u>47,168</u>	<u>146,745</u>	<u>1,250</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>369,526</u>	<u>14,900</u>	<u>384,426</u>

(i) In May 2024, the Group sold 19 million of its shares in GlobalFoundries Inc. ("GlobalFoundries") at a price of USD 50.75 per share, out of which 4 million shares were bought back and cancelled by GlobalFoundries. After this transaction, the Group continued to exercise control over GlobalFoundries and therefore the resultant gain of AED 1,683 million, net of expenses incurred was recognised directly in the retained earnings. Subsequent to these transactions, the Group's interest in GlobalFoundries was reduced to 81.46% in 2024.

Additionally in 2024, the Group derecognised non-controlling interests upon the disposal of Al Yah Satellite Communications Company PJSC ("Yahsat") amounting to AED 1,418 million.

(ii) In December 2024, an entity under common control transferred financial asset measured at FVTPL with a fair value of AED 578 million to the Group.

The attached notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2025</b> <b>AED</b> <b>millions</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>AED</b> <b>millions</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit for the year		<b>47,195</b>	37,237
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation, amortisation and net impairment of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use and intangible assets	21, 22	<b>8,704</b>	14,125
Investment income ( <i>net</i> )	12	<b>(57,385)</b>	(35,518)
Other income ( <i>net</i> )	13	<b>(2,626)</b>	(1,802)
Fair value changes on amounts payable to unit holders	25	<b>3,077</b>	437
Impairment and expected credit losses ( <i>net</i> )	19(b), 33(a)	<b>1,637</b>	2,994
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations ( <i>net</i> )		-	(5,887)
Income from equity accounted investees ( <i>net</i> )	19(b)	<b>(8,683)</b>	(4,349)
Net finance expense		<b>8,695</b>	2,073
Income tax expense ( <i>net</i> )	23	<b>259</b>	982
Expense on share-based payment and employee incentive plans	24	<b>5,988</b>	689
Non-cash income and expense from discontinued operations		<b>890</b>	661
		<b>7,751</b>	11,642
Change in inventories		<b>(509)</b>	(742)
Change in trade and other receivables and prepayments		<b>(3,261)</b>	8,533
Change in trade payables and other liabilities		<b>18,262</b>	2,604
Income taxes paid		<b>(714)</b>	(461)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<b><u>21,529</u></b>	<b><u>21,576</u></b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of financial investments		<b>(195,899)</b>	(81,904)
Proceeds from distributions, disposal and redemption of financial investments		<b>155,743</b>	32,838
Acquisition of and contribution to equity accounted investees		<b>(12,750)</b>	(18,248)
Acquisition of subsidiaries ( <i>net of cash acquired</i> )		<b>(14,420)</b>	(2,590)
Proceeds from disposal of and distribution of equity accounted investees		<b>6,391</b>	19,112
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries ( <i>net of cash disposed</i> )		<b>186</b>	-
Acquisition of non-current assets ( <i>see note (i)</i> )		<b>(5,521)</b>	(8,404)
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets ( <i>see note (i)</i> )		<b>1,445</b>	3,277
Proceeds from maturity of long-term deposits		<b>53,494</b>	60,188
Placements of long-term deposits		<b>(41,568)</b>	(47,337)
Dividend income received		<b>10,271</b>	9,648
Interest income received		<b>2,857</b>	5,355
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b><u>(39,771)</u></b>	<b><u>(28,065)</u></b>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS continued

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2025</b> <b>AED</b> <b>millions</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>AED</b> <b>millions</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Receipts of government grants		46	274
Contribution by the non-controlling shareholders and unit holders		5,075	7,632
Proceeds on disposal of partial interest in a subsidiary		-	2,742
Proceeds from issuance of borrowings	26	61,976	50,545
Repayment of borrowings and lease liabilities		(34,518)	(39,774)
Interest paid		(7,685)	(8,528)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		<u>(193)</u>	<u>(315)</u>
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>		<b><u>24,701</u></b>	<b><u>12,576</u></b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		29,649	23,543
Net foreign exchange fluctuation		<u>84</u>	<u>19</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	14	<b><u>36,192</u></b>	<b><u>29,649</u></b>

(i) Non-current assets comprise of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties.

The attached notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 1 LEGAL STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC (“MDGH” or “the Company”) is registered as a public joint stock company in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (“UAE”). The Company was established by the Emiri Decree No. 12, dated 6 October 2002 and was incorporated on 27 October 2002. The Company’s registered head office is PO Box 45005, Abu Dhabi, UAE.

The Company and its subsidiaries (together the “Group”) are engaged in investing and managing investments, in sectors and entities that contribute to the Emirate of Abu Dhabi’s strategy to diversify its economy. Consequently, the Group holds interests in a wide range of sectors and industries.

The Company is wholly owned by Mubadala Investment Company PJSC (the “Shareholder” or the “Parent”) and the ultimate parent of the Company is the Government of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (the “Ultimate Parent”).

These consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 March 2026.

### 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

#### (a) Statement of compliance

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

#### (b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including associates and joint ventures held through a venture capital organisation) measured at fair value;
- Investment properties measured at fair value;
- Assets held for sale measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell; and
- Certain non-current assets received as government grants which are measured at nominal value.

#### (c) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in UAE Dirhams, (“AED”) which is the Company’s functional and the Group’s presentational currency. All financial information presented in AED has been rounded to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

#### (d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in these consolidated financial statements and significant estimates are disclosed in note 36.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**2 BASIS OF PREPARATION** continued

**(e) New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards**

**(i) New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards adopted in the consolidated financial statements**

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2025.

**Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability**

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* that require companies to provide more useful information in their financial statements when a currency cannot be exchanged into another currency. These amendments had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

**(ii) New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted**

**Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)**

On 18 July 2024, as part of its annual improvements process, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, and IAS 7 to clarify wording, correct inconsistencies, and address minor unintended consequences. Key changes include refinements to derecognition guidance, transaction price definitions, and disclosure requirements. The Group does not expect these amendments to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

**Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Nature-Dependent Electricity Contracts (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)**

On 18 December 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to clarify the accounting for nature-dependent electricity contracts, such as Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). The amendments refine the 'own-use' requirements, permit hedge accounting, and introduce new disclosure requirements. The Group does not expect the amendments to have any significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

**IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and measurement of Financial Instruments (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)**

On May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure*, providing clarifications on the classification of non-recourse loans and contractually linked instruments. The amendments also introduce additional disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments classified at fair value through OCI. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the standard on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

**IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)**

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*. The standard introduces new requirements to improve companies' reporting of financial performance and introduces three defined categories for income and expenses i.e. operating, investing and financing and two new defined subtotals i.e. operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes. Further, the new standard will enhance transparency of management-defined performance measures and will provide more useful grouping of information in the financial statements. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the standard on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**2 BASIS OF PREPARATION** continued

(e) **New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards** continued

(ii) **New and revised IFRS Accounting Standards issued but not yet effective and not early adopted** continued

**IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (applicable for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)**

On 9 May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*, which permits eligible subsidiaries to provide reduced disclosures while applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in IFRS. This standard has no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

**Amendments to IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency**

On 13 November 2025 the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IAS 21 - *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* that clarify how an entity translates financial statements when its presentation currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted. This standard has no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The material accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Group for all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

**(a) Basis of consolidation**

*(i) Subsidiaries*

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 entity (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

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

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (a) Basis of consolidation continued

##### (i) Subsidiaries continued

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 statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries are adjusted where necessary to ensure conformity with the policies adopted by the Group.

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

##### (ii) Changes in Group's ownership interest in existing subsidiaries

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

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities of the subsidiary.

The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequent accounting for the retained interest as an investment in an associate or a joint venture or financial asset.

When disposals of interest in entities to parties under common control of the Shareholder have commercial substance, the difference between the fair value of the consideration received and the net carrying value of interest in such entities is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

Disposals of interest in a subsidiary that does not contain a business, as defined in IFRS 3, to an equity accounted investee

Gain or loss, including the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income that would be reclassified to profit or loss, on the disposal of interest in a subsidiary that does not contain a business as defined in IFRS 3, to an equity accounted investee, is recognised only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that equity accounted investee and the remaining gain or loss is eliminated against the carrying amount of the investment in the equity accounted investee.

##### (iii) Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred except if related to the issue of debt securities.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (a) Basis of consolidation continued

##### (iii) Business combinations continued

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes* and IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*, respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control including control achieved in a business that was joint operation) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

The Group, when it participates in a joint operation but does not have joint control, might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in IFRS 3. In such a scenario the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the business combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

##### (iv) Acquisition of interest in entities under common control

Acquisition of controlling interest in entities that are under common control of the Shareholder which lack commercial substance and are based on a decision by the Shareholder are accounted for in accordance with the pooling of interest method of accounting using predecessor values method. The consolidated financial statements of the combined entities are presented as if the business had been combined from the date when the combining entities were first brought under common control without restating and presenting the prior period. The assets and liabilities are accounted for at carrying amounts previously recorded in the books of the transferor.

The components of equity of the acquired entities are added to the same components within the Group's equity. Any transaction cost paid for acquisition is recognised directly in equity.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (a) Basis of consolidation continued

##### (iv) *Acquisition of interest in entities under common control* continued

Acquisition of controlling interest in entities that are under common control of the Shareholder which have commercial substance are recorded using the acquisition method.

Acquisition of interest in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method from entities under common control based on a decision by the Shareholder are accounted for using the carrying value in the books of the transferor.

Acquisition of investments measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") from entities under common control based on a decision by the Shareholder are accounted for at their fair value on the transfer date.

##### Disposals of interest in entities to parties under common control

Disposals of interest in entities to parties under common control of the Shareholder, which lack commercial substance and are based on a decision by the Shareholder are accounted for on the date of transfer without restatement of prior years. Any gain or loss arising on such transaction is recorded directly in equity.

When disposals of interest in entities to parties under common control of the Shareholder have commercial substance, the difference between the fair value of the consideration received and the net carrying value of interest in such entities is recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

##### Determining whether a transaction has commercial substance

A business transaction is said to have commercial substance when it is expected that the future cash flows of a business will change as a result of the transaction which is considered to have occurred when there is a significant change in any one of the following (not including tax considerations):

- Risk: such as experiencing an increase in the risk that inbound cash flows will not occur as the result of a transaction;
- Timing: such as a change in the timing of cash inflows received as the result of a transaction;
- Amount: such as a change in the amount paid as the result of a transaction

##### (v) *Investment in associates and joint arrangements*

Associates are those entities over which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds 20% or more of the voting power of the investee.

For the purpose of accounting for its interests in joint arrangements, the Group segregates its investments in joint arrangements into two types – joint ventures and joint operations.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Joint ventures are joint arrangements whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint ventures are those investments in distinct legal entities over whose activities the Group has joint control, established by contractual agreement and requiring unanimous consent for strategic financial and operating decisions.

Joint operations are joint arrangements whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs.

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (a) Basis of consolidation continued

#### (v) *Investment in associates and joint arrangements* continued

When the investor has previously held an investment in the entity (generally accounted for under IFRS 9), the deemed cost of the associate or joint venture is the fair value of the original investment at the date that significant influence or joint control is obtained plus the consideration paid for the additional stake.

Investments in associates and joint ventures can be accounted under IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* to long term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long term interests). While applying this, the Group should not take into account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on net investment, recognised as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

The Group has determined that a part of its business demonstrates characteristics of a venture capital organisation under IAS 28 *Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures*. In accordance with the measurement exemption available in IAS 28, the Group has elected to measure certain investments in associates and joint ventures held through the Group's venture capital organisation at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. This choice of measurement for associates and joint ventures, held through a venture capital organisation, is made by the Group on an investment - by - investment basis.

Such investments in associates and joint ventures are initially recognised at fair value, and all subsequent changes in fair value are recognised directly in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Fair value is determined in accordance with IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*. Dividends received from these investments are recognised as investment income in the profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividend is established. Investments in such associates and joint ventures held by the Group through a venture capital organisation and to which the Group applies the fair value measurement exemption under IAS 28 are disclosed as "Associates and joint ventures carried at fair value" within "Other financial assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures, after adjustments to align the accounting policies of associates and joint ventures with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence or joint control commences, until the date that significant influence or joint control ceases.

In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity (other than due to other comprehensive income) of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and corresponding effect would be reflected in the net carrying value of interest in such investees.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate or joint venture, the carrying amount of that interest (including any long-term investments) is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has a constructive or legal obligation to contribute to such losses or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Any excess of the acquisition cost over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate or joint venture is treated at the acquisition date as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities over the acquisition cost, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income representing gain on acquisition.

After application of equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in associate or joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (a) Basis of consolidation continued

#### (v) *Investment in associates and joint arrangements* continued

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. Upon disposal of equity accounted investees that results in a loss of significant influence or joint control, any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the equity accounted investee attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the equity accounted investee. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to equity accounted investee on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets and liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by the equity accounted investees would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

Where an investment in an associate or a joint venture is indirectly held through an entity that is a venture capital organisation, the Group has elected to measure the investments in those associates and joint ventures at FVTPL in accordance with fair value measurement principle of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

When a Group's entity undertakes its activities under joint operations, the Group as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

- its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Group, as a joint operator, accounts for the assets, liabilities, income and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

#### (vi) *Structured Entities*

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. A structured entity often has some or all of the following features or attributes; (a) restricted activities, (b) a narrow and well-defined objective, and (c) insufficient equity to permit the structured entity to finance its activities without subordinated financial support.

Based on individual assessments under IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, some of the Group's investments in unconsolidated Structured Entities ("Structured Entities") are not consolidated despite holding over 50% of voting rights. These investments are recognised as financial instruments classified and measured as FVTPL. The change in fair value of the Group's interest in these unconsolidated Structured Entities is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in "Investment income - fair value gains / (losses) on non-derivative financial instruments (*net*)".

#### (vii) *Transactions eliminated on consolidation*

Intra-group balances and transactions and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign translation gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees, involving assets that do not constitute a business, are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(b) Revenue from sale of goods and services**

**Revenue recognition under IFRS 15**

Revenue from sale of goods and services primarily include income from sale of semiconductor wafers, sale of hydrocarbons, aircraft maintenance, repairs and overhaul, sale of real estate properties, sale of pharmaceutical products, sale of consumer goods and asset and wealth management services.

The Group recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*:

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
- Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time or over time.

The Group satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs; or
- The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where none of the above conditions is met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied. The Group is required to assess each of its contracts with customers to determine whether performance obligations are satisfied over time or at a point in time in order to determine the appropriate method of recognising revenue.

When the Group satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability.

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, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (b) Revenue from sale of goods and services continued

##### Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 continued

###### *Variable consideration*

If the 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. Some contracts for the sale of goods provide customers with a right of return and volume rebates. The rights of return and volume rebates give rise to variable consideration.

###### *Rights of return*

Certain contracts provide a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period. The Group uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Group will be entitled. The requirements in IFRS 15 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. For goods that are expected to be returned, instead of revenue, the Group recognises a refund liability. A right of return asset (and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales) is also recognised for the right to recover products from a customer.

###### *Significant financing component*

Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers, the Group uses the practical expedient in IFRS 15 and does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Group also receives long-term advances from customers for the sale of goods. The transaction price for such contracts is discounted, using the rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and its customers at contract inception, to take into consideration the significant financing component.

###### *Non-cash consideration*

The Group applies the requirements of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* in measuring the fair value of the non-cash consideration. If the fair value cannot be reasonably estimated, the non-cash consideration is measured indirectly by reference to the stand-alone selling price of the goods or services supplied. The fair value of such non-cash consideration received from the customer is included in the transaction price and measured when the Group obtains control of the goods or services.

#### (i) *Sale of semiconductor wafers*

The Group recognises revenue when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to customers for an amount that reflects the consideration that the Group expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. Generally, the Group's customers obtain control at the point of shipment from the Group's facilities for wafers, and over time for pre-fabrication services such as non-recurring engineering services and mask production based on a percentage of costs incurred over total expected costs. Sales taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are accounted for on a net basis and therefore excluded from revenue in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

#### (ii) *Aircraft maintenance, repairs and overhaul*

The Group is in the business of leasing, trading, repair and maintenance of aircraft engines and components.

Revenue from contracts with customers in relation to maintenance and repair of aircrafts and related components is recognised over time. The Group measures progress towards complete satisfaction of a performance obligation using the input method which considers the basis of the entity's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of the performance

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (b) Revenue from sale of goods and services continued

##### Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 continued

##### (ii) Aircraft maintenance, repairs and overhaul continued

obligation (for example: resources consumed, labour hours expended, costs incurred, time elapsed) relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

Revenue from contracts with customers for sale of composite aero-structure parts and provision of services is recognised at a point in time at which the performance obligations are met.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty.

Revenue arising from operating lease and access agreements is measured at the fair value of the consideration received. The Group recognises income from lease and access agreements on a straight-line basis over the agreement terms.

The access agreements have a single performance obligation, the transaction price is fixed based on a monthly access fee rate, and the single performance obligation is met over the access agreement term.

##### (iii) Sale of hydrocarbons

Revenue from the sale of crude oil, condensate and natural gas (together “hydrocarbons”) in which the Group has an interest with other producers is recognised based on the Group’s share of liftings or offtake arrangements at a point in time.

Lifting or off-take arrangements for hydrocarbons produced by certain of the Group’s joint operations are such that each participant may not receive its precise share of the overall production, which is based on the Group’s working interest and the terms of the relevant production sharing contracts (also known as “entitlements”). There may be an imbalance between cumulative entitlement and cumulative liftings that is termed as ‘under lift’ or ‘over lift’. Under lift and over lift are valued at a) market value b) cost or c) lower of market value and cost, depending on the contractual terms of arrangement requiring physical settlement or cash balancing. Movements during an accounting period are adjusted through cost of sales.

Where forward sale and purchase contracts for oil or natural gas have been determined to be for trading purposes, the associated sales and purchases are reported net

##### (iv) Sale of real estate properties

The Group recognises revenue from sale of land plots and sale of residential hotel properties, both classified as inventory. Revenue from sale of hotel properties is recognised when the Group transfers the control of the sold unit, i.e., the possession of the unit is passed to the customer at the time the agreement is executed and the revenue from sale of such properties is recognised at a point in time. For sale of some residential hotel units, a significant financing component is embedded in the contracts and thus the transaction price for such contracts is discounted using the interest rate implicit in the contract. Performance obligation with regards to sale of land is satisfied at a point in time when the customer has access to the plot. Upon recognition of revenue against a certain plot, the infrastructure cost allocated to the plot of land is released to the profit and loss as cost of goods sold.

##### (v) Sale of pharmaceutical products

##### *Sale of pharmaceutical products, medical equipment and tools*

The Group generates revenue primarily from sale of pharmaceutical products in the cardiovascular, urology, neurology, oncology, critical care, diabetes and anti-infective segments.

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(b) Revenue from sale of goods and services** continued

**Revenue recognition under IFRS 15** continued

*(v) Sale of pharmaceutical products* continued

*Sale of pharmaceutical products, medical equipment and tools* continued

Revenue from sale of pharmaceutical products is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer. 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.

Revenue from sale of medical equipment and tools is recognised at a point in time upon the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the customer.

*Logistic support and maintenance services*

Revenue from logistic support services and maintenance services is recognised over time upon completion of contractual service obligations.

*Sub-licensing*

Revenue from sub-licensing is recognised at point in time when the customer is able to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the benefits from the license.

*(vi) Sale of consumer goods*

Revenue from retail sale of consumer products through the e-commerce platform of one of the Group's subsidiaries is recognised when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, which occurs upon delivery to the customer. The Group, through its subsidiary, also enables vendors to sell their products through the e-commerce platform and the Group has determined that it is not the principal in such transactions. Accordingly, the commission and delivery fees from these arrangements are recognised when the services are rendered, which occurs upon delivery of the related products to its customers.

When the Group, through its subsidiary, sells goods or services as a principal, revenue and operating costs are recorded on a gross basis. Conversely, when the Group acts as an agent, revenue and operating costs are recorded on a net basis, representing the net margin earned. The Group offers coupons to end customers to increase the volume of vendor sales on which it earns commission. The coupons are recorded as marketing expense as these coupons do not represent consideration payable to a customer. Where the Group acts as principal, coupons offered to end customers are deducted from revenue.

*(vii) Asset and wealth management services*

Asset and wealth management fee is earned from its customers and are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. Under the IFRS 15, management fee is measured by the Group based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when the service is provided to a customer.

**(c) Oil and gas exploration, evaluation and development expenditures**

Oil and gas exploration, evaluation and development expenditures

The Group follows the successful efforts method of accounting for its oil and gas exploration, evaluation, appraisal and development expenditures. Under this method, costs of acquiring properties, drilling successful exploration and appraisal wells, and all development costs are capitalised. All other costs are charged to profit or loss as and when incurred.

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(e) Oil and gas exploration, evaluation and development expenditures** continued

Oil and gas exploration, evaluation and development expenditures continued

*License and property acquisition costs*

Exploration license and leasehold property acquisition costs are capitalised within exploration and evaluation assets. If no future activity is planned, the remaining balance of the license and property acquisition costs is written off.

These costs are initially amortised over the term of the agreement on a straight-line basis during exploration phase. Upon recognition of proven reserves, including internal approval for development, the relevant expenditure is transferred to property, plant and equipment and is then amortised based on unit of production method (once production is underway).

*Exploration and appraisal expenditures*

Annual lease rentals, exploratory geological and geophysical costs including seismic costs incurred during exploration phase, are charged to profit or loss as and when incurred. Costs associated directly with drilling of exploratory wells are capitalised within exploration and evaluation assets until the drilling of well is complete and the results have been evaluated.

These costs include employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, rig costs, delay rentals, drilling services and payments made to contractors. If potentially commercial quantities of hydrocarbons are not found, the exploration expenditures are written off as a dry hole. If hydrocarbons are found and, subject to further appraisal activity, are likely to be capable of commercial development, the costs continue to be carried as an asset. Costs directly associated with appraisal activity, including the costs of drilling appraisal wells and additional seismic, geological and geophysical activities, undertaken to determine the size, characteristics and commercial potential of a reservoir following the initial discovery of hydrocarbons, are initially capitalised as part of exploration and evaluation assets.

All such carried costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review at least once a year to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the discovery. When such intent no longer exists, or if there is a change in circumstances signifying an adverse change in initial judgment, these costs are written off and classified under "exploration costs". When commercial reserves of hydrocarbons are determined and development is approved by management, the relevant expenditure is transferred to property, plant and equipment.

*Development expenditures*

Expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities such as platforms, pipelines and the drilling of development wells, including service, recompletion and unsuccessful development or delineation wells, is capitalised within property, plant and equipment and is depreciated upon the commencement of production as described in the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment.

*Depreciation, depletion and amortisation of oil and gas assets*

Oil and gas assets are depreciated using a unit of production method, using estimated proven and probable reserves. The unit-of-production rate for the amortisation of field development costs takes into account expenditures incurred to date, together with approved future development expenditure required to develop reserves.

The impact of changes in estimated reserves is dealt with prospectively by amortising the remaining carrying value of the asset over the expected future production. If reserves estimates are revised downwards, earnings could be affected by higher depreciation expense or an immediate write-down of the property's carrying value.

Other mining rights

Mineral rights, other than hydrocarbons, acquired in a business combination are recognised at cost i.e. the fair value attributable to rights acquired in a business combination. Subsequent to initial recognition, these rights are stated at cost less impairment losses until the commencement of mining activities. Upon commencement of mining activities, mineral rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses and are amortised based on the units of production method.

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(d) Research and development costs**

Research costs are expensed as 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 it will be available for use or sale;
- its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset;
- how the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- the availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Upon initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be 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 over the expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually. Development costs which do not meet the above criteria are expensed as incurred.

**(e) Foreign currency**

*(i) Foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Foreign currency gains or losses on monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the translation of equity securities designated at FVOCI or a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation that is effective, or qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent hedges are effective, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

*(ii) Foreign operations*

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisitions, are translated to the presentation currency at exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to presentation currency at average exchange rates.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve ("FCTR") in equity. However, if the foreign operation is a non-wholly owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportion of the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture, that includes a foreign operation, while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

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**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(e) Foreign currency** continued

*(ii) Foreign operations* continued

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented within equity in the FCTR.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

**(f) Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets (except trade receivables and debt securities) and liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

*i. Recognition and initial measurement*

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Financial assets (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

*ii. Classification and subsequent measurement*

**Financial assets**

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured as:

- Financial assets at amortised cost;
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments); and
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (f) Financial instruments continued

##### ii. Classification and subsequent measurement continued

#### Financial assets continued

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

#### Business model assessment

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

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

#### *Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest*

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract.

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(f) Financial instruments** continued

*ii. Classification and subsequent measurement* continued

**Financial assets** continued

*Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest* continued

Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its par contractual amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Under IFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are ‘solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding’ (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. A financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

*Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses*

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. However, ( <i>see note (f)(ii)</i> ) for derivatives designated as hedging instruments.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses ( <i>see note 3(u)(i)</i> ). Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the statement of comprehensive income unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

*Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, call deposits, investment in money market funds and US treasury bills which are readily convertible into known amount of cash and cash equivalents and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair values that are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(f) Financial instruments** continued

*ii. Classification and subsequent measurement* continued

**Financial liabilities**

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

*Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*

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

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied.

*Financial guarantees*

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs in the event that a specified party fails to meet its obligation when due in accordance with the contractual terms. Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at their fair value, which is likely to equal the premium received on issuance. The received premium is included within other liabilities and is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The guarantee liability is subsequently recognised at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected payments

*Loans and borrowings*

Loans and borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. 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 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 statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

When a financial liability measured at amortised cost is modified without resulting in derecognition, a gain or loss should be recognised immediately in profit or loss. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the modified cash flows, including only fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, comprising also fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other’s behalf, discounted at the original EIR. This means that the difference cannot be spread over the remaining life of the instrument.

*Classification as debt or equity*

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

*Equity instruments*

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

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (f) Financial instruments continued

##### ii. Classification and subsequent measurement continued

#### Financial liabilities continued

##### *Amounts payable to unit holders*

Amounts payable to unit holders are put option payable representing redeemable minority interests in acquired companies. At acquisition, the Group assesses the terms of the transaction to determine if the put option gives the Group a present ownership interest in the shares subject to the put. If the Group concludes it has a present ownership interest in shares subject to the put option, a liability is recorded for the fair value of the put option and non-controlling interest is not recognised. If the Group determines that the put option does not provide a present ownership interest, the Group's accounting policy is to recognise a financial liability for the present value of the redemption amount of the put option at acquisition and not record any non-controlling interest. The put option payable is subsequently remeasured at each reporting period to fair value, with changes recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Amounts payable to unit holders are included in "Other liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

##### *Commodities*

Commodities futures contracts, forward contracts, physical commodities and related options related mainly to exploration and production of condensate gas business, prices of certain raw materials listed on domestic and international markets, such as the price of crude oil and natural gas, prices of refined petroleum and petrochemical products are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position with transaction costs recognised directly in the profit or loss. Gains or losses are recognised directly in the profit or loss.

#### Fair value measurement

The determination of fair values of financial assets and liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer quotations for financial instruments traded in active markets. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. Quoted closing prices are used for financial assets and quoted ask prices are used for financial liabilities.

For financial instruments not traded on an active market, fair value is determined based on recent transactions, brokers' quotes or widely recognised valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analyses and option pricing models.

The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Group, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instrument.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received, unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets.

#### Derecognition

##### *Financial assets*

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

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (f) Financial instruments continued

##### ii. Classification and subsequent measurement continued

#### **Derecognition** continued

##### *Financial assets* continued

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

##### *Financial liabilities*

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### **Offsetting**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### **Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates and certain derivatives and non-derivative financial liabilities as hedges of foreign exchange risk on a net investment in a foreign operation.

At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Group documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

##### *Cash flow hedges*

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognised in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income .

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(f) Financial instruments** continued

*ii. Classification and subsequent measurement* continued

**Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting** continued

*Cash flow hedges* continued

The Group designates only the change in fair value of the spot element of forward exchange contracts as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the forward element of forward exchange contracts ('forward points') is separately accounted for as a cost of hedging and recognised as cost of hedging reserve within equity.

When the hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item such as inventory, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognised.

For all other hedged forecast transactions, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or is exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in equity until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or, for other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods as the hedged item expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedged items future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

*Fair value hedges*

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. The EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(f) Financial instruments** continued

*ii. Classification and subsequent measurement* continued

**Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting** continued

*Fair value hedges* continued

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

*Short selling*

In certain instances, the Group sells securities that it does not own and therefore, it will be obliged to purchase such securities at a future date. When the Group sells a security short, an amount equal to the proceeds received is recorded as a liability and is subsequently adjusted to the current market value of the securities sold short. Upon the closing of the short position, the difference between the proceeds originally received and the cost of the securities purchased to close the short position is recognised as a realised gain or loss. This is disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position in liabilities under financial liabilities through profit or loss. These positions are shown as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss until they are realised. Upon realisation, they are shown in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as loss or income from financial investments.

*Hedges of a net investment*

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised directly in other comprehensive income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recognised directly in other comprehensive income is transferred to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

*Separable embedded derivatives*

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

*Other derivatives*

All gains and losses from changes in the fair values of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting or are not designated as such are recognised immediately in the profit or loss.

**(g) Government grants**

As the Government of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is the ultimate parent of the Shareholder of the Company, on receipt of any assistance from the Government of Abu Dhabi, the Group evaluates the assistance to determine if the transaction is a transaction with the Government in their capacity as the ultimate parent and therefore treated as equity contribution, or if not, then as a government grant.

This determination is done after considering various factors not limited to the following:

- if the purpose of the assistance was a restricted purpose;
- are there conditions associated with the receipt of the assistance;
- is there evidence of an equity transaction;
- the legal form and documentation of assistance; and
- would similar support or assistance be given by the Government to an entity not owned by the Government.

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31 December 2025

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(g) Government grants** continued

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

*Non-monetary government grants accounting*

*(i) Land*

Management believes that, in most cases, when land is initially received through government grants, the probability that future economic benefits will flow to the Group is uncertain, since, until management has established plans to utilise the land, it is possible that such land may revert back to the Government. In addition, in the absence of identified use of the land, the amount of future economic benefits cannot be determined with reasonable certainty. Accordingly, land so received is not initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements until certain events occur, which enable management to conclude that it becomes probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group from its ownership of such land.

Land received as government grants that do not meet the criteria that future economic benefits will flow to the Group, are not recognised, but their existence is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Furthermore, for certain plots of land based on their current or intended use, it is certain that no future economic benefits will flow to the Group from use of such lands. These are not recognised as assets, but their existence is disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

The determination of whether future economic benefits will flow to the Group is made by management. Once the determination is made, land is recognised in the consolidated financial statements at nominal value.

At the point of such initial recognition, and subsequently, at each reporting date, an assessment is made by management as to the ultimate use of the land, and based on such assessment, the land is transferred to the relevant asset category (such as investment properties, property, plant and equipment or inventories) depending on its intended use, and is thereafter accounted for using the accounting policy in place for that relevant asset category.

*(ii) Others*

Other non-monetary government grants are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at nominal value, and the granted assets are classified with other assets of the same nature as the granted item.

*Monetary government grants*

Monetary government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

Monetary grants that compensate the Group for expenses to be incurred are initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as a deferred liability. Subsequent to initial recognition, such grants are released to profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the related expenses are recognised.

Where monetary government grants compensate for the cost of assets, such assets are carried at cost, less the value of the monetary government grants received. Asset values so derived are depreciated over the useful life of the relevant asset. Monetary government grants for investments in other business enterprises are credited directly to the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(h) Finance income and expenses**

*(i) Finance income from loans*

Finance income from loans comprises interest income on loans given to third parties and equity accounted investees. Finance income from loans is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as they accrue using the effective interest rate method.

*(ii) Net finance expense*

Net finance expense comprises interest income, interest expenses and foreign exchange gains and losses.

Interest income comprises interest on short term deposits and advances, loans given to third parties and equity accounted investees and effective interest on service concession receivables that are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Interest expense comprises interest on term loans and amortisation of loan arrangement fees that are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Interest income and expenses are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as they accrue using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

**(i) Dividend income**

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment has been established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

**(j) Income tax**

Income tax expense / benefit comprise current and deferred tax. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The Group determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty needs to be followed. The Group applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments.

The Group considers whether it has any material uncertain tax positions based on its tax filings and tax positions taken in different jurisdictions and also considers the probability of these being challenged by the tax authorities. The Group determines that is probable that its material tax positions will be accepted by the taxation authorities and that the interpretation does not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and that does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. In addition, deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(j) Income tax** continued

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about fact and circumstances have changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it is incurred during the measurement period or recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

**(k) Sales tax**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales 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;
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included; and
- The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

**(l) Investment tax credits**

The Group accounts for investment tax credits using the cost-reduction approach. Investment tax credits related to the acquisition of assets are deducted from the related assets with depreciation calculated on the net amount. Investment tax credits related to current expenses are included in the determination of income or loss for the year.

**(m) Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred (*see note 3(h)*).

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

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(n) Property, plant and equipment**

*(i) Recognition and measurement*

*Owned assets*

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, except for land, received as government grants which are stated at nominal value (*see note 3(g)*). Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets. The cost of property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination is stated at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalised borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

*Leased assets*

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee except for leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g. personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured based on the amortised cost method. Lessees will also be required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g. a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Right-to-use assets are initially measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments. It is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for certain re-measurement of the lease liability. 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. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment review similar to property, plant and equipment assets. When a right-of-use asset initially meets the definition of investment property, it is presented within the same line as Investment Properties. The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at fair value, in accordance with the Group's accounting policy.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(n) Property, plant and equipment** continued

*(i) Recognition and measurement* continued

*Group as lessor*

Leases where the Group transfers substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset through its contractual arrangements to the customer are considered as a finance lease. The amounts due from the lessee are recorded in the statement of financial position as financial assets (finance lease receivables) and are carried at the amount of the net investment in the lease after making provision for impairment, if any. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases. Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

*(ii) Subsequent costs*

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. 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, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

*(iii) Depreciation*

Oil and gas assets are depreciated using the unit-of-production method by reference to the ratio of production in the period and the related proved and probable reserves in the field, taking into account future development expenditure necessary to bring those reserves into production. *See note 3(c)* for accounting policy on depreciation, depletion and amortisation of oil and gas assets.

Land is not depreciated. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their estimated useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Depreciation on assets other than oil and gas assets, land and leased assets, is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

***Estimated useful lives***

Buildings, plant and office equipment	15 - 50 years
Computers	2 - 10 years
Others	3 - 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(n) Property, plant and equipment** continued

*(iv) Derecognition*

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised within “other income (net)” in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the asset is derecognised.

*(v) Capital work in progress*

The Group capitalises all costs relating to the construction of property, plant and equipment as capital work in progress, up to the date of the completion and commissioning of the asset. These costs are transferred from capital work in progress to the appropriate asset classification upon completion and commissioning, and are depreciated over the useful economic life applicable to the respective asset category, from the date of such completion and commissioning.

*(vi) Proceeds before intended use*

Proceeds from selling items produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended, and the cost of those items, are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with applicable Standards.

**(o) Intangible assets**

*(i) Goodwill*

Goodwill that arises upon the acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. For initial recognition refer to the accounting policy disclosed in note 3(a)(iii). Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In respect of equity accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment, and an impairment loss on such an investment is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the equity accounted investee. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

The recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units are estimated based on the higher of the fair values less cost to sell and value in use. Value in use is determined with the assistance of independent valuers, as well as by internal estimates. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group’s cash-generating units (or group of cash-generating units) which is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

*(ii) Brand and Trademarks*

Acquired brands, trademarks and licenses are shown at historical costs. Trademarks and licenses primarily have indefinite useful lives and are subject to impairment testing which is performed annually or in case of triggering events.

*(iii) Fund Management Contracts*

Fund management contracts recognised as part of the Purchase Price Allocations (“PPA”) of business combinations are initially measured at fair value and are recorded net of any write-down for impairment. The Group evaluates the carrying amount of fund management contracts whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired or that the estimated useful life should be changed prospectively. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(o) Intangible assets** continued

*(iv) Service concession arrangements*

The Group recognises an intangible asset arising from a service concession arrangement when it has a right to charge for usage of the concession infrastructure. An intangible asset received as consideration for providing construction or upgrade services in a service concession arrangement is measured at fair value upon initial recognition (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, the intangible asset is measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

*(v) Other intangible assets*

Other intangible assets, which includes patents, customer contracts and other intangible assets, have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

*Greenhouse gas emission allowances*

In the absence of a current IFRS Accounting Standards or interpretation on accounting for greenhouse gas emission allowances, the following principles have been applied:

- Emission rights granted free of charge are accounted for at market price prevailing at the beginning of the year to which it relates and are recognised with a credit to other liabilities;
- Emission rights acquired from the market are measured at acquisition cost;
- Liabilities resulting from potential differences between available quotas and quotas to be delivered at the end of the compliance period are accounted for as liabilities and measured at acquisition cost; and
- Spot market transactions are recognised in income at cost.

Emission rights are recognised as non-amortisable intangible assets and are derecognised when they are delivered, transferred to third parties or expire. At the end of the compliance period, the Group delivers CO<sub>2</sub> emission rights equal to the volume of emissions made during the year. If the net realisable value of the emissions rights is less than their carrying amount, the value of the emission rights owned will be reduced to market value.

*(vi) Subsequent expenditure*

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

*(vii) Business combination*

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

*(viii) Derecognition*

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the asset is derecognised.

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**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(o) Intangible assets** continued

*(ix) Amortisation*

License fees relating to mineral exploration and production rights and oil reserves are amortised using the unit-of-production method (*see note 3(c)*). Favourable supply contracts acquired in a business combination are amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract.

The estimated useful life of an intangible asset in a service concession arrangement is the period from when the Group is able to charge the tenants for the use of the infrastructure to the end of the concession period.

Possible and contingent hydrocarbons reserves acquired in a business combination are amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the project until the reserves move to the proved and probable category. After the reserves move to the proved and probable category, they are amortised based on the unit-of-production method.

For fund management contracts the amortisation period depends on the contractual terms of such agreements and management's best estimate of their useful lives.

Amortisation of other intangible assets is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

	<i>Estimated useful lives</i>
Trademarks	Indefinite
Fund management contracts	Up to 20 years
Patents	3 - 20 years
Technology, license and software	2 - 20 years
Customer contracts	3 – 25 years
Others	3 - 48 years and unit of production

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end date and adjusted if appropriate.

**(p) Investment properties**

Investment properties are properties held to earn rental and / or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value. Gain and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. A change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the property is derecognised.

Amounts paid to purchase investment properties are initially recorded as advances on investment properties and the related capital commitments are disclosed in the commitments and contingencies. When the investment property recognition criteria are met, advances on investment properties are reclassified to investment properties.

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(p) Investment properties** continued

The investment property portfolio is valued through a mix of internal valuations and / or independent external valuations. Where external independent valuation is used management engages external independent valuation companies, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued. The fair values are based on market values, being the estimated price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement 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. Where appropriate, the specific approved usage of the investment property is given due consideration. In the absence of reliable estimates of current prices in an active market, the valuations are prepared by considering the aggregate of the estimated future cash flows expected to be received from the property. A yield that reflects the specific risks inherent in the net cash flows is then applied to the net annual cash flows to arrive at the property valuation.

Valuations reflect, when appropriate, the type of tenants actually in occupation or responsible for meeting lease commitments or likely to be in occupation after letting vacant accommodation, the allocation of maintenance and insurance responsibilities between the Group and the lessee, and the remaining economic life of the property.

**(q) Inventories**

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

For inventories other than petrochemicals and land and building held for sale, cost is based on the weighted average cost method (or standard costs approximately equal to cost based on weighted average cost method) and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Cost also comprises directly attributable production costs and a proportionate share of fixed and variable overhead production costs. Allocated overhead costs are primarily calculated based on normal capacity utilisation. Financing costs are not included in production costs.

For inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and raw materials relating to petrochemicals cost is determined on first-in first-out basis (FIFO method).

The cost of land and building held for sale is determined based on the specific identification method. Where land and building held for sale is transferred from another asset category, the carrying value at the date of change is the deemed cost of inventory for subsequent accounting.

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

The Group assesses the net realisable value of the inventories at the end of each year and recognises the appropriate impairment if this value is lower than the carrying amount. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value because of changed economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed.

**(r) Provisions and contingent liabilities**

Provisions are recognised if, as a result of past events, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (r) Provisions and contingent liabilities continued

##### *Product warranties*

The Group warrants that products will meet the stated functionality as agreed to in each sale arrangement. The Group provides for the estimated warranty costs under these guarantees based upon historical experience, a weighting of possible outcomes against their associated probabilities, and management's estimates of the level of future claims and accrues for specific items at the time their existence is known and the amounts can be estimated. The initial estimate of warranty-related cost is revisited annually.

##### *Decommissioning liabilities*

Liabilities for decommissioning costs are recognised when the Group becomes legally or constructively obliged to dismantle and remove a facility or an item of plant and to restore the site on which it is located, and when a reasonable estimate of that liability can be made. The amount of the obligation is estimated at current prices and in accordance with local conditions and requirements. Liabilities for decommissioning costs are provided for at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows. A corresponding item of property, plant and equipment in an amount equivalent to the provision is included in the respective class of asset. This is subsequently depreciated or depleted as part of the capital costs of the facility or item of plant. Subsequent to initial recognition, any change, other than unwinding of discount, is recognised in property, plant and equipment.

##### *Legal provisions*

The Group is involved in litigation from time-to-time in the ordinary course of business. At each reporting date, the Group evaluates litigation matters and review with the Group's legal department and external counsel, the status of various outstanding legal cases and, where appropriate, establish provisions and disclose any contingent liabilities as required by IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. In order to make an assessment for legal provisions and contingent liabilities, the Group considers various factors including, but not limited to, reviewing, on a case-by-case basis, the underlying facts of pending or threatened litigation, the Group's history with prior claims, the actual or possible claim assessment by internal and external counsel and the status of negotiations.

Based on the Group's overall assessment of the case, if the Group believes it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, the Group then determines whether a reliable estimate can be made. The management estimates the amount to be recorded as a provision in the consolidated financial statements based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period

##### *Contingent liabilities*

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by future events not wholly within the Group's control or present obligation where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote. Also, to the extent any information required is not disclosed because it is not practicable to do so, that fact is stated.

If disclosure of some or all of the information is expected to prejudice seriously the Group's position in a dispute with other parties on the subject matter of a provision or contingent liability, the Group does not disclose such information, but does disclose the general nature of the dispute, together with the fact that, and the reason why, the information has not been disclosed.

##### *Onerous contracts*

If the Group has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Group cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it. The cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the costs that relate directly to the contract (i.e., both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities).

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (s) Staff terminal benefits and pensions

##### *Entities domiciled in the UAE*

For the Group entities domiciled in UAE, a provision for staff terminal benefits is made in accordance with the UAE Federal Labour Law and is determined as the liability that would arise if the employment of all staff were terminated at the reporting date.

Monthly pension contributions are made in respect of UAE National employees, who are covered by the Law No. 2 of 2000. The contribution made by the Group is recognised in profit or loss. The pension fund is administered by the Government of Abu Dhabi, Finance Department, represented by the Abu Dhabi Retirement Pensions and Benefits Fund. Other than the monthly pension contributions, there is no further obligation on the Group.

An actuarial valuation is not performed on staff terminal and other benefits in respect of UAE employees as the net impact of the discount rate and future salary and benefits level on the present value of the benefits obligation are not expected by management to be significant.

##### *Entities domiciled outside the UAE*

For the Group entities domiciled outside the UAE, provision for staff terminal benefits is made in accordance with the applicable provisions under the regulations prevalent in countries in which the respective entity operates. The Group companies operate various pension schemes. The schemes are generally funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds, determined by periodical actuarial calculations and legally independent from the Group. The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution schemes. A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The cost of defined contribution benefits is expensed as earned by employees. Certain group companies also provide medical care and life insurance to eligible retirees and their dependents. These benefits are unfunded and are expensed as the employees provide service.

Defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (s) Staff terminal benefits and pensions continued

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

When there is a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, the Group determines the current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event. An entity is also required to determine the net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event, and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

For certain defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligation once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

#### *Share option scheme*

The Group measures and recognises compensation expense related to share-based transactions, including employee, consultant, and non-employee director share option awards, in the Consolidated Financial Statements based on fair value. The Group estimates the share option fair value at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which requires management to make certain assumptions of future expectations based on historical and current data. The assumptions include the expected term of the share option, expected volatility, dividend yield, and risk-free interest rate. The expected term represents the amount of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding, based on forecasted exercise behavior. The risk-free rate is based on the rate at grant date of zero-coupon U.S. Treasury notes with a term comparable to the expected term of the option. The Group estimates expected volatility based on the historical volatility of comparable public entities' share price from the same industry. The Group bases its dividend yield on forecasted expected payments, which the Group expects to be zero for the immediate future. The Group recognises compensation expense over the vesting period of the award on a graded attribution basis, and the Group estimates forfeitures. The Group will continue to use judgment in evaluating the assumptions related to our share-based compensation on a prospective basis. As the Group continues to accumulate additional data related to our ordinary shares, the Group may have refinements to its estimates, which could materially impact our future share-based compensation expense.

#### (t) Share-based payments liabilities

Certain subsidiaries of the Group have implemented a management participation plan under which those subsidiaries issue classes of units to eligible management participants and certain board members (the "Redeemable Units"). The Group measures and recognises compensation expense for the management participation plan in the consolidated financial statements based on fair value. Only eligible employees and specified board members may hold Redeemable Units while in service. Upon termination, unvested units are forfeited; vested units are subject to repurchase at fair value as of the termination date with settlement amounts determined either under a predefined formula or based on the last determined Fair Value. In certain early-termination cases, the repurchase price would be set as a specified percentage of the fair value.

Under IFRS 2, these awards are accounted for as cash-settled share-based payments at the Group level. The Group measures the related liability at fair value at each reporting date and on settlement, recognising remeasurement gains and losses in consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Compensation expense is recognised over the vesting period for services received, applying graded attribution where awards vest in tranches, whenever applicable. The amount recognised is adjusted to reflect the number of awards expected to vest, consistent with IFRS 2 guidance for non-market vesting conditions, with a true-up to the actual number of awards that vest at the vesting date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES** continued

**(u) Impairment**

i. Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (“ECLs”) on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI;
- contract assets; and
- finance lease receivables.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables, finance lease receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of ‘investment grade’.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (u) Impairment continued

##### i. Non-derivative financial assets continued

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

##### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

##### *Presentation of allowance for ECL in the consolidated statement of financial position*

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The loss allowance for debt investments at FVOCI is recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income and reduces the fair value loss otherwise recognised in OCI.

##### Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 180 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

##### ii. Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than investment properties and inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at the same time.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets ("the cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

### 3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

#### (v) Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the non-current asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale. Non-current assets and liabilities (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment properties or biological assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's other accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale or held for distribution and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment once classified as held for sale or distribution are not amortised or depreciated. In addition, equity accounting of associates or joint ventures ceases once classified as held for sale or distribution.

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 coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- 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 comprehensive income.

#### (w) Client and trust funds

The Group provides asset and wealth managements services to clients as a result of which cash and other assets are held by the Group or are held in trust with financial Institutions by the Group and are recorded as "Client and Trust Funds on Deposit" in the consolidated financial position. The corresponding liabilities related to the above accounts and transactions are included in "Client and Trust Funds Payable".

#### (x) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's Investment Committee to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available (*see note 8*).

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 4 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

#### (a) Discontinued operations

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
NOVA Chemicals Corporation ("NOVA") (see note 4(a)(i))	277	(1,472)
Al Yah Satellite Communications Company PJSC ("Yahsat") (see note 4(a)(ii))	-	1,993
OMV Aktiengesellschaft ("OMV") (see note 4(a)(iii))	-	4,238
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>(4)</u>
<b>Profit for the year from discontinued operations, net of tax</b>	<b><u>277</u></b>	<b><u>4,755</u></b>

The comparative information in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income has been re-presented for the impact of discontinued operations and held for sale.

#### (i) NOVA

In November 2024, the Board of Directors of the Parent approved to accept a binding offer from Abu Dhabi National Oil Company ("ADNOC") in relation to the sale of the Group's entire interest in NOVA. Subsequently, in February 2025, the Group and ADNOC entered into a share purchase agreement for the sale of the Group's entire interest in NOVA.

As at 31 December 2025, the conditions precedent to the sale relating to obtaining regulatory approvals have not been completed. Accordingly, NOVA continues to be classified as held for sale and disclosed as discontinued operations in these consolidated financial statements. Subsequent to the year end, all relevant regulatory approvals were received, but the transfer of control has not yet occurred. NOVA is included in the Private Equity operating segment.

The results of operations of NOVA for the current and comparative years, as recorded in these consolidated financial statements, are set out below:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
Revenue	13,814	13,406
Cost of sales	<u>(10,245)</u>	<u>(11,629)</u>
Gross profit	3,569	1,777
Research, development and exploration expenses	(175)	(182)
General and administrative expenses	(834)	(817)
Investment income (net)	89	148
Other loss (net)	(2,083)	(1,880)
Finance expense (net)	(1,078)	(949)
Income tax benefit	<u>789</u>	<u>431</u>
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	<b><u>277</u></b>	<b><u>(1,472)</u></b>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 4 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE continued

#### (a) Discontinued operations continued

##### (i) NOVA continued

Summarised cash flows of NOVA for the current and comparative years are presented below:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Net cash generated from operating activities	2,222	3,214
Net cash used in investing activities	(738)	(1,543)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,719)</u>	<u>(1,547)</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u><u>(235)</u></u>	<u><u>124</u></u>

The total value of assets and liabilities of NOVA recorded in the consolidated financial statements as held for sale are as follows:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED millions</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	183	418
Inventories	1,938	1,860
Other current assets	1,915	2,047
Property, plant and equipment	31,411	30,327
Intangible assets	1,210	1,155
Deferred tax assets	343	399
Other non-current assets	<u>323</u>	<u>343</u>
<b>Assets held for sale</b>	<u><b>37,323</b></u>	<u><b>36,549</b></u>
Trade payables	(1,152)	(1,064)
Other current liabilities	(1,458)	(1,722)
Borrowings	(13,310)	(13,842)
Provisions	(5,524)	(3,404)
Deferred tax liabilities	(3,145)	(4,017)
Other non-current liabilities	<u>(1,315)</u>	<u>(1,374)</u>
<b>Liabilities held for sale</b>	<u><b>(25,904)</b></u>	<u><b>(25,423)</b></u>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 4 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE continued

#### (a) Discontinued operations continued

##### (ii) Yahsat

On 19 December 2023, Yahsat and Bayanat AI PLC (“Bayanat”) announced that they had agreed to the terms of a merger between the two companies. In 2024, their respective Board of Directors and shareholders approved the merger. Yahsat and Bayanat continued to operate independently until the merger was effective. Until 30 September 2024, Yahsat was classified as held for sale and disclosed as discontinued operations and net profit from discontinued operations for the period then ended was AED 344 million.

On 1 October 2024, the merger between Yahsat and Bayanat was completed and the merged entity was renamed as “Space42”. The Group recognised the disposal of Yahsat effective 1 October 2024 and recorded a gain of AED 1,649 million during the year ended 31 December 2024. The Group’s 28.97% interest in Space42 was classified as investment in an associate. Yahsat, and thereafter Space42, are included in the UAE Investments operating segment.

##### (iii) OMV

In February 2024, the Group completed the sale of its 24.9% interest in OMV to Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (“ADNOC”) and recorded a gain of AED 4,238 million during the year ended 31 December 2024.

#### (b) Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale

The total value of assets and liabilities recorded in the consolidated financial statements as held for sale are as follows:

	Assets classified as held for sale		Liabilities classified as held for sale	
	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
NOVA (see note 4(a)(i))	37,323	36,549	25,904	25,423
Real Estate Investments (see note 4(b)(i))	3,804	6,883	695	1,566
Others	-	957	-	42
	<u>41,127</u>	<u>44,389</u>	<u>26,599</u>	<u>27,031</u>

##### (i) Real Estate Investments

In July 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the transfer of the Galleria Luxury Collection retail mall, various land plots in Abu Dhabi and various real estate assets and related liabilities of Masdar City Services LLC (“Masdar City”) (together, the “Real Estate Investments”) to new entities expected to be owned by Aldar Properties PJSC (“Aldar”) and the Group in the ratio of 60% and 40%, respectively. The final ownership interests in the new entities would be dependent on final valuation of the various assets to be transferred by the Group and Aldar into these entities. It is expected that the Group will not exercise control over these entities. Accordingly, the Group has classified the assets and related liabilities of the Real Estate Investments as held for sale in these consolidated financial statements. The Group has assessed that the Real Estate Investments do not represent a separate major line of business, and therefore has not disclosed them as discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 4 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AND ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE continued

#### (b) Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale continued

#### (i) Real Estate Investments continued

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group completed the transfers of following Real Estate Investments to Aldar:

- Transfer of Masdar City's various real estate assets and related liabilities and its 60% interest in Masdar Green REIT (CEIC) Limited ("MGR") for a cash consideration of AED 1,484 million. By virtue of rights entitled to the Group, the Group has assessed that it has lost control but continues to exercise significant influence over MGR. Accordingly, the Group's 40% retained interest in MGR, fair valued at AED 990 million, has been classified as investment in an associate; and
- Transfer of 60% interest in Dunes Logistics Developments Partners Holding RSC Limited ("Dunes"), for a cash consideration of AED 150 million. Dunes owns two land plots in Al Falah, Abu Dhabi. By virtue of rights entitled to the Group, the Group has assessed that it has lost control but continues to exercise significant influence over Dunes. Accordingly, the Group's 40% retained interest in Dunes, fair valued at AED 100 million, has been classified as investment in an associate.

The total value of the assets and liabilities of Real Estate Investments recorded in the consolidated financial statements as held for sale are as follows:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED millions</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	177	429
Current assets	119	230
Investment properties	3,487	5,886
Other non-current assets	<u>21</u>	<u>338</u>
<b>Assets held for sale</b>	<b><u>3,804</u></b>	<b><u>6,883</u></b>
Current liabilities	(141)	(242)
Borrowings	<u>(554)</u>	<u>(1,324)</u>
<b>Liabilities held for sale</b>	<b><u>(695)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,566)</u></b>

Subsequent to the year end, the Group completed the transfer of The Galleria Luxury Collection to Gaia Retail Partners Holding Ltd ("Gaia Retail") in exchange for acquiring 25% interest in the company. Aldar transferred Yas Mall to Gaia Retail in exchange for 75% interest in the company. The final ownership interest in Gaia Retail is subject to final valuations and future transactions, if any, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Group and Aldar. By virtue of rights entitled to the Group, the Group is expected to exercise significant influence over Gaia Retail (*see note 41(i)*).

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 5 MATERIAL BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

#### (i) CI Financial Corp. (“CI”)

On 12 August 2025, Mubadala Capital LLC (“Mubadala Capital”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Group, acquired 100% voting equity interest in CI. The Group has assessed that it has control over CI. CI is a diversified global asset and wealth management firm operating in Canada, the United States and Australia.

The following table summarises the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of CI as at the acquisition date, after completion of PPA as per IFRS Accounting Standards:

	<i>Fair value AED millions</i>
<b>Total assets</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	826
Trade and other receivables, prepayments and other assets	1,624
Client and trust funds on deposits	3,144
Other financial assets	516
Investments in equity accounted investees	177
Property, plant and equipment	1,700
Intangible assets	18,790
Deferred tax assets	<u>327</u>
	<u>27,104</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	
Trade and other payables	(164)
Client and trust funds payable	(3,142)
Share-based payments liabilities	(3,648)
Other liabilities	(2,075)
Borrowings and lease liabilities	(17,531)
Provisions	(111)
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>(4,025)</u>
	<u>(30,696)</u>
<b>Net liabilities acquired</b>	<u>(3,592)</u>
Goodwill arising on acquisition	<u>15,886</u>
	<u>12,294</u>
<b>Purchase consideration</b>	<u>12,294</u>
<b>Net cash outflow on acquisition</b>	<u>11,580</u>

From the date of acquisition to 31 December 2025, CI has contributed AED 3,292 million to the Group’s revenue and AED 1,886 million loss to the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025. If the acquisition had taken place on 1 January 2025, the Group’s consolidated revenue for the year ended 31 December 2025 would have been higher by AED 5,007 million and the Group’s consolidated profit for the year ended 31 December 2025 would have been lower by AED 121 million.

Included in intangible assets are fund management contracts of AED 7,737 million with a finite life of 16 years, customer relationships of AED 10,871 million with a finite life of 12 years, and trademarks of AED 617 million with indefinite life. The goodwill of AED 15,886 million represents the fair value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 5 MATERIAL BUSINESS COMBINATIONS continued

#### (ii) Getir Perakende Lojistik Anonim Şirketi (“Getir”)

On 7 April 2025, the Group acquired 95% voting equity interest in Getir in exchange for the settlement of convertible loan notes of AED 2,446 million of Getir BV held by the Group. Getir is a leading rapid on-demand delivery services for grocery items and a courier service for restaurant food deliveries, accessed through mobile application. The principal operations of Getir are based in Turkey. During the year, the Group’s interest in Getir was subsequently diluted to 89.19%.

The following table summarises the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Getir as at the acquisition date, after completion of PPA as per IFRS Accounting Standards:

	<i>Fair value AED millions</i>
<b>Total assets</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	81
Trade and other receivables	276
Inventories	186
Property, plant and equipment	380
Intangible assets	1,114
Other current and non-current assets	<u>62</u>
	<b><u>2,099</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	
Trade payables	(529)
Borrowings and lease liabilities	(443)
Deferred and current tax liabilities	(311)
Other current and non-current liabilities	<u>(397)</u>
	<b><u>(1,680)</u></b>
<b>Net assets acquired</b>	<b>419</b>
Non-controlling interest	(28)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	<u>2,055</u>
<b>Purchase consideration</b>	<b><u>2,446</u></b>

From the date of the acquisition, Getir has contributed AED 3,051 million of revenue and AED 326 million of loss to the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025. If the acquisition had taken place on 1 January 2025, the Group’s consolidated revenue for the year ended 31 December 2025 would have been higher by AED 838 million and Group’s consolidated profit for the year ended 31 December 2025 would have been lower by AED 130 million. The goodwill of AED 2,055 million represents Getir’s established positions in Turkey across the various sectors it operates in as well as future growth potential.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 6 MATERIAL OPERATING SUBSIDIARIES

The Group's material operating subsidiaries are set out below.

<i>Subsidiaries</i>	<i>Domicile</i>	<i>Ownership interest</i>		<i>Principal business activities</i>
		<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	
Mubadala Capital <i>(see note (i))</i>	UAE	<b>100%</b>	100%	Engaged in asset, wealth management and investment advisory activities, including arranging investment deals, advising on investments, arranging custody, managing assets and collective investment funds
GlobalFoundries <i>(see note (ii))</i>	Cayman Islands	<b>81.02%</b>	81.46%	Focused on semiconductor wafer fabrication services and technologies, and manufacturing a broad range of semiconductor devices
NOVA <i>(see note 4(a)(i))</i>	New Brunswick, Canada	<b>100%</b>	100%	Engaged in producing and selling ethylene, polyethylene and co-products.
Mubadala Energy Holding Company LLC ("Mubadala Energy")	UAE	<b>100%</b>	100%	Engaged in exploration, development, production and marketing of hydrocarbons
Dolphin Investment Company LLC ("Dolphin Investment")	UAE	<b>100%</b>	100%	Engaged in managing investments, which are engaged in development, production, procurement and sale of hydrocarbons and related products
Mubadala Bio Limited ("Mubadala Bio")	UAE	<b>100%</b>	100%	Engaged in manufacturing, trading and distributing pharmaceutical medicines as well as provision of ancillary services
Getir <i>(see note 5(ii))</i>	Turkey	<b>89.19%</b>	-	Engaged in delivery services for grocery items and courier services for restaurant food deliveries with operations based in Turkey
Aerospace Turbine Services & Solutions LLC ("Sanad")	UAE	<b>100%</b>	100%	Engaged in aircraft maintenance and repairs, components leasing and sales

The Group also consolidates various wholly owned Structured Entities, managed by third party managers, and through which the Group invests primarily in private debt opportunities in a variety of industries and asset classes.

#### Note

- (i) Mubadala Capital owns 90% equity interest in MC LP, the asset management business of Mubadala Capital *(see note 17(c))*.
- (ii) The ownership interest of the Group has reduced as a result of share-based payments made to key management personnel of GlobalFoundries *(see notes 24 and note 41)*.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 7 PARTIALLY OWNED SUBSIDIARIES WITH MATERIAL NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The table below shows details of partially-owned subsidiaries of the Group which have material non-controlling interests ("NCI"):

Subsidiaries	Domicile	2025			2024		
		Ownership interest held by NCI %	Profit allocated to NCI AED millions	Accumulated NCI AED millions	Ownership interest held by NCI %	(Loss)/ profit allocated to NCI AED millions	Accumulated NCI AED millions
GlobalFoundries	Cayman Islands	18.98%	646	10,787	18.54%	(199)	9,331

The Group's investment in Fortress Investment Group LLC ("Fortress"), which is an associate of the Group, is held through a consolidated structured entity. The Group owns 31.70% equity interest in the consolidated structured entity, with the remaining 68.30% interest being held by various investors, including the Parent of the Group. The investors' interest in the structured entity is recorded as non-controlling interest. As at 31 December 2025, the accumulated NCI is AED 6,909 million (31 December 2024: AED 3,014 million) and includes an amount of AED 3,725 million (31 December 2024: AED 1,840 million) contributed by the Group's Parent (see note 29(d)).

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's subsidiaries that have a material non-controlling interest is set out below. The summarised financial information represents amounts shown in their respective financial statements (before intra-group eliminations) prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

	2025	2024
	GlobalFoundries	GlobalFoundries
<i>All amounts in AED millions</i>		
<b>For the year ended 31 December</b>		
<b>Summarised statement of comprehensive income:</b>		
Revenue	<u>24,947</u>	<u>24,796</u>
Net profit / (loss) for the year	<u>3,262</u>	<u>(962)</u>
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	<u>224</u>	<u>(191)</u>
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	<u>3,486</u>	<u>(1,153)</u>
<b>Summarised statement of cash flows:</b>		
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>6,359</u>	<u>6,326</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(4,680)</u>	<u>(4,133)</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(3,104)</u>	<u>(2,884)</u>
Net cash outflow	<u>(1,425)</u>	<u>(691)</u>
<b>As at 31 December</b>		
<b>Summarised statement of financial position:</b>		
Non-current assets	<u>40,173</u>	<u>38,142</u>
Current assets	<u>22,794</u>	<u>23,569</u>
Non-current liabilities	<u>(10,249)</u>	<u>(10,767)</u>
Current liabilities	<u>(8,699)</u>	<u>(11,182)</u>
Non-controlling interests	<u>(202)</u>	<u>(176)</u>

### 8 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group is organised into four business platforms namely, UAE Investments, Private Equity, Credit and Special Situations and Real Assets. The business platforms are responsible for the screening, due diligence, development and implementation of all business ideas, investment opportunities, acquisitions and disposals. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments:

#### **UAE Investments**

This platform aims to accelerate the transformation of the UAE's economy by investing in national champions, fostering vibrant industrial and commercial clusters and partnering with world-class global entities. The platform's key portfolio assets include: (i) subsidiaries such as Mubadala Energy, Dolphin Investment, Strata Manufacturing PJSC, Sanad, Mubadala Bio, ADGM Catalyst Fund LP, ADGM Catalyst Fund Two LP (ii) associates such as Aldar, National Central Cooling Company PJSC, M42, Space42, (iii) joint ventures such as Emirates Global Aluminium PJSC ("EGA"), Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC ("Masdar") and (iv) its financial investment in Group 42 Holding Limited ("G42"). The aspiration of the platform is to grow these assets and incubate new initiatives aimed at attracting investment partners to cultivate these sectors further and establish additional clusters in the UAE for profitable and sustainable growth.

#### **Private Equity**

This platform executes global direct investments and actively manages a portfolio targeting high-growth, highly-profitable companies across a range of sectors with strong fundamentals including energy and sustainability, technology, healthcare, consumer, industrials and business services and financial services. The platform's primary geographical focus is North America, Europe and Asia. Key portfolio assets include: (i) subsidiaries such as GlobalFoundries, NOVA, Getir (ii) associates such as PCI Pharma, Service Logic (iii) joint ventures such as Moeve, Loscam, and (iv) its financial investments in Reliance Retail Ventures Limited, Envirotainer, Avalara, Culligan, Independent Vetcare Limited ("IVC Evidensia"), CRC Group, Zelis, Nord Anglia Education.

#### **Credit and Special Situations**

This platform encompasses: (i) credit investments primarily in the form of partnership based on direct lending in North America, Western Europe and the APAC region and across different asset classes and industries, (ii) the special situations unit which manages some of the platform's most strategic relationships, and invests in GP stakes, secondaries and opportunistic solutions across the capital structure, (iii) commercially driven country investment programs alongside select global counterparts, and (iv) Mubadala Capital, an asset management subsidiary, and funds and businesses invested in by Mubadala Capital. The platform's key portfolio assets include its investments in Silver Lake Partnership, Softbank Vision Fund 1, Fortress, Bpifrance's LAC I Fund, Endeavor Group Holdings Ltd, Blue Owl Capital and direct lending programmes with Apollo Global Management, Ares Management Corporation, BMO, Barings, Carlyle, Churchill, Goldman Sachs Asset Management and Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P.

#### **Real Assets**

This platform deploys capital into international real estate and infrastructure assets that offer long-term stable and predictable cash flows across business cycles. The platform partners with best-in-class investment managers and capital partners to create long-term sustainable value. The platform is geographically diversified across North America, Europe and Asia. The platform's key infrastructure portfolio assets include its investments in Jio Platforms, Port Sudeste, CityFibre, Princeton Digital Group, Tata Power Renewable Energy, GlobalConnect and Aligned Energy. The real estate portfolio is heavily focused on the industrial, healthcare and residential sectors, with investment managers such as 3650 Capital, Metlife, Pretium, KingStreet, Ardian, Barings, ESR and Delancey.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**8 OPERATING SEGMENTS** continued

**Corporate**

This segment serves as a central enabler of the Group's long-term strategy and growth, including the identification and refinement of emerging global megatrends and themes that shape the Group's portfolio structure. In addition, the segment encompasses treasury activities, providing sophisticated liquidity management solutions, financial risk management, debt funding and optimization, trading, and insurance services. The segment also manages relationships with key external stakeholders, including rating agencies, banks and investors, and houses several of the Group's key integrated investments. The segment's key investments include the Group's investment in MGX and related funds.

**Changes to segments**

Effective January 2025, Direct Investments, Diversified Investments, and Real Estate and Infrastructure Investments have been renamed to Private Equity, Credit and Special Situations, and Real Assets, respectively. Further, on the same date, a portfolio of investments was transferred from Credit and Special Situations to Private Equity. Segment disclosures of the comparative period have been adjusted in accordance with IFRS 8 *Operating Segments* to reflect these transfers.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 8 OPERATING SEGMENTS continued

AED millions	UAE Investments		Credit and Special Situations		Private Equity		Real Assets		Corporate		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>For the year ended 31 December</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Revenues from contracts with customers	17,360	12,763	4,379	991	28,172	24,839	-	-	-	-	49,911	38,593
Other revenue	943	847	-	12	8	1	-	-	73	75	1,024	935
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>18,303</b>	<b>13,610</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>28,180</b>	<b>24,840</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>50,935</b>	<b>39,528</b>
Depreciation and amortisation	1,473	1,604	667	81	4,767	5,788	10	10	146	147	7,063	7,630
Impairment of equity account investees, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2,813	177	-	-	-	5,489	-	23	-	-	2,813	5,686
Investment income (net)	6,656	10,647	24,675	13,769	4,088	7,243	5,393	3,191	16,573	668	57,385	35,518
Income from equity accounted investees (net) (see note (ii))	4,455	4,881	1,181	(601)	1,401	(323)	1,135	392	511	-	8,683	4,349
Net (finance cost) / finance income	(39)	(185)	(3,919)	(985)	(686)	233	228	72	(4,279)	(1,208)	(8,695)	(2,073)
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the Owner of the Company (continuing operations)	11,360	17,400	8,652	9,734	6,333	4,847	5,626	3,253	9,742	(2,613)	41,713	32,621
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to the Owner of the Company (discontinued operations)	-	1,992	-	-	277	2,766	-	(3)	-	-	277	4,755
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period attributable to the Owner of the Company	12,212	18,617	8,860	9,637	6,587	6,828	6,291	2,983	9,712	(2,596)	43,662	35,469
Additions to non-current assets (see note (i))	2,513	3,030	178	383	3,247	4,703	2	17	292	270	6,232	8,403
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Investments in equity accounted investees (see note (ii))	61,732	57,342	4,126	7,132	18,769	17,186	13,815	12,044	384	1,010	98,826	94,714
Total assets	139,041	132,669	228,885	150,109	216,671	203,073	56,970	49,306	97,434	61,011	739,001	596,168
Total liabilities	19,561	19,735	104,737	48,623	52,080	52,316	1,645	1,531	125,456	89,537	303,479	211,742

(i) Additions to non-current assets includes additions to property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties.

(ii) Investments in equity accounted investees and income from equity accounted investees excludes balances and fair value gains from associates and joint ventures held through venture capital organisations (see note 17(c)).

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 8 OPERATING SEGMENTS continued

#### Geographical information

In presenting information on the basis of geographical areas, revenue is based on the geographical location of customers.

#### Geographical information

	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2025</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2025</i>	<i>For the year ended 31 December 2024</i>	<i>As at 31 December 2024</i>
	<i>Revenue AED millions</i>	<i>Non-current assets AED millions (see note (i))</i>	<i>Revenue AED millions</i>	<i>Non-current assets AED millions (see note (i))</i>
<b>Continuing operations</b>				
UAE ( <i>country of domicile</i> )	6,816	14,293	3,100	11,224
United States of America ( <i>see note (ii)</i> )	7,113	32,344	6,725	12,518
Republic of Singapore	9,966	13,266	7,999	11,539
United Kingdom	6,285	44	4,991	43
Taiwan	4,120	-	4,153	-
Republic of Türkiye	3,172	3,382	-	-
Canada ( <i>see note (ii)</i> )	1,995	16,402	10	-
Republic of Korea	1,492	-	1,705	-
People's Republic of China	1,416	6	1,723	7
State of Qatar	1,349	2,116	1,402	2,371
Japan	1,145	1	849	2
Malaysia	1,114	1,540	1,566	1,687
Arab Republic of Egypt	963	1,892	1,153	2,750
Federal Republic of Germany	552	7,541	389	7,975
Others	<u>3,437</u>	<u>5,590</u>	<u>3,763</u>	<u>6,215</u>
	<b><u>50,935</u></b>	<b><u>98,417</u></b>	<b><u>39,528</u></b>	<b><u>56,331</u></b>
<b>Discontinued operations</b>				
United States	8,211	6,956	8,108	6,694
Canada	3,669	25,664	3,679	24,785
UAE ( <i>country of domicile</i> )	-	-	641	-
Others	<u>1,933</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,073</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b><u>13,813</u></b>	<b><u>32,620</u></b>	<b><u>14,501</u></b>	<b><u>31,479</u></b>

(i) Segment non-current assets consist of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties.

(ii) Non-current assets in United States of America and Canada includes fund management, customer contracts and goodwill recognised on the acquisition of CI (*see note 5(i)*).

#### Major customers

In 2025 and 2024, none of the Group's customers individually exceeded 10% of the Group's revenue.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 9 REVENUE

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>		
Revenue from the sale of semiconductor wafers	24,948	24,798
Revenue from aircraft maintenance, repairs and overhaul	7,381	5,170
Revenue from the sale of hydrocarbons	4,822	5,724
Revenue from asset and wealth management services (see note (i))	4,163	675
Revenue from the sale of consumer goods (see note (ii))	3,051	-
Revenue from the sale of pharmaceutical products (see note (iii))	1,829	280
Revenue from the sale of real estate properties (see note (iv))	1,264	166
Others	<u>2,453</u>	<u>1,780</u>
	<b>49,911</b>	<b>38,593</b>
<b>Other revenue</b>		
Revenue from leasing of real estate properties	867	723
Revenue from aircraft components leasing	-	78
Others	<u>157</u>	<u>134</u>
	<b>1,024</b>	<b>935</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b><u>50,935</u></b>	<b><u>39,528</u></b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>		
Over a period of time	15,225	9,358
At a single point in time	<u>34,686</u>	<u>29,235</u>
	<b>49,911</b>	<b>38,593</b>

- (i) Revenue from asset and wealth management services relates to the revenue generated from CI (see note 5(i)) and Mubadala Capital.
- (ii) Revenue from the sale of consumer goods relates to the revenue generated from Getir (see note 5(ii)).
- (iii) Revenue from the sale of pharmaceutical products relates to the revenue generated by Mubadala Bio.
- (iv) Revenue from the sale of real estate properties includes sale of inventory of land plots and residential hotel properties of the Group.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 10 COST OF SALES

	2025 AED <i>millions</i>	2024 AED <i>millions</i>
Inventories recognised as expense ( <i>see note 15</i> )	15,196	9,558
Staff costs	5,022	4,417
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment ( <i>see note 21</i> )	4,838	6,179
Maintenance and repairs costs	3,657	3,109
Distribution, utilities and related costs	2,038	1,841
Advisor and dealer fees	780	-
Amortisation of intangible assets ( <i>see note 22</i> )	768	316
Impairment of intangible assets ( <i>net</i> ) ( <i>see note 22</i> )	155	69
(Reversal of impairment) / impairment of property, plant, and equipment ( <i>net</i> ) ( <i>see note 21</i> )	(63)	3,363
Other costs	<u>2,955</u>	<u>2,911</u>
	<b><u>35,346</u></b>	<b><u>31,763</u></b>

### 11 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025 AED <i>millions</i>	2024 AED <i>millions</i>
Staff costs ( <i>see note (i)</i> )	9,162	2,606
Impairment of intangible assets ( <i>see note 22</i> )	1,430	-
Selling, distribution and marketing expenses ( <i>see note (ii)</i> )	1,380	94
Fund management fees and other related expenses	787	475
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment ( <i>see note 21</i> )	629	397
Amortisation of intangible assets ( <i>see note 22</i> )	232	204
Impairment / (reversal of impairment) of property, plant and equipment ( <i>see note 21</i> )	119	(70)
Other expenses ( <i>see notes (iii) and (iv)</i> )	<u>7,420</u>	<u>4,338</u>
	<b><u>21,159</u></b>	<b><u>8,044</u></b>

- (i) Staff cost includes compensation expense recognised on share-based payment and other employee incentive plans (*see note 24*).
- (ii) This includes selling, distribution and marketing expenses incurred by Getir of AED 1,203 million (*see note 5(ii)*).
- (iii) Other expenses include net expenses recharged by the Parent of AED 2,359 million (2024: AED 482 million) (*see note 29(c)*).

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### 11 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES continued

(iv) In line with Abu Dhabi Accountability Authority's Chairman Resolution No. (27) of 2023 applicable to the Subject Entities, remuneration of auditors in 2025 and 2024 for the Company and all subsidiaries of the Group is as follows:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Audit of financial statements	91	82
Other assurance services ( <i>see note (v)</i> )	26	39
Non-audit assurance services as required by applicable law	-	-
All other non-assurance services ( <i>see note (vi)</i> )	<u>8</u>	<u>51</u>
	<u>125</u>	<u>172</u>

(v) Other assurance services primarily include services to provide a reasonable assurance report on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting.

(vi) All other non-assurance services primarily include services relating to comfort letters issued in connection with issuance of borrowings and services relating to tax advisory and tax filing services permissible under the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants.

### 12 INVESTMENT INCOME (NET)

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Fair value gains on non-derivative financial instruments ( <i>net</i> ) ( <i>see note 17(b)</i> )	32,763	25,071
Fair value gains from associates and joint ventures ( <i>see note (i)</i> )	20,702	-
Fair value (losses) / gains on derivative financial instruments ( <i>net</i> )	(1,111)	3,896
Fair value gains on investment properties ( <i>net</i> ) ( <i>see note 20</i> )	1,054	1,524
Distribution income from funds	2,687	4,054
Dividend income from equity investments	<u>1,290</u>	<u>973</u>
	<u>57,385</u>	<u>35,518</u>

(i) During the year, the Group has elected to measure certain associates and joint ventures held through venture capital organisations at fair value through profit and loss (*see note 3(a)(v)*).

### 13 OTHER INCOME (NET)

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Government grant income	831	584
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangibles and other investments ( <i>net</i> )	507	267
Bargain purchase gain on acquisitions of equity accounted investees	443	281
Other income	<u>845</u>	<u>670</u>
	<u>2,626</u>	<u>1,802</u>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 14 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Bank balances ( <i>see note (i)</i> ):		
- deposit accounts	18,262	6,045
- call and current accounts	14,649	16,437
Treasury bills, money market funds, and others ( <i>see note (ii)</i> )	3,276	7,165
Cash in hand	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents (<i>see note (iii)</i>)</b>	<b><u>36,192</u></b>	<b><u>29,649</u></b>

- (i) Bank deposit, call and current accounts are placed with commercial banks. Deposits have a maturity of less than 3 months. Deposit and call accounts earn interest at prevailing market rates. Bank balances include AED 3,321 million (*31 December 2024: AED 4,180 million*) placed with financial institutions which are considered related parties as part of normal course of business (*see note 29(d)*). The Group's exposure to credit, currency and interest rate risks related to cash and cash equivalents is disclosed in note 33.
- (ii) Treasury bills represent US treasury bills which are highly liquid and readily convertible into known amounts of cash. Money market funds include investments in liquid assets, made through third-party managers with short-term investments primarily made in US treasury bills which have average maturity of less than 3 months.
- (iii) Cash and cash equivalents include AED 14,182 million (*31 December 2024: AED 10,182 million*) managed by Corporate.

### 15 INVENTORIES

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Work in progress	3,805	4,057
Raw materials, spares and consumables	3,693	3,334
Land plots for sale ( <i>see note 32(i)</i> )	730	937
Goods in transit	263	190
Finished goods	354	156
Others	<u>935</u>	<u>435</u>
	9,780	9,109
Less: provision for obsolescence	<u>(522)</u>	<u>(669)</u>
	<b><u>9,258</u></b>	<b><u>8,440</u></b>

During 2025, inventories of AED 15,196 million (*2024: AED 9,558 million*) were recognised as an expense during the year within "cost of sales".

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 15 INVENTORIES continued

The movement in provision for inventory obsolescence during the year is as follows:

	<b>2025</b> <b>AED</b> <b>millions</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>AED</b> <b>millions</b>
At 1 January	669	782
Provision made during the year	296	455
Provision reversed during the year	(269)	(379)
Write off	(170)	(170)
Transfer to held for sale	-	(35)
Other movements, including foreign exchange	<u>(4)</u>	<u>16</u>
At 31 December	<u><u>522</u></u>	<u><u>669</u></u>

### 16 RECEIVABLES, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS

	<b>2025</b> <b>AED</b> <b>millions</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>AED</b> <b>millions</b>
Project receivable ( <i>see note 29(d)</i> )	5,552	5,423
Client and trust funds on deposit ( <i>see note (i)</i> )	3,850	-
Service concession receivables ( <i>see note (ii)</i> )	3,026	3,266
Restricted and long-term deposits ( <i>see note (iii)</i> )	1,879	13,975
Interest receivables	1,633	1,353
Contract assets	1,554	781
Advances to suppliers and contractors	1,545	1,359
Prepaid expenses	1,156	903
Receivables against government grants ( <i>see note 32(ii)</i> )	1,057	944
Tax receivables	985	309
Receivables against disposal of assets	742	1,014
Finance lease receivables	423	369
Others	<u>9,671</u>	<u>7,768</u>
	<b>33,073</b>	<b>37,464</b>
Less: expected credit losses	<u>(414)</u>	<u>(366)</u>
	<u><u>32,659</u></u>	<u><u>37,098</u></u>

- (i) Client and trust funds on deposit include amounts representing cash held in trust with Canadian financial institutions for clients in respect of self-administered registered retirement savings plans and income funds. It also includes amounts received from clients for which the settlement date on the purchase of securities has not occurred or accounts in which the clients maintain a cash balance and amounts for client transactions that are entered into on either a cash or margin basis. The corresponding liabilities related to the above accounts and transactions are included in client and trust funds payable (*see note 25*).
- (ii) Service concession receivables are services relating to the construction of buildings for certain universities. Service concession receivables are expected to be recovered over the respective concession periods of the universities which is expected to continue until the years 2034 to 2036.
- (iii) Includes long-term deposits of AED 1,249 million (*31 December 2024: AED 13,182 million*) which represent deposits with original maturity of more than three months and which are managed by Corporate. Restricted and long-term deposits include AED 824 million (*31 December 2024: AED 2,898 million*) placed with financial institutions which are considered related parties (*see note 29(d)*).

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 17 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Loans receivable (see note 17(a))	13,373	13,289
Investment in non-derivative financial instruments (see note 17(b))	352,071	301,157
Associates and joint ventures carried at fair value (see note 17(c))	44,758	-
Derivative financial instruments (see note 33(d))	<u>4,045</u>	<u>4,380</u>
	<b><u>414,247</u></b>	<b><u>318,826</u></b>

#### (a) Loans receivable

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Loans to joint ventures	269	752
Loans to associates	1,520	645
Less: expected credit losses (net)	<u>(54)</u>	<u>(21)</u>
<b>Loans to related parties (net) (see note 29(d))</b>	<b><u>1,735</u></b>	<b><u>1,376</u></b>
Loans to third parties (see note (i))	14,296	14,250
Less: expected credit losses	<u>(2,658)</u>	<u>(2,337)</u>
<b>Loans to third parties (net)</b>	<b><u>11,638</u></b>	<b><u>11,913</u></b>
<b>Total loans receivable</b>	<b><u>13,373</u></b>	<b><u>13,289</u></b>

- (i) Loans given to third parties include loan investments made by a consolidated credit portfolio of the Group amounting to AED 9,563 million (31 December 2024: AED 9,645 million) and is represented by senior secured loans provided to middle-market businesses across multiple industries primarily located in the United States. These loans are secured, through share pledges, by the enterprise value of the obligors. As at 31 December 2025, this collateral represents approximately 263% (31 December 2024: 277%) of the carrying value of the senior secured loan portfolio.

#### (b) Investment in non-derivative financial instruments

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
<b>i. Financial assets at FVTPL</b>		
<u>Quoted investments</u>		
Equity securities (see note (i))	9,873	10,026
Debt securities (see note (ii))	19,311	17,732
Exchange traded funds	<u>3,930</u>	<u>3,215</u>
<b>Total quoted investments</b>	<b><u>33,114</u></b>	<b><u>30,973</u></b>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 17 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS continued

#### (b) Investment in non-derivative financial instruments continued

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>AED</b>	AED
	<b>millions</b>	millions
<b>i. Financial assets at FVTPL continued</b>		
<u>Unquoted investments</u>		
Preference shares ( <i>see note (iii)</i> )	<b>18,050</b>	13,150
Convertible bonds and loans ( <i>see note 5(ii)</i> )	<b>3,284</b>	4,701
Equity securities ( <i>see note (iv)</i> )	<b>72,628</b>	68,526
Funds ( <i>see note (v)</i> )	<b>166,494</b>	130,564
Loans receivable ( <i>see note (vi)</i> )	<b><u>50,461</u></b>	<u>45,682</u>
<i>Total unquoted investments</i>	<b><u>310,917</u></b>	<u>262,623</u>
<b>Total financial assets at FVTPL</b>	<b><u>344,031</u></b>	<u>293,596</u>
<b>ii. Financial assets at FVOCI</b>		
Quoted debt securities ( <i>see note (vii)</i> )	<b>8,010</b>	7,466
Quoted equity securities	<b>30</b>	41
Unquoted debt securities	<b><u>-</u></b>	<u>54</u>
<b>Total financial assets at FVOCI</b>	<b><u>8,040</u></b>	<u>7,561</u>
	<b><u>352,071</u></b>	<u>301,157</u>

Details of fair value hierarchy and fair value methodology are disclosed in note 33(d).

- (i) During the period, the Group sold its 7.55% interest in Emirates Integrated Telecommunications Company PJSC for a consideration of AED 3,100 million.

Additionally, the Group made net addition of AED 2,039 million and recognised a net fair value gain of AED 927 million (*2024: net fair value gain of AED 928 million*) on its investment in quoted equity securities.

- (ii) Investments in quoted debt securities include investments in fixed income and other debt securities made directly and through external managers. During the year, the net amount invested in fixed income and debt securities was AED 984 million and the Group recorded net fair value gain of AED 258 million (*2024: net fair value gain of AED 503 million*) on its quoted debt securities.

- (iii) During the year, the Group acquired 26.4% interest in Apleona GmbH (“Apleona”) through the acquisition of ordinary and preference shares and assessed that it has significant influence over Apleona. The investment in preference shares, with carrying value of AED 1,343 million as at 31 December 2025, is classified and measured as FVTPL.

Additionally, the Group recognised net fair value gain of AED 2,890 million (*2024: net fair value gain of AED 820 million*) on its unquoted preference shares.

- (iv) During the year, the Group made new investments of AED 3,123 million, disposed investments of AED 6,699 million and recognised a net fair value gain of AED 8,139 million on its investment in unquoted equity securities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**17 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS** continued

**(b) Investment in non-derivative financial instruments** continued

- (v) During the year, the Group, directly and indirectly through a SilverLake co-investment vehicle, committed AED 3,421 million into Endeavor Group Holdings, Inc., out of which AED 1,955 million was invested as at 31 December 2025.

During the year, the Group invested AED 2,094 million in consortium led by EQT to acquire minority interest in Nord Anglia Education.

Additionally, the Group made new investments of AED 24,009 million and received capital distributions of AED 5,957 million from its unquoted fund investments. The Group also recognised a net fair value gain of AED 13,204 million (2024: *net fair value gain of AED 5,614 million*) on its unquoted fund investments.

- (vi) During the year, the Group disbursed additional net loans of approximately AED 1,723 million from its consolidated credit portfolio.

Loans receivable measured at FVTPL amounting to AED 45,427 million (31 December 2024: *AED 41,989 million*) are represented by middle market-based first lien senior secured loans, unitranche loans, second lien loans across multiple industries primarily located in the United States, United Kingdom and Europe. As at 31 December 2025, this collateral represents approximately a range of 205%-689% (31 December 2024: *a range of 146% - 339%*) of the carrying value of the secured loan portfolio.

- (vii) During the year, a subsidiary of the Group made additional net investment in quoted marketable debt securities of AED 471 million.

**(c) Associates and joint ventures carried at fair value**

During the year, the Group has elected to measure certain associates and joint ventures held through venture capital organisations at fair value through profit and loss. The Group has recorded fair value gain of AED 20,702 million (2024: *nil*) on these associates and joint ventures (*see note 12(i)*).

During the year, the Group, due to changes in governance terms, lost control over a fund managed by MGX. Accordingly, the existing investment, which was previously accounted for as a subsidiary, is reclassified to an associate and measured at fair value. As at 31 December 2025, the carrying value of the associate was AED 3,297 million.

Additionally, Mubadala Capital acquired 42.1% equity interest in Silver Rock Financial LP and related entities ("Silver Rock"), in exchange for 10% interest in MC LP and cash consideration of AED 164 million. The investment in Silver Rock is held through a venture capital organisation and the Group has elected to measure its investment in Silver Rock at fair value. At 31 December 2025, the carrying value of the Group's investment in Silver Rock is AED 570 million and is based on a third-party valuation and classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. Silver Rock's interest in MC LP is recognised as NCI and measured based on its proportionate share of MC LP's net assets, amounting to AED 421 million as at 31 December 2025.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

17 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS continued

(e) Associates and joint ventures carried at fair value continued

The Group has the following material investments in associates and joint ventures carried at fair value:

<i>Associates and joint ventures</i>	<i>Domicile</i>	<i>Ownership interest</i>		<i>Principal business activity</i>
		<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>	
Fortress	USA	<b>68.6%</b>	68.6%	A leading, highly diversified global investment management firm. Its primary business is to sponsor the formation of and provide investment management services for the Fortress Funds.
MGX Fund 1 LP (“MGX Fund 1”) (see note (i))	UAE	<b>63%</b>	75%	Investing across the Artificial Intelligence (“AI”) and advanced technology value chain. MGX focuses on semiconductors, AI infrastructure, and AI-related technologies.

- (i) During 2025, MGX Fund 1 completed its second closing with participation from additional investors. Consequently, the Group’s interest in MGX Fund I was diluted to 63%. Subsequent to the year end, the fund completed third closing, resulting in a further dilution of the Group’s ownership interest to 60.4%.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 18 INTEREST IN JOINT OPERATIONS

The Group has joint ownership and control of certain oil and gas assets through exploration, development and/or production sharing agreements entered into with other parties, for the exploitation of mineral rights, under concession agreements with the governments of the respective countries in which such operations are conducted.

The Group recognises its direct right to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations and its share of any jointly held or incurred assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The Groups interest in those concessions are at different stages i.e. exploration, development and / or production.

The Group's interest in significant joint operations is as follows:

<i>Concessions</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Group's working interest</i>	
		<i>2025</i>	<i>2024</i>
		<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Joint operations in Canada<sup>1</sup></b>			
Joffree E3 Ethylene Plant	Ethylene production	<b>50</b>	50
Cogeneration Facility at Joffre	Natural gas power station	<b>20</b>	20
<b>Joint operations in USA<sup>1</sup></b>			
Geismar, Louisiana Plant	Ethylene production	<b>88.46</b>	88.46
<b>Joint operations in Egypt</b>			
Shorouk concession	Exploration and production of condensate gas	<b>10</b>	10
Nour	Exploration of oil and gas	<b>20</b>	20
Red Sea Block 4	Exploration of oil and gas	<b>-</b>	27
<b>Joint operations in Qatar</b>			
Development and Production Sharing Agreement, Dolphin Contract Location, North Field ("DPSA") operated by DEL	Development, production and sale of hydrocarbons and related products	<b>51</b>	51
<b>Joint operations in Israel</b>			
Tamar and Dalit Leases	Exploration and exploitation of natural gas and condensate	<b>11</b>	11
<b>Joint operations in Malaysia</b>			
Block SK320	Exploration and development of oil and gas	<b>55</b>	55
<b>Joint operations in Oman</b>			
Block 53 Mukhaizna ("Mukhaizna")	Production of crude oil	<b>15</b>	15
<b>Joint operations in Thailand</b>			
PTTEP Energy Development Limited	Exploration of oil and gas	<b>-</b>	40
<b>Joint operations in Indonesia</b>			
Andaman I	Exploration of oil and gas	<b>100</b>	100
Andaman II	Exploration of oil and gas	<b>30</b>	30
South Andaman	Exploration of oil and gas	<b>80</b>	80
Central Andaman	Exploration of oil and gas	<b>40</b>	40

<sup>1</sup> This relates to NOVA, which has been classified as held for sale and disclosed as discontinued operations in these consolidated financial statements (see note 4(a)(i)).

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 19 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEEES

#### (a) Investments in equity accounted investees

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
Investments in associates ( <i>see note (c)</i> )	<b>42,698</b>	38,819
Investments in joint ventures ( <i>see note (d)</i> )	<b><u>56,128</u></b>	<u>55,895</u>
	<b><u>98,826</u></b>	<u>94,714</u>

In addition to above, various associates and joint ventures held through venture capital organisations of the Group are measured at FVTPL (*see note 17(c)*).

#### (b) Income from equity accounted investees

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
Share of results from equity accounted investees	<b>5,860</b>	4,709
Gain / (loss) on disposal of equity accounted investees ( <i>net</i> )	<b><u>2,823</u></b>	<u>(360)</u>
	<b><u>8,683</u></b>	<u>4,349</u>

As part of its normal operations, the Group divested its interest in various equity accounted investees for AED 3,119 million, resulting in a net gain of AED 2,647 million.

In addition to the above, the Group has recorded a fair value gain of AED 20,702 million (*2024: nil*) on associates and joint ventures held through venture capital organisations of the Group and measured at FVTPL (*see note 12*).

During the year, the Group has recorded impairment of AED 1,172 million (*2024: AED 2,397 million*) on investments in equity accounted investees.

#### (c) Investments in associates

During the year, the Group acquired 24% interest in a partnership led by Bain Capital to acquire interest in Service Logic for AED 1,745 million. The Group assessed that it has significant influence over the partnership and accordingly has classified the investment as an associate.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 19 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEEES continued

#### (c) Investments in associates continued

The Group has the following material investments in associates:

Associates	Domicile	Ownership interest %		Principal business activity
		2025	2024	
Aldar	UAE	25.12	25.12	Development, sales, investment, and associated services for real estate. In addition, Aldar is also engaged in development, construction, management and operation of hotels, schools, marinas, restaurants, beach clubs and golf courses.
M42	UAE	45	45	Technology enabled healthcare company. It combines G42 Healthcare's medical and data centric technologies with Mubadala Health's patient services and medical facilities.

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's material associates is set out below. The summarised financial information represents amounts shown in the associates' financial statements (not adjusted for the percentage ownership of the Group) prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, except for the Group's share of profits and dividends received.

	2025		2024	
	Aldar	M42	Aldar	M42
<i>All amount in AED million</i>				
Revenue	<b>33,818</b>	<b>8,669</b>	22,998	8,460
Profit for the year	<b>8,833</b>	<b>400</b>	6,504	298
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	<b>87</b>	<b>713</b>	(513)	(62)
Total comprehensive income	<b>8,920</b>	<b>1,113</b>	5,991	236
Group's share of profit / (loss), net of PPA adjustments	<b>1,778</b>	<b>(31)</b>	1,180	(97)
Dividends received by the Group	<b>365</b>	-	334	-
Current assets	<b>62,946</b>	<b>5,051</b>	46,882	5,611
Non-current assets	<b>46,628</b>	<b>16,975</b>	38,854	16,437
Current liabilities	<b>(29,898)</b>	<b>(3,420)</b>	(23,065)	(3,736)
Non-current liabilities	<b>(30,925)</b>	<b>(6,914)</b>	(19,875)	(6,762)
Non-controlling interest	<b>(6,189)</b>	<b>(59)</b>	(6,087)	(509)
Capital not contributed by the Group	<b>(1,815)</b>	<b>(136)</b>	(1,815)	(70)
Net asset	<b>40,747</b>	<b>11,497</b>	34,894	10,971

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 19 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEEES continued

#### (c) Investments in associates continued

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interests in the above associates recognised in these consolidated financial statements is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	<i>Aldar</i>	<i>M42</i>	<i>Aldar</i>	<i>M42</i>
<i>All amount in AED million</i>				
Net assets	<u>40,747</u>	<u>11,497</u>	<u>34,894</u>	<u>10,971</u>
Ownership interest %	<u>25.12%</u>	<u>45%</u>	<u>25.12%</u>	<u>45%</u>
Group's share of net assets	<u>10,236</u>	<u>5,174</u>	<u>8,765</u>	<u>4,937</u>
Reconciling items:				
PPA adjustments ( <i>net</i> )	<u>-</u>	<u>3,165</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>3,121</u>
Carrying amounts	<u>10,236</u>	<u>8,339</u>	<u>8,807</u>	<u>8,058</u>
Market value of investments	<u>17,186</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>15,171</u>	<u>=</u>

#### Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Group's share of profit / (loss) ( <i>net</i> )	<u>767</u>	<u>(127)</u>
Group's share of other comprehensive loss ( <i>net</i> )	<u>(48)</u>	<u>(87)</u>
Group's share of total comprehensive income / (loss) ( <i>net</i> )	<u>1,018</u>	<u>(214)</u>
Carrying amount	<u>24,123</u>	<u>21,954</u>

Some of the Group's associates that are not individually material are listed on various stock exchanges. As at 31 December 2025, the market values of these listed associates are AED 8,094 million (*31 December 2024: AED 6,011 million*) while the carrying values were AED 7,017 million as at 31 December 2025 (*31 December 2024: AED 4,832 million*).

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 19 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEES continued

#### (d) Investments in joint ventures

The Group has the following material investments in joint ventures:

Joint ventures	Domicile	Ownership interest %		Principal business activity
		2025	2024	
EGA	UAE	50	50	Develop, construct, operate, finance and maintain aluminium smelter
Moeve	Spain	61.36	61.36	Engaged in exploration and extraction of crude oil, the production of petrochemical and energy products, asphalts, lubricants and polymers, their distribution and marketing, as well as gas distribution and electricity generation
Masdar	UAE	33	33	Invests in entities in renewable energy, energy efficiency, carbon reduction, carbon capture and storage and other forms of sustainability related technologies and provision of services for the reduction of carbon emissions.

Summarised financial information in respect of each of the Group's material joint ventures is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint ventures' financial statements (not adjusted for the percentage ownership of the Group) prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, except for the Group's share of profit and dividends received.

	2025			2024		
	EGA AED millions	Moeve AED millions	Masdar AED millions	EGA AED millions	Moeve AED millions	Masdar AED millions
Profit for the year	2,122	1,416	356	2,625	366	404
Other comprehensive (loss) / income	(256)	(818)	1,946	12	314	(444)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)	1,866	598	2,302	2,637	680	(40)
Group's share of profit / (loss), net of PPA adjustments	1,008	649	73	1,263	(108)	133
Dividends received by the Group	1,837	451	-	1,837	451	-
<i>Included in total comprehensive income / (loss):</i>						
Revenue	31,989	97,076	3,733	30,032	98,846	3,421
Depreciation and amortization	(2,961)	(3,193)	(945)	(2,882)	(2,790)	(228)
Interest income	175	2,109	310	206	1,312	223
Interest expense	(1,168)	(2,080)	(1,412)	(1,442)	(2,508)	(673)
Income tax benefit / (expense)	77	(365)	(181)	(503)	(1,403)	(141)

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 19 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEES continued

#### (d) Investments in joint ventures continued

	2025			2024		
	<i>EGA AED millions</i>	<i>Moeve AED millions</i>	<i>Masdar AED millions</i>	<i>EGA AED millions</i>	<i>Moeve AED millions</i>	<i>Masdar AED millions</i>
Current assets	18,237	27,240	11,103	13,276	28,062	9,993
Non-current assets	40,993	37,948	59,387	49,929	30,499	49,796
Current liabilities	(11,631)	(27,046)	(6,201)	(9,820)	(21,707)	(6,045)
Non-current liabilities	(11,171)	(21,588)	(32,659)	(15,151)	(22,954)	(24,737)
Non-controlling interest	<u>(47)</u>	<u>(1,510)</u>	<u>(13)</u>	<u>(56)</u>	<u>(627)</u>	<u>(1,218)</u>
Net assets	<u>36,381</u>	<u>15,044</u>	<u>31,617</u>	<u>38,178</u>	<u>13,273</u>	<u>27,789</u>
<i>Included in the net assets:</i>						
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,181</u>	<u>6,924</u>	<u>7,699</u>	<u>3,994</u>	<u>7,294</u>	<u>6,954</u>
Current financial liabilities <sup>1</sup>	<u>(5,447)</u>	<u>(2,045)</u>	<u>(3,240)</u>	<u>(3,324)</u>	<u>(1,402)</u>	<u>(3,240)</u>
Non-current financial liabilities <sup>1</sup>	<u>(10,627)</u>	<u>(12,912)</u>	<u>(27,872)</u>	<u>(15,150)</u>	<u>(13,930)</u>	<u>(24,736)</u>

<sup>1</sup> excluding trade and other payables and provisions.

Reconciliation of the above summarised financial information to the carrying amount of the interests in the above joint ventures recognised in these consolidated financial statements is as follows:

	2025			2024		
	<i>EGA AED millions</i>	<i>Moeve AED millions</i>	<i>Masdar AED millions</i>	<i>EGA AED millions</i>	<i>Moeve AED millions</i>	<i>Masdar AED millions</i>
Net assets	36,381	15,044	31,617	38,178	13,273	27,789
Ownership interest %	<u>50%</u>	<u>61.36%</u>	<u>33%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>61.36%</u>	<u>33%</u>
Group's share of net assets	18,190	9,231	10,433	19,089	8,144	9,170
Reconciling items:						
PPA adjustments ( <i>net</i> )	<u>259</u>	<u>2,401</u>	<u>737</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>2,378</u>	<u>780</u>
Carrying amounts	<u>18,449</u>	<u>11,632</u>	<u>11,170</u>	<u>19,404</u>	<u>10,522</u>	<u>9,950</u>

#### Aggregate information of joint ventures that are not individually material:

	2025 <i>AED millions</i>	2024 <i>AED millions</i>
Group's share of profit ( <i>net</i> )	<u>1,616</u>	<u>2,390</u>
Group's share of other comprehensive loss ( <i>net</i> )	<u>(130)</u>	<u>(83)</u>
Group's share of total comprehensive income ( <i>net</i> )	<u>1,485</u>	<u>2,307</u>
Carrying amount	<u>14,877</u>	<u>16,019</u>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 20 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The movement during the year is as follows:

	2025			2024		
	<i>Investment properties</i>	<i>Investment properties under development</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Investment properties</i>	<i>Investment properties under development</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>All amounts in AED millions</i>						
At 1 January	6,582	1,168	7,750	11,291	871	12,162
Additions	30	279	309	38	28	66
Disposals	(380)	-	(380)	(510)	-	(510)
Transfers from capital work in progress (see note 21(a))	-	-	-	-	457	457
Transfers to held for sale	(619)	-	(619)	(5,742)	(144)	(5,886)
Transfers within investment properties	554	(554)	-	44	(44)	-
Fair value gain (net) (see note 12)	1,054	-	1,054	1,524	-	1,524
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates and other movements	13	8	21	(63)	-	(63)
As at 31 December	<u>7,234</u>	<u>901</u>	<u>8,135</u>	<u>6,582</u>	<u>1,168</u>	<u>7,750</u>

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for investment properties is as follows:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Rental income from investment property (included in revenue)	372	319
Direct operating costs, including repairs and maintenance (included in cost of sales)	96	85

Significant investment properties of the Group include the Galleria Al Maryah Island Mall, Rihan Heights towers and various land plots. All these properties are located in the UAE and classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

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31 December 2025

**20 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES** continued

The investment properties portfolio including those under development is valued through a mix of internal valuations and / or independent external valuations. Where external independent valuation is used, management engages external independent valuation companies, having appropriate recognised professional accreditations and experience. The fair values are based on valuation methods comprising the income and market approaches. Income approach valuation method require the use of discounted future cash flows techniques. Where appropriate, the specific approved usage of the investment property is given due consideration. Cash flow projections which are intended to earn rental are based on estimated future cash inflows, supported by existing leases, current market rents for similar properties and estimated future cash outflows for operational expenses, construction costs and maintenance of the properties. While cash flow for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes) is based on estimated future cash inflows expected for the net lettable area and future cash outflows based on construction contracts already awarded for part of the land and estimate of the development costs where contracts have not yet been awarded. For the investment properties valued using market approach, fair value is determined by reference to sale prices of comparable properties.

In relation to the investment properties valued using income approach, the Group conducted a sensitivity analysis for investment properties portfolio with an aggregate amount of AED 4,990 million (*31 December 2024: AED 5,268 million*). The analysis has been conducted on the capitalisation/discount rate and rental values. Based on this sensitivity analysis:

- A decrease in the capitalisation/discount rate by 50 basis points (“bps”) would result in an estimated AED 177 million or 4% increase (*2024: AED 151 million or 3% increase*) in the fair value, whilst an increase in the capitalisation/discount rate by 50bps would result in an estimated AED 161 million or 3% decrease (*2024: AED 148 million or 3% decrease*) in the fair value; and
- An increase in the rental rates by 10% would result in an estimated AED 277 million or 6% increase (*2024: AED 210 million or 4% increase*) in the fair value, whilst a decrease in the rental rates by 10% would result in an estimated AED 269 million or 6% decrease (*2024: AED 202 million or 4% decrease*) in the fair value.

The key assumptions used in the determination of the fair valuation of investment properties are as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	%	%
Discount rate	<b>9.25% - 9.5%</b>	9% - 10%
Rental yield	<b>7%</b>	6% - 7%

In relation to the investment properties valued using market approach, the Group conducted a sensitivity analysis for investment properties portfolio with an aggregate amount of AED 1,834 million (*31 December 2024: AED 1,378 million*) by applying sensitivity to the sales prices. Based on the sensitivity analysis performed, a 10% increase or decrease in sales prices would result in an increase or decrease, respectively, in the fair value by AED 183 million (*31 December 2024: AED 138 million*).

**21 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
Property, plant and equipment ( <i>see note 21(a)</i> )	<b>37,967</b>	37,926
Property, plant and equipment – right-of-use ( <i>see note (i)</i> )	<b><u>3,994</u></b>	<u>2,606</u>
	<b><u>41,961</u></b>	<u>40,532</u>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 21(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT continued

	<i>Land</i>	<i>Oil and gas assets</i>	<i>Buildings, plant, and office equipment</i>	<i>Computers</i>	<i>Capital work in progress</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>All amount in AED millions</i>							
<b>Cost</b>							
At 1 January 2025	27	24,054	108,599	2,397	2,852	462	138,391
Additions	2	539	692	98	2,651	56	4,038
Acquisition through business combinations	-	-	942	49	29	405	1,425
Disposals	-	-	(4,733)	(23)	(315)	(14)	(5,085)
Divestment of a subsidiary	-	(1,595)	(212)	(6)	(47)	(139)	(1,999)
Transfer from capital work in progress	-	-	593	43	(636)	-	-
Transfer to/from entities under common control	-	-	151	-	4	1,096	1,251
Write off	-	(63)	(156)	(39)	-	(58)	(316)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates and other movements	<u>2</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>(285)</u>	<u>(43)</u>	<u>15</u>
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>31</u></b>	<b><u>22,987</u></b>	<b><u>106,159</u></b>	<b><u>2,525</u></b>	<b><u>4,253</u></b>	<b><u>1,765</u></b>	<b><u>137,720</u></b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>							
At 1 January 2025	-	(17,317)	(79,995)	(2,225)	(761)	(167)	(100,465)
Charge for the year (see notes (i) and (ii))	-	(890)	(4,164)	(158)	-	(79)	(5,291)
Disposals	-	-	4,381	24	312	4	4,721
Reversals of impairment / (impairment) - net (see notes (i) and (iii))	-	63	(93)	3	-	-	(27)
Transfer to/from entities under common control	-	-	(127)	-	-	(380)	(507)
Divestment of a subsidiary	-	1,562	54	3	-	17	1,636
Write off	-	-	91	38	-	20	149
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates and other movements	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(24)</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>31</u>
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>(16,582)</u></b>	<b><u>(79,877)</u></b>	<b><u>(2,321)</u></b>	<b><u>(452)</u></b>	<b><u>(521)</u></b>	<b><u>(99,753)</u></b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>							
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>31</u></b>	<b><u>6,405</u></b>	<b><u>26,282</u></b>	<b><u>204</u></b>	<b><u>3,801</u></b>	<b><u>1,244</u></b>	<b><u>37,967</u></b>

Land includes plots of land recorded at nominal value, carrying amounts of which are insignificant. It also includes rights granted to certain subsidiaries to use plots of land free of charge (see note 32).

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 21(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT continued

	Land	Oil and gas assets	Buildings, plant, and office equipment	Aircraft engines and spares	Computers	Capital work in progress	Others	Total
<i>All amount in AED millions</i>								
<b>Cost</b>								
At 1 January 2024	296	23,781	140,175	2,972	2,613	17,630	227	187,694
Additions	-	372	1,581	-	54	3,239	82	5,328
Borrowing costs capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	73
Acquisition through business combinations	28	-	367	-	4	59	7	465
Disposals	-	-	(2,229)	(1,708)	(141)	(38)	(8)	(4,124)
Divestment of a subsidiary	(12)	-	(76)	-	(9)	(1,067)	(6)	(1,170)
Transfer to investment properties (see note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	(457)	-	(457)
Write off	-	(109)	(42)	-	(1)	(9)	-	(161)
Transfer from capital work in progress	-	-	14,701	-	-	(14,701)	-	-
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale	(262)	-	(45,423)	(1,211)	(162)	(1,499)	(218)	(48,775)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates and other movements	(23)	10	(455)	(1)	39	(378)	326	(482)
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24,054</b>	<b>108,599</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>138,391</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>								
At 1 January 2024	-	(16,169)	(89,058)	(1,055)	(2,366)	(1,203)	(173)	(110,024)
Charge for the year (see notes (i) and (ii))	-	(1,148)	(7,634)	(89)	(129)	-	(68)	(9,068)
Disposals	-	-	2,054	403	141	-	5	2,603
Divestment of a subsidiary	-	-	224	-	4	-	6	234
Impairment - net (see notes (i) and (iii))	(21)	(180)	(3,272)	(48)	(3)	(15)	-	(3,539)
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale	-	180	17,760	744	135	-	176	18,995
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates and other movements	21	-	(69)	(6)	(7)	457	(62)	334
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(17,317)</b>	<b>(79,995)</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>(2,225)</b>	<b>(761)</b>	<b>(116)</b>	<b>(100,465)</b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>								
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6,737</b>	<b>28,604</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>37,926</b>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 21 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT continued

(i) Depreciation charge amounting to AED 416 million (2024: AED 562 million) and impairment charge amounting to AED 29 million (2024: nil) was recognised on right-of-use assets (see notes 21(a)(ii) and (iii)). Additionally, right-of-use assets acquired through business combinations during 2025 amounted to AED 1,529 million (2024: AED 58 million).

(ii) Depreciation charge for the year was allocated as follows:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Cost of sales (see note 10)	4,838	6,179
General and administrative expenses (see note 11)	629	397
Research, development and exploration expenses	240	278
Discontinued operations	<u>-</u>	<u>2,776</u>
	<u>5,707</u>	<u>9,630</u>

Property, plant and equipment of AED 9,625 million (31 December 2024: AED 14,275 million) have been pledged as security against certain borrowings (see note 26(a)).

(iii) Impairment / (reversal of impairment) charge for the year was allocated as follows:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Cost of sales (see note 10)	(63)	3,363
Research, development and exploration expenses	-	246
General and administrative expenses (see note 11)	<u>119</u>	<u>(70)</u>
	<u>56</u>	<u>3,539</u>

Details of significant impairment charges are described below:

#### **Impairment assessment of oil and gas assets and reserves of Mubadala Energy**

As at 31 December 2025, the management conducted an impairment assessment of oil and gas assets and reserves. An impairment test was conducted in respect of the Group's interest in the Shorouk concession following a decline in oil and gas reserves. In addition, an impairment assessment was performed for the Group's interest in Mukhaizna as a result of the extension of the production sharing agreement, which led to an extension of the field's operational life and an increase in estimated reserves.

Based on the impairment test conducted, an impairment charge of AED 544 million (2024: impairment charge of AED 250 million) is recorded in Shorouk while an impairment reversal of AED 452 million (2024: nil) is recorded in Mukhaizna, resulting in a net impairment charge of AED 92 million (2024: AED 250 million).

Out of the total net impairment charge of AED 92 million (2024: AED 250 million), impairment reversal of AED 63 million (2024: impairment charge AED 181 million) is recorded on oil and gas assets within property, plant and equipment and impairment charge of AED 155 million (2024: AED 69 million) is recorded on the on the oil and gas reserves within intangible assets (see note 22).

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31 December 2025

**21 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT** continued

***Impairment assessment of oil and gas assets and reserves of Mubadala Energy*** continued

The recoverable amounts of the CGUs were estimated based on their value in use determined by discounting the future cash flows using the following key assumptions:

- cash flows were projected for each field based on the projected production plan of the fields' 2P (proved and probable) reserves;
- oil/condensate or gas prices linked to Brent are based on forecasted Brent prices using multiple price desks;
- for gas prices based on long term contracts, the underlying contracts are used and suitable assumptions made for period beyond the contract term as approved by the management; and
- a discount rate of 9% to 14% was applied in determining the recoverable amount of the respective units.

***Impairment assessment of GlobalFoundries' Fabrication Facilities***

During 2024, the management of GlobalFoundries' conducted an impairment test on the long-lived assets relating to legacy investments in production capacity at its fab facility in Malta, New York, by evaluating the current technological capabilities relative to projected market demand for certain FinFet related products. This was undertaken pursuant to the diversification of its long-term manufacturing technology platform roadmap in Malta. Based on the impairment test conducted, using a discount rate of 11.5%, it was determined that the carrying value of the long-lived assets exceeded its recoverable amount by AED 3,435 million (USD 935 million). As a result, an impairment loss of AED 3,435 million (USD 935 million) was recorded during the year ended 31 December 2024.

During 2025, the management of GlobalFoundries' conducted an impairment test on the long-lived assets and concluded that no impairment indicators were present, and no impairment reversals were needed.

***Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets of Mubadala Bio***

During 2025, the management of Mubadala Bio recorded an impairment of AED 275 million on property, plant and equipment. Refer to note 22(ii) for further details.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### 22 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<i>Fund management contracts</i>	<i>Licences, trademarks and patents</i>	<i>Oil and gas reserves</i>	<i>Goodwill</i>	<i>Software</i>	<i>Customer contracts</i>	<i>Exploration and evaluation assets</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>All amount in AED millions</i>									
<b>Cost</b>									
At 1 January 2025	-	1,461	5,618	2,436	7,036	835	1,332	2,479	21,197
Additions	-	394	-	-	482	-	148	147	1,171
Acquisitions through business combinations	7,838	1,251	-	20,047	13	11,152	-	1,692	41,993
Disposals	-	-	-	(122)	(594)	-	-	-	(716)
Divestment of subsidiaries	-	(18)	-	(159)	-	-	-	(109)	(286)
Transfers	-	178	-	-	(86)	4	-	(96)	-
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates and other movements	<u>(47)</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>512</u>
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>7,791</u></b>	<b><u>3,374</u></b>	<b><u>5,618</u></b>	<b><u>22,567</u></b>	<b><u>6,896</u></b>	<b><u>12,022</u></b>	<b><u>1,478</u></b>	<b><u>4,125</u></b>	<b><u>63,871</u></b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</b>									
At 1 January 2025	-	(691)	(4,599)	(640)	(4,935)	(608)	(100)	(1,575)	(13,148)
Charge for the year (see note (i))	(188)	(117)	(83)	-	(427)	(355)	-	(186)	(1,356)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	591	-	-	-	591
Impairment	-	(135)	(155)	(1,248)	-	(47)	-	-	(1,585)
Divestment of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates and other movements	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(77)</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(38)</u>	<u>(59)</u>
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>(189)</u></b>	<b><u>(945)</u></b>	<b><u>(4,837)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,888)</u></b>	<b><u>(4,848)</u></b>	<b><u>(951)</u></b>	<b><u>(100)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,792)</u></b>	<b><u>(15,550)</u></b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>									
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>7,602</u></b>	<b><u>2,429</u></b>	<b><u>781</u></b>	<b><u>20,679</u></b>	<b><u>2,048</u></b>	<b><u>11,071</u></b>	<b><u>1,378</u></b>	<b><u>2,333</u></b>	<b><u>48,321</u></b>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### 22 INTANGIBLE ASSETS continued

	<i>Licences, trademarks and patents</i>	<i>Oil and gas reserves</i>	<i>Goodwill</i>	<i>Software</i>	<i>Customer contracts</i>	<i>Exploration and evaluation assets</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>All amount in AED millions</i>								
<b>Cost</b>								
At 1 January 2024	2,307	5,618	1,649	6,611	1,961	1,085	2,126	21,357
Additions	11	-	-	1,098	-	665	188	1,962
Acquisitions through business combinations	820	-	1,336	92	277	-	264	2,789
Disposals	-	-	(13)	(673)	-	-	(67)	(753)
Transfers to assets classified as held for sale (see note 4(a)(i))	(330)	-	(598)	(86)	(1,341)	-	(168)	(2,523)
Divestment of subsidiaries	(1,367)	-	-	(2)	-	(294)	(7)	(1,670)
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates and other movements	<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(62)</u>	<u>(124)</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>35</u>
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b><u>1,461</u></b>	<b><u>5,618</u></b>	<b><u>2,436</u></b>	<b><u>7,036</u></b>	<b><u>835</u></b>	<b><u>1,332</u></b>	<b><u>2,479</u></b>	<b><u>21,197</u></b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</b>								
At 1 January 2024	(937)	(4,431)	(640)	(5,199)	(1,563)	(452)	(1,513)	(14,735)
Charge for the year (see note (i))	(36)	(99)	-	(490)	(87)	(153)	(22)	(887)
Impairment	-	(69)	-	-	-	-	-	(69)
Disposals	-	-	-	673	-	-	1	674
Transfers to assets classified as held for sale (see note 4(a)(i))	256	-	-	75	1,037	-	-	1,368
Divestment of subsidiaries	23	-	-	7	-	437	3	470
Effect of movement in foreign exchange rates and other movements	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>(44)</u>	<u>31</u>
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b><u>(691)</u></b>	<b><u>(4,599)</u></b>	<b><u>(640)</u></b>	<b><u>(4,935)</u></b>	<b><u>(608)</u></b>	<b><u>(100)</u></b>	<b><u>(1,575)</u></b>	<b><u>(13,148)</u></b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>								
At 31 December 2024	<b><u>770</u></b>	<b><u>1,019</u></b>	<b><u>1,796</u></b>	<b><u>2,101</u></b>	<b><u>227</u></b>	<b><u>1,232</u></b>	<b><u>904</u></b>	<b><u>8,049</u></b>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 22 INTANGIBLE ASSETS continued

(i) Amortisation charge for the year was allocated as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
Cost of sales ( <i>see note 10</i> )	768	316
Research, development and exploration expenses	356	256
General and administrative expenses ( <i>see note 11</i> )	232	204
Discontinued operations	<u>-</u>	<u>111</u>
	<b><u>1,356</u></b>	<b><u>887</u></b>

(ii) Impairment charge for the year was allocated as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
Cost of sales ( <i>see note 10</i> )	155	69
General and administrative expenses ( <i>see note 11</i> )	<u>1,430</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b><u>1,585</u></b>	<b><u>69</u></b>

#### ***Impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets of Mubadala Bio***

During 2025, the management of Mubadala Bio conducted an impairment assessment of carrying value of net assets, including goodwill and intangible assets, of its CGUs in Malta, India, Morocco, Egypt and UAE. The goodwill of AED 126 million, AED 45 million, AED 867 million, AED 255 million and AED 52 million was allocated to the CGUs in Malta, India, Morocco, Egypt and UAE, respectively. For the impairment assessment, the recoverable amount of respective CGUs was determined based on value in use calculations which were estimated using available market price forecasts of pharmaceutical products, historical operating rates, and assumptions regarding volumes sold, underlying industry margins and discount and growth rates. The calculations use discounted cash flow projections for each CGU based on the above significant assumptions and a growth rate in the range of 2% to 3%. The cash flow projections were then discounted using discount rates in the range of 9.2% to 18.3%.

Based on the impairment test conducted, it was determined that the carrying value of net assets for its CGUs in Malta, Morocco, Egypt and two of the CGUs in UAE exceeded their respective recoverable amounts and accordingly, an impairment loss of AED 1,707 million was recorded during the year ended 31 December 2025.

The total impairment charge of AED 1,707 million is allocated to general and administrative expenses and recorded in following categories:

- Goodwill: AED 1,248 million;
- Other intangible assets: AED 184 million; and
- Property, plant and equipment: AED 275 million (*see note 21(iii)*).

The calculation of value in use is most sensitive to growth rate and discount rate assumptions. Based on the sensitivity analysis performed by the management, a 50 basis points change in these assumptions would not result in a material impact on the impairment recorded in 2025.

### 22 INTANGIBLE ASSETS continued

#### *Impairment assessment of goodwill and intangible assets of CI*

Intangible assets include goodwill of AED 16,452 million, definite life customer relationships and fund management contracts of AED 18,155 million and indefinite life trademarks of AED 616 million relating to CI. During 2025, the management of CI conducted an impairment test on the definite live intangible assets and concluded that no impairment indicators were present.

The management of CI conducted an impairment test of goodwill and indefinite life trademarks allocated to CI's three CGUs i.e. asset management business, wealth management businesses in Canada and the United States. The Goodwill of AED 6,591 million, AED 1,203 million and AED 8,658 million was allocated to asset management business, wealth management businesses in Canada and the United States, respectively. For the purpose of impairment test, the recoverable amount of the respective CGUs was determined using the discounted cash flow method, based on estimated future cash flows over a five-year period with a terminal value for the period thereafter. The key assumptions used in the forecast calculation include assumptions on projected assets under management growth of up to 2.5% and operating margins. Projected assets under management growth is a management assumption which takes into consideration long-term historical inflation adjusted index returns, historical assets under management growth, internal management forecast on future growth and comparable public company metrics. Inputs to the operating margin include estimates for management and trailer fees using current average fee rates and normalised inflation rates are applied to current selling, general and administrative expenses to forecast future cash flows over the five year period. The terminal value has been calculated using a long-term growth rate of 2% and discount rate in the range of 12% to 13% was applied to discount the cash flows based on the characteristics of the respective CGUs.

Based on the impairment test conducted, it was determined that the recoverable amounts of the respective CGUs exceeded their carrying amounts and no impairment was recognised.

A sensitivity analysis was performed and concluded that reasonable changes in those assumptions would not result in an impairment in the respective CGUs. Management believes that none of the anticipated changes in key assumptions used in the value in use calculation, which can rationally be expected, would cause the carrying amount of the CGU groups to materially exceed the recoverable amount.

### 23 INCOME TAX

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses (the "CIT Law") to enact a federal corporate tax regime in the UAE, effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023. A tax rate of 9% is applicable on taxable income exceeding AED 375,000. The Ministry of Finance continues to issue supplemental decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the UAE to further clarify certain aspects of the CIT Law. Such decisions, and other interpretive guidance of the UAE Federal Tax Authority, are required to fully evaluate the impact of the CIT Law on the Group.

#### *International Tax Reform – Pillar II*

In December 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) released the Pillar II Anti Global Base Erosion Rules ("GloBE Rules"). These rules mandate a global minimum tax rate of 15% for multinational enterprises that meet a threshold of consolidated revenue exceeding EUR 750 million.

The UAE has issued legislation adopting the GloBE Rules in the form of a domestic minimum top-up tax, effective 1 January 2025. These rules, in alignment with the OECD Pillar 2 rules, exclude Sovereign Wealth Funds from their scope. The GloBE Rules has no material impact on the Group.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 23 INCOME TAX continued

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
<b><i>Income tax recognised in profit or loss:</i></b>		
<i>Current tax (expense) / benefit (see note (i))</i>		
On taxable profit for the year	(648)	(772)
Adjustment in respect of prior years' current tax	<u>2</u>	<u>(21)</u>
	<b><u>(646)</u></b>	<b><u>(793)</u></b>
<i>Deferred tax (expense) / benefit</i>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(427)	110
Impact of tax losses and tax credits carryforwards	839	(73)
Deferred tax adjustment on depreciation, depletion and amortisation	(438)	17
Foreign exchange difference	350	(182)
Other movements	<u>63</u>	<u>(61)</u>
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (see notes (i) and (ii))	<b><u>(259)</u></b>	<b><u>(982)</u></b>

The Group has entered into various exploration and production sharing agreements in Malaysia, Indonesia and Egypt. In Malaysia, the Group pays taxes at the prevailing rates under the applicable laws. The Government discharges the Group's income tax liability in Egypt and all blocks are in the exploration and development phase in Indonesia, and therefore no tax-related income, expense, asset, or liability is recognised in these countries.

As at 31 December 2025, the carrying value of income tax payable is AED 291 million (31 December 2024: AED 273 million) and is included within "Trade and other payables".

The total income tax recognised in profit or loss for the year can be reconciled to the results from continuing operations as follows:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	<b><u>47,177</u></b>	<b><u>33,464</u></b>
Tax using the Company's jurisdiction tax rate of 9%	(4,246)	(3,012)
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	(1,390)	(396)
Tax effect of:		
- Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	566	424
- Income that is exempt from taxation	3,564	2,703
- Expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	(165)	(113)
- Unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	102	(439)
- Previously unrecognised/unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences now recognised as deferred tax assets	723	(20)
- Others	<u>585</u>	<u>(108)</u>
	<b>(261)</b>	<b>(961)</b>
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	<u>2</u>	<u>(21)</u>
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (net)	<b><u>(259)</u></b>	<b><u>(982)</u></b>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 23 INCOME TAX continued

- (i) Income tax expense excludes tax expense from discontinued operations of AED 789 million (2024: AED 423 million).
- (ii) Income tax is calculated at tax rates prevailing in the respective jurisdictions, and primarily arises from GlobalFoundries, Mubadala Capital, and Mubadala Energy for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

### Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements in the net deferred tax position during the year are as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
At 1 January	<b>(291)</b>	(3,980)
Tax charges recognised in profit or loss	<b>388</b>	144
Acquisition through business combination	<b>(4,185)</b>	-
Transfer to held for sale	-	3,618
Other adjustments	<b><u>(125)</u></b>	<b><u>(73)</u></b>
At 31 December, net deferred tax liabilities	<b><u><u>(4,213)</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>(291)</u></u></b>

The Group has recognised deferred tax assets based on the assessment that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to realise the deferred tax assets. Subject to the agreement of the relevant tax authorities, the Group's unrecognised tax losses, investment allowances or unrecovered cost pools in various jurisdictions as at 31 December 2025 amounted to AED 38,209 million (31 December 2024: AED 37,664 million) and are available for offset against future taxable income. The Group has not recognised deferred tax assets of AED 13,351 million (31 December 2024: AED 14,130 million) in relation to these unrecognised tax losses as it is not probable that these losses will be utilised. Out of these losses on which deferred tax assets have not been recognised, losses amounting to AED 25,086 million (31 December 2024: AED 22,390 million) are expected to expire between 2035 to 2045 (2024: 2032 to 2045). The remaining losses can be carried forward indefinitely.

Deferred tax liabilities in certain jurisdictions are primarily in respect of the excess of the carrying amount over the tax written down value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 23 INCOME TAX continued

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to:

	2025			2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
<i>All amounts in AED millions</i>						
Property, plant and equipment	(12)	(931)	(943)	-	(339)	(339)
Intangible assets	17	(3,816)	(3,799)	3	(154)	(151)
Investment Property	2	(35)	(33)	2	(29)	(27)
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	(514)	(514)	-	(494)	(494)
Derivatives	-	(14)	(14)	3	5	8
Receivables, prepayments and other assets	(30)	(26)	(56)	1	(84)	(83)
Other liabilities	(8)	231	223	28	109	137
Tax losses recognised, net of valuation allowances	1,124	(32)	1,092	722	(58)	664
Others	(97)	(72)	(169)	1	(7)	(6)
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	<u>996</u>	<u>(5,209)</u>	<u>(4,213)</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>(1,051)</u>	<u>(291)</u>

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income:

	2025			2024		
	Before tax	Tax benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax benefit	Net of tax
<i>All amounts in AED millions</i>						
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	2,933	21	2,954	(1,033)	19	(1,014)
Gain on hedge of net investment in foreign operations (net)	(1,275)	-	(1,275)	310	-	310
Share of other comprehensive income of equity accounted investees	294	-	294	(923)	-	(923)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges and other reserves (net of tax)	(303)	(22)	(325)	(323)	7	(316)
Net movement in defined benefit plan	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>(18)</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>(24)</u>
	<u>1,659</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>1,658</u>	<u>(1,987)</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>(1,967)</u>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 24 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS AND OTHER EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE PLANS

Various subsidiaries of the Group operate share-based compensation and other incentive plans for their respective board of directors, where applicable, and eligible management participants. Details of these various plans are given below.

AED millions	2025			2024		
	Compensation expense	Compensation liabilities	NCI	Compensation expense	Compensation liabilities	NCI
Cash-settled share-based payment plans (see note (a))	2,912	6,695	-	-	-	-
Equity-settled share-based payment plan (see note (b))	757	-	3,330	689	-	2,543
Long term employee incentive plan (see note (c))	<u>2,319</u>	<u>2,319</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>5,988</u>	<u>9,014</u>	<u>3,330</u>	<u>689</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,543</u>

#### (a) Cash-settled share-based payment plans

(i) During 2025, Mubadala Capital granted award units to eligible employees and its directors, providing indirect interests in Mubadala Capital LP, the asset management vertical of Mubadala Capital. The awards include fully vested units, time-vesting units (with vesting over five years), and units subject to service and enterprise value hurdles. Upon termination of employment, Mubadala Capital is obligated to repurchase those vested units. Accordingly, the awards are accounted for as cash-settled share-based payment liabilities.

The following table demonstrates the movement in award units of Mubadala Capital during the year:

	31 December 2025 Number of units
Granted	183,005
Vested	(148,410)
Forfeited	<u>-</u>
<b>Outstanding as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>34,595</u></b>

The fair value of the Mubadala Capital's obligation is determined based on a third-party valuation of Mubadala Capital LP, using a sum of the parts approach, utilising a combination of income and market approaches.

During the year 2025, Mubadala Capital has recognised an expense of AED 2,038 million (2024: nil) and is included in staff costs within "General and administrative expenses" and corresponding share-based payment liability of AED 2,038 million (31 December 2024: nil) is included within "Other liabilities" (see notes 25, 29(b),(c) and 29(d)(iv)).

(ii) CI operates an employee unit-based compensation plan under which certain employees are granted restricted redeemable units / class A units subject to service vesting over four to seven years. Accordingly, the awards are accounted for as cash-settled share-based payment liabilities.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 24 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS AND OTHER EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE PLANS continued

The following table demonstrates the movement in award units of CI during the year:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>
	<b>Number of units</b>
Acquisition through business combination of CI ( <i>see note 5(i)</i> )	85,137
Granted	8,387
Vested	(2,169)
Forfeited	<u>(847)</u>
<b>Outstanding as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>90,508</u></b>

The grant-date fair value of awards is determined using an option pricing model. During the year 2025, the Group has recognised a net expense of AED 874 million and is included in staff costs within “General and administrative expenses” and corresponding share-based payment liabilities of AED 4,657 million is included within “Other liabilities” (*see note 25*).

#### (b) Equity-settled share-based payment plan

GlobalFoundries has granted Restricted Share Units (“RSUs”) to certain senior employees. The RSUs have a time-based vesting requirement, which provides that the RSUs will generally vest in three annual installments, with 33.3% vesting on each one-year anniversary of the vesting commencement date subject to the employee’s continued employment with GlobalFoundries. The fair value of RSUs is determined based on the closing price of the ordinary stock of GlobalFoundries on the date of grant.

In addition to RSUs, GlobalFoundries has granted Performance Stock Units (“PSUs”) to certain senior employees. Each PSU represents a contingent right to receive shares of the GlobalFoundries’s stock if the GlobalFoundries meets certain performance measures over the requisite performance period. The PSU awards entitle recipients to receive, upon vesting, a number of shares that ranges from 0% to 200% of the number of PSUs awarded, depending on the level of achievement of the specified performance conditions over a three-year performance period. The fair value of the PSUs at the date of the grant is determined using an option pricing model.

The RSUs and PSUs awards are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments. During the year 2025, the Group has recognised a net expense of AED 757 million (*2024: AED 689 million*) which is included in staff costs within “General and administrative expenses” and fully attributable to NCI

The following table demonstrates the details of RSUs and PSUs, along with their weighted average grant date fair value:

	<i>RSUs</i>		<i>PSUs</i>	
	<i>Number of units million</i>	<i>Weighted average grant date fair value USD per unit</i>	<i>Number of units million</i>	<i>Weighted average grant date fair value USD per unit</i>
Outstanding as at 1 January 2024	4.1	58.87	1.2	69.96
Granted	3.5	52.37	0.8	53.50
Vested	(2.2)	56.82	(0.2)	70.23
Forfeited	<u>(0.3)</u>	<u>54.64</u>	-	<u>69.88</u>
<b>Outstanding as at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>55.57</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>62.46</b>
Granted	6.8	36.25	1.6	36.88
Vested	(2.7)	55.70	(0.2)	63.76
Forfeited	<u>(0.5)</u>	<u>45.12</u>	<u>(0.2)</u>	<u>48.13</u>
<b>Outstanding as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>8.7</u></b>	<b><u>41.09</u></b>	<b><u>3.0</u></b>	<b><u>47.04</u></b>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 24 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS AND OTHER EMPLOYEE INCENTIVE PLANS continued

#### (e) Long term employee incentive plan

Mubadala Capital operates an employee incentive arrangement under which eligible employees are entitled to compensation linked to the performance of eligible investments and funds managed by Mubadala Capital. During the year, related compensation expense of AED 2,319 million (2024: nil) has been recognised and is included in staff costs within “General and administrative expenses” and corresponding employee benefit liabilities of AED 2,319 million (31 December 2024: nil) is included within “Other liabilities” (see note 25).

### 25 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Balances with the Parent (net) (see note 29(d))	17,450	6,384
Amounts payable to unit holders (see note (i))	12,250	4,253
Share-based payments liabilities (see note 24(a))	6,695	-
Accrued expenses (see note (ii))	6,149	4,193
Advances, loans, deposits and balances with related parties (see note (iii))	4,099	5,356
Client and trust funds payable (see note 16(i))	3,887	-
Advances from customers (see note (iv))	3,499	5,598
Unearned revenue	3,018	1,475
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL (see notes 29(d),(v) and (vi))	2,786	2,608
Employees’ benefit liabilities (see note 24(c))	2,411	201
Derivative financial instruments (see note 33(d))	2,596	316
Deferred consideration	821	-
Staff costs payable	828	811
Other liabilities	<u>4,525</u>	<u>3,967</u>
<b>Total other liabilities</b>	<b><u>71,014</u></b>	<b><u>35,162</u></b>

- (i) Amounts payable to unit holders are contributions received from third party investors into funds managed and consolidated by Mubadala Capital and represent portion of the net assets of these consolidated funds attributable to the third party investors. During 2025, AED 4,920 million of additional contributions were received from the third party investors into these consolidated funds. These amounts payable to unit holders are measured at fair value and classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy (see note 39). Net fair value changes of AED 3,077 million (2024: AED 437 million) were recognised on the unit holders liabilities.
- (ii) Accrued expenses includes interest and profit accruals on borrowings as well as other accrued expenses. During the year, the Group recognised interest expense of AED 8,347 million (2024: AED 8,246 million) and paid interest of AED 7,056 million (2024: AED 7,643 million) on borrowings and related financing activities.
- (iii) During 2021, a subsidiary of the Group and one of its joint ventures entered into an agreement pursuant to which the joint venture made available to each of its shareholder certain amount of cash advances. The advances received by the subsidiary of the Group are interest free and are repayable on demand. As at 31 December 2025, the outstanding balance of advance is AED 2,344 million (USD 638 million) (31 December 2024: AED 2,718 million (USD 740 million)).
- (iv) This includes amounts received by GlobalFoundries relating to multiple long-term supply agreement with its customers. Many of these contracts include customer advanced payments and capacity reservation fees in order to secure future supply. During the year, GlobalFoundries received advances of AED 294 million (31 December 2024: AED 995 million) and released an amount of AED 2,314 million (31 December 2024: AED 1,484 million).

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 25 OTHER LIABILITIES continued

- (v) Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are included in amounts due to related parties and classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.
- (vi) Includes amounts due to related parties amounting to AED 24,832 million (31 December 2024: AED 14,348 million) (see note 29(d)).

### 26 BORROWINGS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Borrowings (see note 26(a))	190,317	140,741
Lease liabilities	<u>3,787</u>	<u>2,820</u>
	<b><u>194,104</u></b>	<b><u>143,561</u></b>
<b>(a) Borrowings</b>		
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Corporate bonds and debentures (see note (i))	84,613	66,544
Bank borrowings (see note (i))	20,600	15,378
Sukuk and Islamic facilities (see note (ii))	12,501	7,617
Preferred share liability (see note (iii))	12,520	3,347
Other unsecured borrowings	352	-
<b>Secured</b>		
Bank borrowings	43,809	44,644
Collateralised Loan Obligations (“CLOs”) (see note (iv))	6,288	2,678
Other secured borrowings (see note (vii))	<u>9,634</u>	<u>533</u>
	<b><u>190,317</u></b>	<b><u>140,741</u></b>

Analysis of borrowings at the reporting date, by each significant sub-group of companies, are as follows:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Corporate (see notes (i), (ii) and (v))	103,868	89,565
Consolidated credit portfolio (see note (vi))	35,859	32,889
Mubadala Capital (see notes (i), (iii) and (vii))	33,837	1,143
GlobalFoundries (see note (viii))	4,229	6,634
Macpherson Holdings LP (see note (iii))	4,034	3,347
GR Sowwah Retail Mezz Ltd (“GAMI”)	2,624	2,642
Al Maqsed Development Company PJSC	1,804	1,976
Mubadala Energy	1,088	1,119
Other subsidiaries	<u>2,974</u>	<u>1,426</u>
	<b><u>190,317</u></b>	<b><u>140,741</u></b>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**26 BORROWINGS AND LEASE LIABILITIES** continued

**(a) Borrowings** continued

Total undrawn borrowing facilities, as at the reporting date, amount to AED 29,932 million (*31 December 2024: AED 27,159 million*), of which AED 11,021 million pertains to Corporate undrawn facilities (*31 December 2024: AED 11,021 million*). Total undrawn borrowing facilities with financial institutions classified as related parties as at 31 December 2025 stand at AED 3,368 million (*31 December 2024: AED 2,613 million*).

- (i) Included in unsecured corporate bonds, debentures and unsecured bank borrowings at 31 December 2025 were borrowings of AED 8,520 million (*31 December 2024: AED 7,506 million*) which have been designated as a hedge of the net investments in certain foreign operations of certain assets (*see note 33(c)*).

During the year, the Group recognised debentures of AED 10,060 million on the acquisition of CI (*see note 5(i)*). Additionally, CI has issued net additional debentures of AED 2,638 million.

- (ii) During the year, the Company, through its subsidiary SPV MDGH Sukuk Limited, issued a Sukuk of AED 3,673 million (USD 1,000 million) with a tenor of 10 years. Additionally, in September 2025, the Company entered into an Islamic loan facility with Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank PJSC of AED 1,102 million (USD 300 million). During the year, the facility was fully utilised by the Group.

During the year, the Group recognised expense of AED 487 million (*2024: AED 78 million*) on its Islamic facilities which is included in “Finance cost”.

- (iii) During the year, Mubadala Capital through its subsidiaries, issued preference shares of AED 6,851 million (USD 1,865 million) and AED 1,910 million (USD 520 million), to consortiums led by Apollo and Blackstone respectively. These preference shares are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Preference share liabilities also include preference share of AED 4,034 million (*31 December 2024: AED 3,347 million*) issued by a consolidated structured entity of the Group to a third party. These preference shares are measured at fair value and classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

- (iv) These represent CLOs issued by three consolidated credit portfolio of the Group to securitise a portfolio of loans provided by these credit funds. The CLOs are structured into multiple tranches with varying levels of seniority, risk, and return, ranging from senior notes (rated from AAA to BB) to subordinated or equity tranches. CLOs amounting to AED 3,983 million are carried at fair value and classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The remaining CLOs amounting to AED 2,305 million are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. The fair value changes on the CLOs which are measured at fair value and the finance expense on the CLOs which are measured at amortised cost and included in “Finance Costs” in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

- (v) During the year, as part of its Euro Commercial Paper Program (ECP), the Company issued notes of AED 12,369 million and redeemed notes of AED 13,338 million (*31 December 2024: issued notes of AED 6,245 million and redeemed notes of AED 9,367 million*).

- (vi) During the year, the consolidated credit portfolio of the Group drew AED 11,272 million from their loan facilities and repaid AED 7,842 million of their borrowings.

- (vii) In October 2025, Mubadala Capital entered into a Net Asset Value financing facility of AED 7,347 billion (USD 2,000 million) with a tenor of 5 years with Apollo. As at 31 December 2025, this facility was fully drawn by Mubadala Capital. The facility is collateralised against the net assets value of investment securities held by Mubadala Capital of AED 33,386 million (USD 9,088 million).

- (viii) During the year, GlobalFoundries prepaid AED 2,439 million (USD 664 million) of its secured bank borrowings.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 26 BORROWINGS AND LEASE LIABILITIES continued

#### (a) Borrowings continued

Movement in borrowings during the year is as follows:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
At 1 January	140,741	145,691
Proceeds from issuances and drawdowns	61,976	50,545
Repayments	(33,869)	(38,862)
Acquisition through business combination, including common control transactions	17,265	254
Transfer to liabilities classified as held for sale	-	(15,166)
Divestment of a subsidiary	(1,421)	-
Changes in fair value recognised in profit of loss	1,588	-
Foreign exchange fluctuations and other movements	<u>4,037</u>	<u>(1,721)</u>
At 31 December	<u>190,317</u>	<u>140,741</u>

The estimated fair value of borrowings is as follows:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Level 1	74,175	65,040
Level 2	19,601	7,486
Level 3	<u>93,804</u>	<u>62,916</u>
	<u>187,580</u>	<u>135,442</u>

Summarised below are assets pledged as securities against secured borrowings as at 31 December:

	<i>2025</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>AED</i> <i>millions</i>
Investment securities	96,700	53,517
Property, plant and equipment	9,625	14,275
Loans receivable from third parties	9,121	10,033
Investment properties	3,324	3,349
Bank balances	1,028	3,362
Investment in joint operations ( <i>net</i> )	856	933
Inventories	342	2,127
Finance lease receivables	29	-
Restricted cash	<u>30</u>	<u>327</u>
	<u>121,055</u>	<u>87,923</u>

Borrowings as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 excludes balances relating to NOVA, which has been classified as held for sale and disclosed as discontinued operations in these consolidated financial statements (*see note 4(a)(i)*).

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 26 BORROWINGS AND LEASE LIABILITIES continued

#### (a) Borrowings continued

Summarised below are the key terms of the outstanding borrowings as at 31 December:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Nominal interest rate</i>	<i>Year of maturity</i>	<b>2025 AED millions</b>	<b>2024 AED millions</b>
<b>Unsecured</b>					
Bonds and debentures	EUR	Fixed	2026-2034	<b>9,998</b>	4,711
Bonds and debentures	JPY	Fixed	2031	<b>356</b>	366
Bonds and debentures	CAD	Fixed	2027-2028	<b>2,639</b>	-
Bonds and debentures	USD	Fixed	2026-2053	<b>67,134</b>	58,077
Bonds and debentures	AED	Fixed	2028-2030	<b>1,746</b>	748
Bonds and debentures	GBP	Fixed	2026	<b>2,740</b>	2,642
<b>Total</b>				<b>84,613</b>	66,544
Bank borrowings	EUR	EURIBOR + margin	2027-2030	<b>13,506</b>	11,840
Bank borrowings	USD	SOFR/LIBOR + margin / fixed	2025-2028	<b>7,057</b>	3,538
Bank borrowings	TRY	TLREF + margin	2026	<b>37</b>	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>20,600</b>	15,378
Sukuk and Islamic facilities	AED	Fixed	2029	<b>997</b>	997
Sukuk and Islamic facilities	USD	Fixed	2034-2035	<b>7,285</b>	3,655
Sukuk and Islamic facilities	USD	SOFR + margin	2027-2029	<b>2,925</b>	1,824
Sukuk and Islamic facilities	EUR	EURIBOR + margin	2031	<b>1,294</b>	1,141
<b>Total</b>				<b>12,501</b>	7,617
Preferred share liability	USD	Fixed	2031-2032	<b>12,520</b>	3,347
Other unsecured borrowings	USD	Fixed	2028	<b>352</b>	-
<b>Secured</b>					
Bank borrowings	AED/SGD	EIBOR + margin	2026-2041	<b>5,884</b>	7,909
Bank borrowings	USD	SOFR/LIBOR + margin	2025-2035	<b>26,243</b>	35,920
Bank borrowings	EUR	EURIBOR/ LIBOR + margin/ fixed	2026-2030	<b>8,438</b>	511
Bank borrowings	GBP	LIBOR + margin	2029-2030	<b>1,346</b>	-
Bank borrowings	AUD	LIBOR + margin	2030	<b>414</b>	-
Bank borrowings	CNY	Fixed	2026-2030	<b>853</b>	-
Bank borrowings	MAD	Fixed	2026-2030	<b>173</b>	173
Bank borrowings	Various	Fixed/LIBOR + margin	2026-2030	<b>458</b>	131
<b>Total</b>				<b>43,809</b>	44,644
CLOs	USD	SOFR + margin	2036-2039	<b>6,288</b>	2,678
Other secured borrowings	USD	Fixed / SOFR + margin	2032-2054	<b>9,634</b>	533
				<b>190,317</b>	140,741

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 27 SHARE CAPITAL

	<b>2025</b> <b>AED</b> <b>millions</b>	<b>2024</b> <b>AED</b> <b>millions</b>
<b>Authorised, issued and fully paid up:</b>		
56,135,590,000 equity shares of AED 1 each	<b><u>56,136</u></b>	<b><u>56,136</u></b>

### 28 OTHER RESERVES

<i>All amount in AED millions</i>	<i>Statutory reserves</i>	<i>Foreign currency translation reserves</i>	<i>Hedging and other reserves</i>	<i>Reserves from discontinued operations</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 1 January 2024	1,582	(522)	1,272	506	2,838
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	(1,815)	-	-	(1,815)
Gain on hedge of net investment in foreign operations	-	775	-	-	775
Effective portion of changes in fair values of cash flow hedges and other reserves ( <i>net of tax</i> )	-	-	(335)	-	(335)
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures	-	-	(108)	-	(108)
Net movement in defined benefit plan ( <i>net of tax</i> )	-	-	(24)	-	(24)
Recycling of reserve on disposal of OMV	-	106	-	(506)	(400)
Recycling of reserve on disposal of Yahsat	-	103	(31)	-	72
Transfer of reserve related to assets classified as held for sale ( <i>see note 4(a)(i)</i> )	-	(62)	138	(76)	-
Other movements	-	284	(37)	-	247
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<b><u>1,582</u></b>	<b><u>(1,131)</u></b>	<b><u>875</u></b>	<b><u>(76)</u></b>	<b><u>1,250</u></b>
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	2,935	-	-	2,935
Loss on hedge of net investment in foreign operations	-	(1,275)	-	-	(1,275)
Effective portion of changes in fair values of cash flow hedges and other reserves ( <i>net of tax</i> )	-	-	(300)	-	(300)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures	-	-	302	-	302
Net movement in defined benefit plan ( <i>net of tax</i> )	-	-	10	-	10
Other movements	-	31	(99)	18	(50)
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	<b><u>1,582</u></b>	<b><u>560</u></b>	<b><u>788</u></b>	<b><u>(58)</u></b>	<b><u>2,872</u></b>

#### Statutory reserve

As required by the UAE Federal Law No. 32 of 2021 and the articles of association of certain subsidiaries registered in UAE, 10% of profit from previous years were transferred to the statutory reserve. The reserve is not available for distribution.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**28 OTHER RESERVES** continued

**Hedging and other reserve**

Hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change from cash flow hedges related to hedged transactions that has not yet been recycled to profit or loss accounts. Other reserve comprises of the Group's share in the other comprehensive income of equity accounted associates and joint ventures.

**Foreign currency translation reserve**

The translation reserve comprises of all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations as well as from the translation of liabilities that were designated to hedge the Group's net investment in foreign operations.

As at 31 December 2025, borrowings with notional amounts of 1,980 million (AED 8,542 million) (*31 December 2024: EUR 1,980 million (AED 7,530 million)*) were designated as a hedge of the net investments for the Group's foreign currency exposure to Moeve.

The Group, as at 31 December 2025, has also designated the various EUR swaps as hedging instruments for its net investments in Moeve, with notional amount of EUR 514 million (AED 2,218 million) (*31 December 2024: EUR 514 million (AED 1,955 million)*).

**29 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES**

**(a) Identification of related parties**

The Group has related party relationships with its Shareholder, Ultimate Parent, joint ventures and associates, and with directors, key management personnels and parties which are under common control of the above entities.

**(b) Compensation of the key management personnel and Board of Directors**

Remuneration of key management personnel is paid by the Parent and hence not accounted for or disclosed in these consolidated financial statements.

Mubadala Capital has introduced share-based payment and long-term incentive plans participated in by its board of directors, a subset of which is also members of the Board of Directors of the Company (*see note 24(a)(i)*). During the year ended 31 December 2025, Mubadala Capital has recognised compensation expense of AED 116 million (*2024: nil*) attributable to the Company's Board of Directors in relation to those the incentive schemes. These amounts are included in staff costs within "General and administrative expenses".

**(c) Related party transactions**

In the ordinary course of business, the Group provides services to and receives services from related parties on terms agreed by management.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 29 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES continued

#### (c) *Related party transactions* continued

Significant transactions with related parties during the year (*other than those disclosed in note 4*) were as follows:

<i>All amounts in AED millions</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Purchases of goods and services</i>	<i>Borrowings and lease liabilities drawn</i>	<i>Borrowings and lease liabilities repaid</i>	<i>Loans and other funding given</i>	<i>Loans recovered</i>	<i>Finance income</i>	<i>Finance cost</i>
<b>2025</b>								
Entities under common control	1,240	18	1,035	1,048	-	-	306	500
Associates ( <i>see note (i)</i> )	124	22	978	257	680	4	49	36
Joint ventures ( <i>see note (i)</i> )	461	71	-	-	26	523	54	-
Ultimate Parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,825</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>2,013</u>	<u>1,305</u>	<u>706</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>536</u>
<b>2024</b>								
Entities under common control	1,418	11	1,056	1,445	-	-	563	533
Associates ( <i>see note (i)</i> )	104	-	366	38	645	-	35	133
Joint ventures ( <i>see note (i)</i> )	530	440	-	-	77	55	11	-
Ultimate Parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
	<u>2,052</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>1,422</u>	<u>1,483</u>	<u>722</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>666</u>

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED millions</b>	<b>AED millions</b>

*Other significant transactions:*

Recharge of expenses from Parent, included in "General and administrative expenses"	<u>2,359</u>	<u>482</u>
Dividend and distributions from associates and joint ventures	<u>8,552</u>	<u>3,018</u>
Contributions and investments in associates and joint ventures	<u>29,140</u>	<u>21,731</u>
Income from provision of manpower, project management and consultancy services to joint ventures	<u>-</u>	<u>229</u>
Other miscellaneous transactions with associates, joint ventures and to entities under common control	<u>303</u>	<u>345</u>
Net additions to shareholder current account	<u>346</u>	<u>499</u>
Gain on sale of OMV to ADNOC ( <i>see note 4(a)(iii)</i> )	<u>-</u>	<u>4,238</u>
Non-controlling interest contributed by the Parent and a subsidiary of the Parent	<u>-</u>	<u>2,374</u>
Advance consideration received from an associate on Real Estate Investments ( <i>see note 4(b)(i)</i> )	<u>-</u>	<u>1,341</u>
Sale of 60% interest in MGR and Dunes to Aldar ( <i>see note 4(b)(i)</i> )	<u>1,634</u>	<u>-</u>
Repayment of preferred shares from an entity under common control	<u>2,755</u>	<u>-</u>
Share-based payment and other long term incentive plans to certain key management personnel of the Parent ( <i>see note 24</i> )	<u>1,405</u>	<u>-</u>
Asset and wealth management fee, carried interest and distribution income earned on funds managed by Group's subsidiary as a fund manager	<u>1,272</u>	<u>1,304</u>

Other significant transactions (*see (i) and (ii) of Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity*)

(i) Associates and joint ventures include associates and joint ventures of the Parent

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 29 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES continued

#### (d) Related party balances

	Bank balances	Restricted and long term deposits	Amounts due to related parties (see notes (i) and (ii))	Amounts due from related parties (see note (iii))	Advances from related parties (see note (ii))	Loans to related parties (see note (ii))	Borrowings and lease liabilities	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities	Non derivative financial investments	Additional Shareholder contributions (see note (v))	Non-controlling interest (see note 7)
<i>All amounts in AED millions</i>												
Entities under common control	479	298	4,233	7,890	-	-	12,399	298	100	-	-	1,051
Associates (see note (vii))	2,842	526	-	476	107	1,520	3,007	106	208	4,857	-	-
Joint ventures	-	-	-	1,378	2,360	215	-	-	-	2,557	-	-
Ultimate Parent (see note (vi))	-	-	-	5,552	682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholder	-	-	<u>17,450</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>117,860</u>	<u>3,725</u>
31 December 2025	<u>3,321</u>	<u>824</u>	<u>21,683</u>	<u>15,296</u>	<u>3,149</u>	<u>1,735</u>	<u>15,406</u>	<u>404</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>7,414</u>	<u>117,860</u>	<u>4,776</u>
Entities under common control	372	2,342	3,128	7,659	-	-	11,668	442	19	-	-	951
Associates (see note (vii))	3,808	556	-	781	1,341	645	2,164	143	16	2,036	-	-
Joint ventures	-	-	48	1,244	2,737	731	-	-	-	3,285	-	-
Ultimate Parent (see note (vi))	-	-	-	5,423	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shareholder	-	-	<u>6,384</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>117,860</u>	<u>1,840</u>
31 December 2024	<u>4,180</u>	<u>2,898</u>	<u>9,560</u>	<u>15,107</u>	<u>4,788</u>	<u>1,376</u>	<u>13,832</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>5,321</u>	<u>117,860</u>	<u>2,791</u>

(i) The balances in the table above are net of impairment and ECLs, where applicable.

(ii) Amounts due to related parties, advances from related parties and loans and deposits from related parties are included in other liabilities (see note 25). Loans to related parties are included in loan receivable (see note 17(a)).

(iii) Amounts due from related parties are included in receivables, prepayments and other assets (see note 16) and trade receivables, net of impairment of AED 347 million (31 December 2024: AED 528 million).

(iv) Share-based payments liabilities include amounts due to key management personnel of the Parent and Board of Directors of the Company of AED 1,502 million (31 December 2024: nil) as at 31 December 2025 (see note 24(a),(c)).

(v) Additional shareholder contributions represent interest free loans from the Shareholder with no fixed repayment terms. Any repayments are at the discretion of the Company. These loans meet the definition of equity instruments rather than liability, and accordingly are presented within equity.

(vi) Ultimate Parent in this note includes the Government of Abu Dhabi and the Abu Dhabi Department of Finance.

(vii) Associates and joint ventures include associates and joint ventures of the Parent.

(viii) Liabilities held for sale include borrowings due to an entity under common control and associate of AED 723 million (31 December 2024: nil) and AED 908 million (31 December 2024: nil), respectively (see note 4(a)(i)).

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 30 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

#### (a) Commitments - Group

Commitments at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
Commitments for equity and debt instruments <i>(see notes (i) and (ii))</i>	<b>187,298</b>	119,120
Commitments for capital expenditure <i>(see note (iii))</i>	<b>5,419</b>	3,733
Unfunded loan commitments	<b>385</b>	213
Commitments for development and exploration of oil and gas	<b><u>870</u></b>	<u>889</u>
	<b><u>193,972</u></b>	<u>123,955</u>

NOVA, a subsidiary classified as held for sale, has feedstock and raw material commitment of AED 44,216 million (31 December 2024: AED 50,655 million) *(see note 4(a)(i))*.

(i) Significant commitments for equity and debt instruments include the following:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
Equity accounted investments, excluding unquoted funds	<b>9,697</b>	4,601
Unquoted funds <i>(see note (ii))</i>	<b>163,267</b>	107,473
Unquoted equity securities	<b>12,993</b>	5,712
Unquoted debt securities	<b><u>1,341</u></b>	<u>1,334</u>
	<b><u>187,298</u></b>	<u>119,120</u>

(ii) This includes the Group's outstanding commitment of AED 74,172 million (31 December 2024: AED 36,689 million) to funds managed by MGX.

(iii) Commitment for capital expenditures includes commitment for construction of property, plant and equipment and development of investment properties of the Group.

(iv) This includes outstanding commitments to funds managed by Mubadala Capital of AED 907 million (31 December 2024: AED 1,037 million).

#### (b) Contingencies

Contingencies of the Group at the end of the reporting year, are as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
Contingent liabilities of the Group	<b><u>1,143</u></b>	<u>751</u>

Contingent liabilities include bank guarantees, performance guarantees, advance payment bonds and completion guarantees.

### 31 LITIGATIONS

The Group is involved in litigations in the ordinary course of business. Legal claims often involve highly complex issues. These issues are subject to substantial uncertainties and therefore the estimation of the probability of loss and of damages are often difficult to determine.

The Group records a provision for claims for which it is able to make an estimate of the expected loss or range of possible loss, but believes that the publication of this information on a case-by-case basis would seriously prejudice its position in the ongoing legal proceedings or in any related settlement discussions. Accordingly, for these claims, the Group has disclosed information with respect to the nature of the claim, but not an estimate of the range of potential loss or any provision accrued.

The Group believes that the aggregate provisions recorded for these matters are adequate based upon currently available information as of the consolidated statement of financial position date, which may be subject to ongoing revision of existing estimates. However, given the inherent uncertainties related to these claims, the Group could, in the future, incur judgements that could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, liquidity, financial position or cash flows in any particular period.

For contingent liabilities, the Group has disclosed the claims, but has not recorded a provision of the potential outcome of these claims and is unable to make a reasonable estimate of the expected financial effect that will result from ultimate resolution of the proceedings.

Provision for legal disputes which covers the best estimate of the Group's exposure to the outcome of several litigations from the area of product liability, patent infringement, tax lawsuits is AED 352 million as at 31 December 2025 (2024: AED 223 million).

A summary of the major litigations of the Group are set out below:

#### *NOVA - Dow Litigations*

In 2006, Dow Chemical Canada ULC and its European affiliate (collectively, "Dow") filed a claim against NOVA in the Court of King's Bench of Alberta (previously known as the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta) concerning the jointly owned third ethylene plant at the Joffre site.

- i. On 24 September 2019, a judgement was filed with the Court of King's Bench of Alberta awarding Dow damages and interest (for the period 2001-2012 in the aggregate amount of CAD 1,430 million (AED 3,964 million). On 10 October 2019, NOVA paid the amount in full to satisfy the judgement. NOVA appealed this decision to the Court of Appeal of Alberta and was successful in 4 out of the 5 issues appealed. The Court of Appeal of Alberta remanded such issues back to the Court of King's Bench of Alberta for redetermination (the "Base Trial").
- ii. Trial in the Court of King's Bench of Alberta for damages for the period 2013 to June 2018 (the "Top-Up Trial") began in December 2021 and was combined with certain issues regarding the Base Trial remanded back by the Court of Appeal. The trial court rendered the first of three decisions in April 2025 in respect of the Top-Up Trial and Base Trial remand. A judgment roll relating to the Base Period and Top-up Period net of the Partial Payment was filed with the Trial Court. In July 2025, the Trial Court issued its decision on the illegality of the ethane pooling covenants (the "Pool Remand"). The Pool Remand decision did not alter the decision made in respect of the Top-Up trial and Base Trial Remand and had no impact on damages. NOVA has paid damages and interest in respect of the Top-Up Trial and Base Trial remand and related costs in early March 2026. Several appeals in respect of the Top-Up Trial and Base Trial Remand, and the Pool Remand decision have been filed by NOVA with the Court of Appeal and are scheduled to be heard in November 2026. NOVA has recorded a provision related to the litigation in 2025, in line with IFRS Accounting Standards.

#### *Others*

Several group companies are currently subject to routine tax audits performed by their respective tax authorities. Managements' opinions are that the companies are in compliance with all applicable regulations. Given the preliminary nature of the proceedings, potential impacts, if any, cannot be currently reliably estimated.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 32 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

#### (i) Non-monetary government grants

Non-monetary grants include parcels of land received by way of government grants. These land parcels have been provided by the Urban Planning Council free of charge. In the table below, PPE stands for Property, Plant and Equipment and IP stands for Investment Property.

Land identification	Granted in year	Approximate area in square feet	Carrying amount 2025 AED millions	Carrying amount 2024 AED millions	Currently classified as
<b>Future economic benefits certain</b>					
Headquarter and parking lot – Al Mamoura	2004/2009	172,675	-	-	PPE
Al Maryah Island - Plots for sale (see note (a))	2006	3,143,450	157	321	Inventory
Al Maryah Island (see note (a))	2006	299,534	69	56	PPE
New Fish Market - Mushrif Mall land	2006	484,448	46	46	IP
Masdar City Land (see note (b))	2008	<u>16,837,882</u>	1,498	709	Inventory PPE, IP
		<u>20,937,989</u>			
<b>Future economic benefits uncertain / no future economic benefits (see note (c))</b>					
Abu Al Habl Island (see note (d))	2025	39,810,507	-	-	N/A
Masdar City Land (see note (b))	2008	10,901,133	-	-	N/A
Khalifa City - Zayed University (see note (e))	2006	8,207,850	-	-	N/A
Al Maryah Island (remaining portion) (see note (a))	2006	5,198,543	-	-	N/A
Al Maryah Island - Cleveland Clinic (see note (a))	2006	1,007,158	-	-	N/A
Al Reem Island - Sorbonne University (see note (e))	2006	1,000,687	-	-	N/A
Others	2004-2009	<u>1,120,318</u>	-	-	N/A
		<u>67,246,196</u>			

- (a) On Al Maryah Island, out of the total unsold land area of 9,852,171 square feet, an area of 1,007,158 square feet has been allocated for the Cleveland Clinic Project, which is a Government of Abu Dhabi project managed by the Group's associate M42C. Further, the Group identified and earmarked certain plots of land for sale at Al Maryah Island. Accordingly, these plots of land with a land area of 3,143,450 square feet, have been classified as inventory.

Further, the Group has identified and earmarked plots of approximately 299,534 square feet for production or supply of goods and services. Accordingly, these plots of land have been classified as property, plant and equipment. Al Maryah Island includes 5,198,543 square feet of land earmarked for roads, waterfront and common public use.

- (b) Based on the latest masterplan of Masdar City, some of the land areas originally allocated to certain projects have been divided into a number of newly allocated plots. For the land plots, where future economic benefits are uncertain, those land plots have not been recognised as an asset as at the reporting date. For the land plots, where the future economic benefits are certain, the classification is based on the intended use of the plots. The plots classified as PPE are recognised based on the expectation that plot will be used for Masdar City's operations. The plots classified as inventory are recognised based on the expectation that the plots are held for sale. The plots classified as IP are recognised based on the expectation that the plots are held to earn rental and / or for capital appreciation. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the carrying value has increased mainly due the capitalization of development cost incurred. The land plot areas reported above exclude the plots classified as held for sale.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 32 GOVERNMENT GRANTS continued

#### (i) *Non-monetary government grants* continued

- (c) The determination of a value for these parcels of land is not possible since reliable estimates of fair value are not available, the future use of these sites is unknown and there is a possibility that they will not be used for commercial purposes and may revert back to the Government of Abu Dhabi. Accordingly, it is uncertain that future economic benefits will flow to the Group from the ownership of these parcels of land, and therefore, such properties have not been recognised by the Group.
- (d) The land plot on Abu Al Hahl Island was received from the Government of Abu Dhabi in 2025. As at 31 December 2025, the Group has not yet determined the future use of the land. The recognition and classification of the plots will be assessed once the Group formally approves a plan for future use.
- (e) These parcels of land have been allocated for the purpose of construction of universities and other educational institutions on a Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. At the end of the BOT term of 31 July 2036 for Zayed University and 30 August 2034 for Sorbonne University, it is the intention of the parties that the ownership of the land along with the buildings will be transferred to the contractual counterparties. Accordingly, no future economic benefits are likely to flow to the Group from its ownership of these plots.
- (f) Land areas reported above exclude land portfolio leased out as finance lease.

#### (ii) *Monetary government grants*

During 2006, the Group received an amount of USD 100 million, equivalent to AED 367 million, from the Government of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi for investment in Masdar Clean Tech Fund L.P. (the "Fund") registered in the Cayman Islands. Since this is a monetary grant for investments in other business enterprises, this amount has been credited directly to the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The Group has certain grants and allowances from government bodies outside UAE, which are primarily provided in connection with construction and operation of manufacturing facilities, employment and research and development.

The Group receives grants primarily in relation to construction, research and development. Certain investment grants are subject to forfeiture in declining amounts over the life of the agreement if the Group does not maintain certain agreed employment levels and fulfil other conditions specified in the relevant subsidy documents. In addition, certain investment allowances are repayable in full if investment or other conditions of the applicable regulations are not met over a specified period of time. Accordingly, should the Group fail to meet the terms and conditions of the respective investment grants and allowances, the Group may in the future be required to make repayments of investment grants and allowances. Receivables against government grants of AED 1,057 million (31 December 2024: AED 944 million) is included in receivables, prepayments and other assets (see note 16).

During 2024, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced AED 5,510 million (USD 1,500 million) in planned direct funding for GlobalFoundries as part of the CHIPS and Science Act. In January 2025, an additional AED 276 million (USD 75 million) of proposed funding was added to the Direct Funding Agreement to support GlobalFoundries' plans to establish a new advanced packaging and testing center for essential chips at the Fab 8 facility. During 2025, GlobalFoundries received funding upon achievement of the first two expansion milestones for the Fab 8 expansion. Furthermore, during 2025, GlobalFoundries entered into an agreement with the State of New York to secure AED 2,094 million (USD 570 million) of additional support for the Fab 8 projects.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

**Overview**

The Group, in its normal course of business, is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk. This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks, and the Group's management of capital.

**Financial risk management framework**

The Board of Directors of the Parent establishes and oversees the Company's risk management framework, while the management and respective boards of certain companies within the Group takes responsibility for the establishment and oversight of risk management frameworks at the entities' levels.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Parent's Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group.

**(a) Credit risk**

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

The Group invests in various financial instruments, both quoted and unquoted. All investments are approved by the Board of Directors or the Investment Committee of the Parent as per the delegation of authority. Adequate background checks and financial and legal due diligence are conducted with the aim of ensuring that default risk is low or mitigated.

*Financial assets*

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer or counterparty. However, for certain investments, management also considers the demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk, particularly in the currently deteriorating economic circumstances. Further details on the Group's exposure to credit risk by class of financial instruments are set out below.

*Exposure to credit risk*

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is set out below.

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
Trade receivables ( <i>see note (i)</i> )	<b>7,279</b>	5,961
Other receivables		
Amounts due from related parties ( <i>net</i> ) ( <i>see note (ii)</i> )	<b>15,296</b>	15,050
Finance lease receivables	<b>423</b>	369
Restricted and long-term deposits ( <i>see note (iii)</i> )	<b>1,866</b>	13,962
Client and trust funds on deposit	<b>3,850</b>	-
Others ( <i>see note (iv)</i> )	<b>6,547</b>	5,010
Other financial assets		
Loans receivable ( <i>see note (v)</i> )	<b>13,373</b>	13,289
Investments in non-derivative financial instruments ( <i>see notes (vii) and 17</i> )	<b>98,748</b>	82,822
Cash at bank ( <i>see note (vi)</i> )	<b><u>36,187</u></b>	<u>29,647</u>
	<b><u>183,569</u></b>	<u>166,110</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT** continued

**(a) Credit risk** continued

*Exposure to credit risk* continued

During the year 2025, the Group has recorded net expected credit losses of AED 465 million (2024: AED 597 million) on financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets at amortised cost

(i) *Trade receivables*

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade receivables. Primarily, credit risk with respect to trade receivables is mitigated by credit evaluations the Group performs on its customers, the short duration of payment terms for the majority of its customer contracts and by the diverse nature of the Group's customer base. As at 31 December 2025, the ECL on trade receivables amounts to AED 295 million (31 December 2024: AED 160 million).

(ii) *Amounts due from related parties (net)*

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for due from related parties. As at 31 December 2025, the expected credit loss on due from related parties amounts to AED 377 million (31 December 2024: AED 338 million). The Group monitors these receivables closely to mitigate any concentration risk (see notes 16 and 29(d)).

(iii) *Restricted and long-term deposits*

As at 31 December 2025, restricted and long-term deposits include balances with entities under common control amounting to AED 298 million (31 December 2024: AED 2,342 million) (see note 29(d)), whose credit ratings are of investment grade. The remaining AED 1,567 million (31 December 2024: AED 11,718 million) are held with other banks whose credit ratings are of investment grade. As at 31 December 2025, the expected credit loss on these deposits is AED 13 million (31 December 2024: AED 13 million).

(iv) *Other receivables*

For other receivables, the Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure expected credit losses. As at 31 December 2025, the expected credit losses on other receivables and finance lease receivable amounts to AED 25 million (31 December 2024: AED 16 million). Refer to note 16 for further details on the other receivables.

(v) *Loans receivable*

The credit risk on loans receivables from third parties is monitored and reassessed for each loan based on the borrower's financial performance and position, risk rating and adequacy of the collateral securing the loan.

Loan to third parties amount to AED 11,638 million (31 December 2024: AED 11,913 million) and loans to related parties amount to AED 1,735 million (31 December 2024: AED 1,376 million). As at 31 December 2025, expected credit loss of AED 2,658 million (31 December 2024: AED 2,337 million) for loan receivables from third parties and AED 54 million (31 December 2024: AED 21 million) was recognised on for loans receivable from related parties. As at 31 December 2025, 2.7% (31 December 2024: 3.4%) of loan receivable from third parties was classified as credit impaired and accordingly, an ECL of AED 124 million (2024: AED 98 million) was recorded against those loans (see note 17(a)).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT** continued

**(a) Credit risk** continued

Financial assets at amortised cost continued

(vi) *Cash at bank*

The Group's cash at bank balances are held with banks with investment grade credit ratings. Cash at bank balances are held with third party banks and with entities under common control.

Out of AED 36,187 million (31 December 2024: AED 29,647 million) of cash at bank, AED 479 million (31 December 2024: AED 372 million) is held with entities under common control. Cash at bank of AED 35,708 million (31 December 2024: AED 29,186 million) are held with third party banks with investment grade credit rating.

Financial assets at measured at fair value:

(vii) *Investments in non-derivative financial instruments*

As at 31 December 2025, investment in non-derivative financial instruments consists of convertible bonds, loans and preference shares of AED 21,334 million (31 December 2024: AED 17,851 million), loans receivable of AED 50,461 million (31 December 2024: AED 45,682 million), quoted debt securities of AED 18,943 million (31 December 2024: AED 16,616 million) which are measured at FVTPL.

Included in the above is debt securities of AED 8,010 million (31 December 2024: AED 7,466 million) which are measured at FVOCI. The expected credit loss on debt securities is nil (31 December 2024: nil). Debt securities measured at FVOCI are investment-grade instruments.

Refer to note 33(d) for fair value and note 17(b) for collateral disclosures on investments measured at fair value.

The Group follows a 'three-stage' model in line with IFRS 9 for impairment of loans receivable, cash at bank (including restricted and long-term deposits), and Debt Securities measured at FVOCI based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- i. Stage 1: No significant deterioration in credit risk since origination (12-month ECL used);
- ii. Stage 2: Significant deterioration in credit risk (lifetime ECL used); and
- iii. Stage 3: Significant deterioration in credit risk and credit impaired i.e. incurred loss.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

#### (a) Credit risk continued

The table below shows the credit risk exposure and ECL information of the following financial assets by stages.

	<i>Gross exposure AED millions</i>	<i>Provision AED millions</i>	<i>Net amount AED millions</i>
<b>31 December 2025</b>			
<i>Stage 1</i>			
Loans receivable	12,411	(131)	12,280
Debt Securities measured at FVOCI	8,010	-	8,010
Client and trust funds on deposit	3,850	-	3,850
Cash at bank, including restricted and long-term deposits	<u>38,065</u>	<u>(13)</u>	<u>38,052</u>
	<b>62,336</b>	<b>(144)</b>	<b>62,192</b>
<i>Stage 2</i>			
Loans receivable	<u>914</u>	<u>(136)</u>	<u>778</u>
<i>Stage 3</i>			
Loans receivable	<u>2,760</u>	<u>(2,446)</u>	<u>314</u>
	<b><u>66,010</u></b>	<b><u>(2,726)</u></b>	<b><u>63,284</u></b>
<b>31 December 2024</b>			
<i>Stage 1</i>			
Loans receivable	11,904	(120)	11,784
Debt Securities measured at FVOCI	7,466	-	7,466
Cash at bank, including restricted and long-term deposits	<u>43,622</u>	<u>(13)</u>	<u>43,609</u>
	62,992	(133)	62,859
<i>Stage 2</i>			
Loans receivable	<u>1,210</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>1,208</u>
<i>Stage 3</i>			
Loans receivable	<u>2,534</u>	<u>(2,237)</u>	<u>297</u>
	<b><u>66,736</u></b>	<b><u>(2,372)</u></b>	<b><u>64,364</u></b>

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses during the year was as follows:

	<b>2025 AED millions</b>	<b>2024 AED millions</b>
At 1 January	2,372	1,995
Provision for ECL during the year	382	501
Write offs during the year and other adjustments	<u>(28)</u>	<u>(124)</u>
At 31 December	<b><u>2,726</u></b>	<b><u>2,372</u></b>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

#### (a) Credit risk continued

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure ECL using a lifetime expected credit loss provision to due from related parties. The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk of these financial assets.

	<i>Ratio of expected credit loss %</i>	<i>Estimated gross carrying amount at default AED millions</i>	<i>Expected credit loss AED millions</i>	<i>Net carrying amount AED millions</i>
<b>31 December 2025</b>				
Current	<b>1.99%</b>	<b>15,429</b>	<b>(307)</b>	<b>15,122</b>
Above 180 days	<b><u>28.46%</u></b>	<b><u>246</u></b>	<b><u>(70)</u></b>	<b><u>176</u></b>
	<b><u>2.40%</u></b>	<b><u>15,675</u></b>	<b><u>(377)</u></b>	<b><u>15,298</u></b>
<b>31 December 2024</b>				
Current	2.03%	15,146	(308)	14,838
Above 180 days	<u>12.40%</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>(30)</u>	<u>212</u>
	<u>2.20%</u>	<u>15,388</u>	<u>(338)</u>	<u>15,050</u>

The movement in the allowance for expected credit losses in respect of financial assets measured applying the simplified approach was as follows:

	<b>2025 AED millions</b>	<b>2024 AED millions</b>
At 1 January	<b>513</b>	511
Provision for ECL during the year	<b>42</b>	69
Acquisition through business combination	-	49
Transfer to assets classified as held for sale	-	(17)
Transfer from entities under common control	<b>162</b>	-
Write offs during the year	<b><u>(20)</u></b>	<u>(99)</u>
At 31 December	<b><u>697</u></b>	<u>513</u>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

#### (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities as and when they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to forecast, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity in the form of available cash, short-term liquid assets and credit lines to meet its liabilities when due, sufficient to withstand both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting arrangements:

All amounts in AED millions	Notes	2025					2024				
		Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Carrying value	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Trade and other payables		4,693	(4,693)	(4,693)	-	-	3,081	(3,081)	(3,081)	-	-
Borrowings and lease liabilities	26	194,104	(249,301)	(17,524)	(115,283)	(116,494)	143,561	(179,708)	(9,786)	(81,450)	(88,472)
Other liabilities		46,086	(46,086)	(30,265)	(15,821)	-	13,745	(13,745)	(9,899)	(3,846)	-
Derivative financial liabilities	25	2,596	(33,806)	(9,777)	(18,604)	(5,425)	316	(10,711)	(1,102)	(4,552)	(5,057)
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>247,479</b>	<b>(333,886)</b>	<b>(62,259)</b>	<b>(149,708)</b>	<b>(121,919)</b>	<b>160,703</b>	<b>(207,245)</b>	<b>(23,868)</b>	<b>(89,848)</b>	<b>(93,529)</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet</b>											
Financial commitments	30(a)	193,972	(193,972)	(62,950)	(86,455)	(44,567)	123,955	(123,955)	(49,413)	(70,629)	(3,913)

To the extent that interest is based on floating rates, the undiscounted amount is derived from foreign exchange rates at the reporting date. For the derivative instruments, where the payable or receivable is not fixed, the amount disclosed has been determined by reference to the foreign exchange rates at the reporting date.

The derivative financial liabilities disclosed in the above table are the gross undiscounted cash outflows. However, those amounts may be settled gross or net. The following table shows the corresponding gross future cash inflow and outflow amounts of the derivative financial instruments:

All amounts in AED millions	2025				2024			
	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Cash inflows	32,190	9,368	18,655	4,167	9,250	407	4,100	4,743
Cash outflows	(33,806)	(9,777)	(18,604)	(5,425)	(10,711)	(1,102)	(4,552)	(5,057)
	<u>(1,616)</u>	<u>(409)</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>(1,258)</u>	<u>(1,461)</u>	<u>(695)</u>	<u>(452)</u>	<u>(314)</u>

**33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT** continued

*(c) Market risk*

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices and commodity prices, will affect the Group's profit or loss or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. In addition to taking advantage of diversification benefits within the portfolio, the Group utilised financial derivatives to actively manage market risk. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Board of Directors of the Parent.

*Currency risk*

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency), borrowings, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The Group manages its foreign currency risk by first taking advantage of natural offsets and then managing excess unwanted risks through use of derivatives or foreign currency borrowings.

When a derivative is entered into for the purpose of being a hedge instrument, the Group structures the terms of the derivative to match the terms of the hedged exposure. For hedges of forecasted transactions, the derivative covers the period of exposure from the point the cash flows of the transactions are forecasted up to the point of settlement of the resulting receivable or payable that is denominated in the foreign currency.

The Group hedges its exposure to fluctuations on the translation into AED of its foreign operations by holding net borrowings in foreign currencies.

*Hedge of net investments in foreign operations*

The Company uses various Euro borrowings and swaps to hedge their exposure to foreign exchange risk on certain investments in foreign operations.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument as the net investment creates a translation risk that will match the foreign exchange risk on the Euro borrowings and swap derivatives. The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 as the underlying risk of the hedging instrument is identical to the hedged risk component. Hedge ineffectiveness will arise when the amount of the investment in the foreign operations becomes lower than the amount of the designated borrowings and swap derivatives.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

#### (c) Market risk continued

##### Currency risk continued

##### Hedge of net investments in foreign operations continued

The effects of the foreign currency related hedging instruments on the Group's financial position and performance are as follows:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
Notional value of borrowings designated as hedge instruments	<u>8,542</u>	<u>7,530</u>
Carrying value of borrowings designated as hedge instruments	<u>8,520</u>	<u>7,506</u>
Notional value of derivatives designated as hedge instruments	<u>2,218</u>	<u>1,955</u>
Fair value of derivative liabilities designated as hedge instruments	<u>(50)</u>	<u>(21)</u>
Change in fair value of the hedging instruments used for measuring ineffectiveness for the year	<u>(1,275)</u>	<u>775</u>
Change in the value of hedged items used for measuring ineffectiveness for the year	<u>(1,275)</u>	<u>775</u>
Total hedging (losses) / gains recognised in OCI included in net gains arising on hedge of net investments in foreign operations	<u>(1,275)</u>	<u>775</u>

##### Sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit and equity to a reasonably possible strengthening by 1,000bps against the following foreign currencies, with all other variables held constant. The impact of translating the net assets of foreign operations denominated in USD into AED is excluded from the sensitivity analysis.

	2025 Total exposure AED millions	2024 Total exposure AED millions	2025 Effect on equity and profit or loss AED millions	2024 Effect on equity and profit or loss AED millions
EUR	(141)	791	(14)	79
GBP	5,201	3,533	520	353
INR	8,470	7,363	847	736
CNY	4,645	3,262	465	326
Others	6,687	5,262	669	526

The effect of weakening or 1,000bps decrease in AED against the above foreign currencies is expected to be approximately equal but opposite impact.

##### Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk because entities in the Group borrow funds at fixed and floating interest rates.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

#### (c) Market risk continued

##### Interest rate risk continued

At the reporting date, the Group's variable interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2025 AED millions	2024 AED millions
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Loans receivable	9,940	10,072
Cash and cash equivalents	6,102	3,202
Receivables and other assets	<u>53,976</u>	<u>43,792</u>
	<b>70,018</b>	57,066
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Borrowings	(80,554)	(62,596)
Other liabilities	<u>(3,898)</u>	<u>(429)</u>
	<b>(84,452)</b>	<b>(63,025)</b>
	<u><b>(14,434)</b></u>	<u><b>(5,959)</b></u>

#### Sensitivity analysis

An increase of 100bps in interest rates at the reporting date would have decreased the profit or loss by an amount of AED 144 million (2024: AED 60 million). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The sensitivity does not consider the fixed interest rate instruments which may be rolled over / refinanced at different interest rates. The effect of a decrease of 100bps in interest rates at the reporting date is expected to have an equal but opposite impact.

#### Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Material investments of the Company within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by Board of Directors of the Parent or by the relevant committee as delegated by the Board of Directors.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's equity and profit or loss to a 500bps decrease in the price of its equity holdings, assuming all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The effect of an increase of 500bps in the price of its equity holdings at the reporting date is expected to have an equal but opposite impact.

All amounts in AED millions	2025		2024	
	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on equity	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on equity
Effect of change in equity portfolio of the Group (see note (i))	<u>(14,777)</u>	<u>(14,777)</u>	<u>(10,755)</u>	<u>(10,755)</u>

- (i) It excludes the effect of change in equity portfolio for Group's investment in iShares Bitcoin Trust ETF, which is subject to significant price volatility and a 50% change in the price will result in an effect on profit or loss of AED 1,158 million (2024: AED 802 million).

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT** continued

**(c) Market risk** continued

**Commodity price risk**

The Group is affected by the volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the on-going purchase and manufacturing of certain commodities such as crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, electricity and petrochemical feedstock. Due to the significant volatility of the price of the underlying commodities, the Group's management has a commodity risk management strategy for commodity price risk and its mitigation.

The Group actively monitors commodity price risks and where appropriate enters into commodity derivative contracts to mitigate such risks. The Group does not enter into physical commodity contracts other than to meet the Group's expected usage and sale requirements.

Fluctuations in crude oil prices also have an inverse effect on product refining and marketing operations, the extent of which depends on the speed with which price changes in energy products or base petrochemical products at source is relayed to the international and local finished goods markets.

**Sensitivity analysis**

The following table shows the effect of price changes after the impact of hedge accounting:

	<i>Change</i>	2025		2024	
		<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>	<i>Effect on OCI</i>	<i>Effect on profit before tax</i>	<i>Effect on OCI</i>
<i>All amounts in AED millions</i>					
Natural gas	+10%	(109)	(24)	(99)	(14)
Electricity	+10%	(58)	(58)	(31)	(31)
<i>Petrochemical feedstock</i>					
Propylene	+10%	29	-	35	-
Polyethylene	+10%	234	-	242	-
Other petrochemical feedstock*	+10%	412	-	369	-

\*Other petrochemical feedstock includes products such as ethane, naphtha, ethylene, propane, butane and others.

The effect of decreases in commodity prices is expected to have an equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown.

**(d) Fair value**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, which analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels are defined as follows:

*Level 1:* Quoted prices in active markets for assets and liabilities;

*Level 2:* Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

*Level 3:* Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

#### (d) Fair value continued

As at 31 December 2025

<i>All amounts in AED millions</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>					
<b>Investment in non-derivative financial assets</b>					
<u>Financial assets at FVTPL</u>					
Quoted investments					
Equity securities	9,873	9,873	9,873	-	-
Debt securities	19,311	19,311	5,629	11,149	2,533
Exchange traded funds	3,930	3,930	3,930	-	-
Unquoted investments					
Preference shares	18,050	18,050	-	-	18,050
Convertible bonds and loans	3,284	3,284	-	-	3,284
Equity securities	72,628	72,628	-	-	72,628
Funds	166,494	166,494	-	-	166,494
Loans receivable	50,461	50,461	-	-	50,461
<u>Financial assets at FVOCI</u>					
Quoted debt securities	8,010	8,010	2,075	5,935	-
Quoted equity securities	30	30	30	-	-
	<u>352,071</u>	<u>352,071</u>	<u>21,537</u>	<u>17,084</u>	<u>313,450</u>
<b>Associates and joint ventures carried at fair value</b>	<u>44,758</u>	<u>44,758</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,758</u>
<b>Borrowings and other liabilities measured at fair value</b>	<u>29,381</u>	<u>29,381</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,381</u>

As at 31 December 2024

#### Financial assets measured at fair value

#### Investment in non-derivative financial assets

#### Financial assets at FVTPL

Quoted investments					
Equity securities	10,026	10,026	10,026	-	-
Debt securities	17,732	17,732	9,129	5,935	2,668
Exchange traded funds	3,215	3,215	3,215	-	-
Unquoted investments					
Preference shares	13,150	13,150	-	-	13,150
Convertible bonds and loans	4,701	4,701	-	-	4,701
Equity securities	68,526	68,526	-	-	68,526
Funds	130,564	130,564	-	-	130,564
Loans receivable	45,682	45,682	-	-	45,682
<u>Financial assets at FVOCI</u>					
Quoted debt securities	7,466	7,466	1,971	5,495	-
Quoted equity securities	41	41	41	-	-
Unquoted debt securities	54	54	-	-	54
	<u>301,157</u>	<u>301,157</u>	<u>24,382</u>	<u>11,430</u>	<u>265,345</u>
<b>Associates and joint ventures carried at fair value</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Borrowings and other liabilities measured at fair value</b>	<u>8,633</u>	<u>8,633</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,633</u>

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

#### (d) Fair value continued

As at 31 December 2025

All amounts in AED millions	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>					
<b>Derivative financial assets</b>					
<i>Cash flow hedge</i>					
Currency forwards	1,003	1,003	-	1,003	-
Interest rate swaps	40	40	-	40	-
Commodity forwards	280	280	-	280	-
<i>Financial assets at fair value</i>					
Commodity swaps	350	350	-	350	-
Currency forwards	119	119	-	119	-
Equity options	<u>2,253</u>	<u>2,253</u>	-	-	<u>2,253</u>
<b>Total derivative financial assets</b> (notional amount of AED 17,271 million)	<u>4,045</u>	<u>4,045</u>	-	<u>1,792</u>	<u>2,253</u>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>					
<b>Derivative financial liabilities</b>					
<i>Fair value hedge</i>					
Commodity forwards	52	52	-	52	-
<i>Cash flow hedge</i>					
Currency forwards	501	501	-	501	-
Commodity forwards	101	101	-	101	-
<i>Financial liabilities at fair value</i>					
Embedded derivatives	873	873	-	-	873
Put option liability	151	151	-	-	151
Commodity swaps	143	143	-	143	-
Currency forwards	<u>775</u>	<u>775</u>	-	<u>775</u>	-
<b>Total derivative financial liabilities</b> (notional amount of AED 29,767 million)	<u>2,596</u>	<u>2,596</u>	-	<u>1,572</u>	<u>1,024</u>

As at 31 December 2024

<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>					
<b>Derivative financial assets</b>					
<i>Cash flow hedge</i>					
Currency forwards	296	296	-	292	4
Interest rate swaps	95	95	-	95	-
Commodity forwards	505	505	-	505	-
<i>Financial assets at fair value</i>					
Commodity swaps	266	266	-	266	-
Currency forwards	321	321	-	321	-
Equity options	<u>2,897</u>	<u>2,897</u>	-	<u>58</u>	<u>2,839</u>
<b>Total derivative financial assets</b> (notional amount of AED 8,179 million)	<u>4,380</u>	<u>4,380</u>	-	<u>1,537</u>	<u>2,843</u>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at fair value</b>					
<b>Derivative financial liabilities</b>					
<i>Fair value hedge</i>					
Commodity forwards	3	3	-	3	-
<i>Cash flow hedge</i>					
Currency forwards	95	95	-	95	-
Commodity forwards	33	33	-	33	-
<i>Financial liabilities at fair value</i>					
Commodity swaps	<u>185</u>	<u>185</u>	-	<u>185</u>	-
<b>Total derivative financial liabilities</b> (notional amount of AED 8,179 million)	<u>316</u>	<u>316</u>	-	<u>316</u>	-

The fair value of the financial instruments measured at amortised cost approximates its carrying amount.

# Mamoura Diversified Global Holding PJSC

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

### 33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

#### (d) Fair value continued

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 1 and Level 2

<i>Type of financial asset / liability</i>	<i>Valuation techniques and key inputs</i>
<b>Financial assets at FVTPL – Level 1</b>	
Quoted equity securities	Quoted bid prices in an active market
Quoted debt securities	Quoted bid prices in an active market
Quoted exchange traded funds	Quoted bid prices in an active market
<b>Financial assets at FVTPL – Level 2</b>	
Quoted debt securities	Quoted bid prices in an inactive market
Unquoted funds	Net asset value provided by the fund manager (underlying investments are quoted)
Derivative assets / liabilities	Market approach. Value is based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates
Interest rate swaps and foreign exchange	Net present value of estimated cash flows based on forward interest rates (from observable yield curves at the end of the reporting period)

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3, significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis

<i>Type of financial asset / liability</i>	<i>Valuation techniques and key inputs</i>	<i>Significant unobservable input</i>	<i>Sensitivity impact</i>	
			<i>+5%</i>	<i>-5%</i>
Quoted debt securities	Income approach	• Discount rate of 15.8%	(149)	167
Unquoted Preference shares	Net asset value provided by the fund manager and average of discounted cash flow and market and calibration approaches	• EV/EBITDA multiple of 20.4x – 21.5x • liquidity rate of 15%	639	(639)
Convertible bonds and loans	Net asset value provided by the fund manager	• -	-	-
Unquoted equity securities	Combination of market, income approach and transaction price	• Enterprise value (“EV”)/EBITDA multiple of 7.9x – 47.9x • Price to earnings (“P/E”)/ of 27.7 • Revenue multiple of 5.5x – 9.2 • 9.3%-12% Weighted average cost of capital	1,007	(2,437)
Unquoted funds	Net asset value provided by the fund manager (underlying investments are quoted)	• -	-	-
Loans receivable	Discounted cash flows, combination of market and income approach	• Discount rate of 10% - 10.5% • Market yield of 6.8% - 20.4% • 6.5x – 17.5x on EBITDA	(234)	(162)
Warrants	Black Scholes Option Pricing exchange rates	• Volatility 28%	70	(69)
Associates and joint ventures carried at fair value	Market approach and income approach Net asset value provided by the fund manager	• Cost of equity 13.5%	324	(322)
Financial liabilities	Net asset value provided by the fund manager and cash distribution approach	• Volatility 20.3%	53	(27)

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**33 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT** continued

**(d) Fair value** continued

The following table demonstrates the movement in the level 3 of fair value hierarchy:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
At 1 January	<b>268,188</b>	198,811
Acquisitions, additions and other movements	<b>84,405</b>	71,956
Change in fair value recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income ( <i>net</i> )(see note (i))	<b>46,802</b>	22,099
Disposals, capital distributions and other movements	<b>(37,102)</b>	(24,621)
Transfers out of level 3	<b><u>(1,832)</u></b>	<u>(57)</u>
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<b><u>360,461</u></b>	<u>268,188</u>

- (i) The net change in fair value recognised in profit or loss was recorded in investment income (*net*) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

**(e) Capital management**

The policy of the Board of Directors of the Parent is to maintain a strong capital base of the Company so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Company monitors return on capital. The Company seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. There were no significant changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

Certain subsidiaries are subject to debt covenants requiring the maintenance of specific cash balances, loan to value and security maintenance ratios, leverage ratios and debt to equity ratios.

The Company monitors its capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio within a range to meet the business needs of the Group. Net debt is calculated as borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and long term deposits.

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>AED</b>	<b>AED</b>
	<b>millions</b>	<b>millions</b>
Borrowings (see note 26(a))	<b>190,317</b>	140,741
Lease liabilities (see note 26)	<b>3,787</b>	2,820
Less: cash and long-term deposits (see note (i))	<b><u>(37,461)</u></b>	<u>(42,821)</u>
Net debt (see notes (i) and (ii))	<b>156,643</b>	100,740
Total equity	<b><u>435,522</u></b>	<u>384,426</u>
Total equity and net debt	<b><u>592,165</u></b>	<u>485,166</u>
Gearing ratio	<b><u>26%</u></b>	<u>21%</u>

- (i) Cash and long-term deposits, for the purpose of gearing ratio calculation, excludes restricted cash.
- (ii) Net debt as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 excludes balances relating to NOVA, which has been classified as held for sale and disclosed as discontinued operations in these consolidated financial statements (see note 4(a)(i)).

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**34 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

	<i>Within 12 months AED million</i>	<i>After 12 months AED million</i>	<i>Total AED million</i>
<b>31 December 2025</b>			
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	36,192	-	36,192
Trade receivables	7,279	-	7,279
Inventories	9,258	-	9,258
Other receivables and prepayments	22,246	10,413	32,659
Other financial assets	35,560	378,687	414,247
Investment in equity accounted investees	-	98,826	98,826
Investment properties	-	8,135	8,135
Property, plant and equipment	-	41,961	41,961
Intangible assets	-	48,321	48,321
Deferred tax assets	-	996	996
Assets classified as held for sale	<u>41,127</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,127</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>151,662</u></b>	<b><u>587,339</u></b>	<b><u>739,001</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	4,985	-	4,985
Other liabilities	49,948	21,066	71,014
Borrowings and lease liabilities	11,076	183,028	194,104
Provisions	111	1,457	1,568
Deferred tax liabilities	-	5,209	5,209
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	<u>26,599</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,599</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b><u>92,719</u></b>	<b><u>210,760</u></b>	<b><u>303,479</u></b>
<b>Net</b>	<b><u>58,943</u></b>	<b><u>376,579</u></b>	<b><u>435,522</u></b>

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**34 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES** continued

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

	<i>Within 12 months AED million</i>	<i>After 12 months AED million</i>	<i>Total AED million</i>
<b>31 December 2024</b>			
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	29,649	-	29,649
Trade receivables	5,961	-	5,961
Inventories	8,440	-	8,440
Other receivables and prepayments	29,407	7,691	37,098
Other financial assets	15,310	303,516	318,826
Investment in equity accounted investees	-	94,714	94,714
Investment properties	-	7,750	7,750
Property, plant and equipment	-	40,532	40,532
Intangible assets	-	8,049	8,049
Deferred tax assets	-	760	760
Assets classified as held for sale	<u>44,389</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,389</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>133,156</u>	<u>463,012</u>	<u>596,168</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	3,355	-	3,355
Other liabilities	23,513	11,649	35,162
Borrowings and lease liabilities	21,160	122,401	143,561
Provisions	1,582	-	1,582
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1,051	1,051
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	<u>27,031</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,031</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>76,641</u>	<u>135,101</u>	<u>211,742</u>
<b>Net</b>	<u>56,515</u>	<u>327,911</u>	<u>384,426</u>

### 35 OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group has a risk management policy that establishes and guides effective and efficient risk management. It aims to create and safeguard value and build resilience. The policy covers all risks that could impact the fulfilment of the Group's mandate and objectives, including notably the following ones listed below.

#### **Macroeconomics and geopolitics risks**

The operations of the Group are exposed to macroeconomic risks across geographies, including inflation, currency movements, interest rates, monetary policies, and commodity prices.

The Group is also affected by global political dynamics, geopolitical fragmentation, and international events. Conflicts such as those in the Middle East and between Russia and Ukraine, coupled with heightened trade tensions and changes in industrial and security policy in the United States, have resulted in increased global economic uncertainty. These factors may influence market sentiment, impact investment performance, and challenge operational resilience across the Group's diversified portfolio.

On 28 February 2026, geopolitical tensions and military activities involving the United States of America, Iran, and Israel escalated across the broader Middle East region, resulting in increased airspace and maritime security risks impacting the UAE and other GCC States. Given the recency of these developments, it is currently not feasible to accurately estimate their financial impact. Nevertheless, management is confident that the Group maintains sufficient liquidity and robust risk management practices and continues to prepare the consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis. All material subsequent events have been appropriately disclosed in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS 10.

#### **Market risk**

The Group is exposed to public market volatility, either directly (listed equity) or indirectly (sensitivity to public markets). Weaker than expected earnings growth or deterioration of macroeconomic fundamentals could adversely impact valuations, particularly for growth-oriented assets. Value creation may also be challenged by declining margins driven by persistent inflation, supply chain issues and tight labor markets.

#### **Risks related to specific operations**

The Group has exposure to risks relating to specific operations in certain industries such as the semiconductor sector, asset management and energy. These concentrations expose the Group to idiosyncratic risks that are specific to the nature, structure, or geographic focus of those activities.

The global semiconductor foundry industry is sensitive to cyclical demand fluctuations, rapid technological change, capital intensity, supply chain disruptions, and geopolitical developments.

Asset management activities are exposed to market volatility, fluctuations in asset valuations, client outflows, and changes in the regulatory environment, which could adversely affect their revenues and profitability.

The Group's energy businesses are exposed to a range of risks including, but not limited to, cyclicity in supply and demand, commodity price fluctuations and disruptions in feedstock availability, and project execution risk, which could materially and adversely affect the Group's results of operations. The Group's operations in oil and gas could also face significant liabilities for damages, clean-up costs or penalties under environmental and safety laws and changes in such laws could materially increase the Group's operating costs.

Adverse developments specific to this industry could result in increased earnings volatility and valuation adjustments, notwithstanding the Group's risk management and monitoring frameworks.

#### **Liquidity**

The Group has significant exposure to illiquid asset classes such as private equity, which may limit its ability to generate cash in the short term. However, the Group maintains risk frameworks and controls to ensure it continues to meet its financial obligations and sustains its investment activities across market conditions.

Liquidity risk is managed through cash flow forecasting, maintaining adequate liquidity buffers, diversification of funding sources and maturity profiles, and active monitoring of unfunded commitments. Nevertheless, adverse market conditions or delays in asset realisations could constrain liquidity and may require the Group to utilise alternative funding sources or adjust its investment or capital allocation strategies.

**35 OTHER RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES** continued

**Talent and business conduct**

The performance and standards of operations may be affected by difficulties in attracting, retaining or developing talent to support business needs and evolution.

The Group faces business conduct risk due to its interactions with employees, contractors, or third parties who may intentionally or negligently circumvent established controls to engage in fraudulent activities, bribery, or other misconduct. Additionally, the current economic climate, increasing regulatory requirements, and the Group's exposure to regions with potentially less stringent governance increases the exposure to business conduct risk.

**Legal, regulatory and tax changes, and protectionism**

The Group operates in numerous jurisdictions and developing markets. Changes in laws, regulations, and tax regimes may adversely affect its financial results or compliance costs.

Protectionism poses risks of increased costs and reduced market access for parts of the Group operating in global markets. This may lead to lower profitability, hindered growth opportunities, and greater regulatory complexity, ultimately impacting competitiveness.

**Technology, data and cybersecurity risks**

The emergence of disruptive technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), may impact some of the Group's operations or create new business opportunities, particularly those supporting digital and energy transitions.

Increasing cyber-attacks, the evolving threat landscape—further accelerated by AI—and reliance on third party vendors heighten the likelihood of data loss, damage, or misuse, and disruptions to business operations. Such events could lead to reputational harm.

**Sustainability**

Sustainability risk relates to the potential impact of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors on the value and performance of the Group's operations and investments. These risks include climate change impacts and transition policies, energy and resource intensity, supply chain sustainability, human capital considerations, and evolving stakeholder and regulatory expectations.

**Service providers and business partners risks**

The Group relies on third party providers, including contractors and business partners. Failures by these providers—or by the Group to maintain effective oversight of these relationships—could adversely affect operational effectiveness and the reputation of the Group.

**36 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS**

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods. Relevant significant accounting estimates and judgements have been disclosed throughout the consolidated financial statements and below.

**(a) Significant accounting judgements**

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

*Classification of investments*

The Group's principal activity is in investing and managing investments through different holdings in investees. The Group applies significant judgement with respect to the classification of investments with respect to control (including de-facto control), joint control and significant influence exercised on those investments or an investment is simply a financial investment.

**36 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS** continued

**(a) Significant accounting judgements** continued

*Classification of investments* continued

For assessing control, the Group has considered power over 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. In case, where the Group has less than majority of the voting or similar rights in an investee, the Group has considered 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 and de-facto control on listed securities. Management's assessment considered the Group's ability to exercise control in the event of a deadlock situation with other vote holders and in situations where the Group holds convertible instruments, the Group has considered potential voting rights.

For assessing joint control, the Group has considered the contractual agreement of sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. For the purpose of assessing whether a joint arrangement is a joint venture or joint operation, the Group has considered whether it has joint control on rights to the net assets of the arrangements, in which case these are treated as joint ventures or rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement, in which case these are treated as joint operations.

For assessing significant influence, the Group has considered the ability to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Group holds 20% or more of the voting power of investee. The Group has further considered the extent of representation on the board of directors, including the ability of other vote holder to operate the investee without regard to the views of the Group, or equivalent governing body of the investee, participation in policy-making processes, including participation in decisions about dividends or other distributions, material transactions between the Group and its investee, interchange of managerial personnel and provision of essential technical information.

*Associates and joint ventures carried at fair value*

Management applies judgement in assessing whether certain parts of the Group's business demonstrates characteristics of a venture capital organisation. Based on this assessment, the Group elects to apply the measurement exemption available under IAS 28 and measure those investments in associates and joint ventures at FVTPL (*see note 17(c)*).

**(b) Significant estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the consolidated statement of financial position 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 discussed below:

*Quantities of proven oil and gas reserves*

Depreciation on certain property, plant and equipment is estimated based on oil and gas reserves. The level of estimated commercial reserves is a key determinant in assessing whether the carrying value of any of the Group's development and production assets has been impaired. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proven and probable oil reserves. Oil reserve engineering is a subjective process of estimating underground volumes of oil that cannot be precisely measured and estimates of other engineers might differ materially from the estimates utilised by the Group. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data and associated engineering and geological interpretations and judgements. Results of drilling, testing, and production subsequent to the date of the estimate may justify the revision of such estimates. Accordingly, reserve estimates are often different from the quantities of oil and gas that are ultimately recovered. The Group's share of the oil and gas reserves that may be ultimately recovered from the joint ventures is subject to the production sharing agreements.

**36 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS** continued

**(b) Significant estimates and assumptions** continued

*Impairment losses and determination of fair values*

Financial assets

The Group reviews its investments in equity accounted investees, financial investments and receivables to assess impairment losses at each reporting date (*see note 3(u)*). The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its unquoted financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, trade and other receivables and other items disclosed in notes 17 and 16. In determining whether impairment losses should be recorded in profit or loss, the Group makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data including revised business plans of investee companies, indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows on a case by case basis. Accordingly, an allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event or a condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

For financial instruments not traded on an active market, fair value is determined on widely recognised valuation techniques (*see note 3(f)*). The judgements taken in estimating the fair value include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility, growth rates, and discount rates among others.

Non-financial assets

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

*Uncertain tax positions*

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to taxable income and expense already recorded. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all 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 together with future tax planning strategies. As at 31 December 2025, the Group has recognised a balance of AED 996 million (*31 December 2024: AED 760 million*) as deferred tax asset. The uncertain tax positions, for example tax disputes, are accounted for by applying the most likely amount. The most likely amount is the single most likely amount in a range of realistically possible options. The Group evaluates the unit of account related to the uncertain tax positions on a case-by-case basis.

*Provision for decommissioning liabilities*

The Group recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with its manufacturing facilities. In determining the amount of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the facility, restore the site, and the expected timing of those obligations.

*Legal claims and contingencies*

When assessing the possible outcomes of legal claims and contingencies, the Group rely on the opinions of the legal counsels. The opinions of the Group's legal counsel are based on the best of their professional judgement and take into consideration the current stage of the proceedings and legal experience accumulated with respect to the various matters. As the results of the claims may ultimately be determined by courts, or otherwise settled, they may be different from such estimates. Further details on legal claims and contingencies are disclosed in notes 30 and 31.

*Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets*

The management assigns useful lives and residual values to the items of property, plant and equipment based on the intended use of the assets and the expected economic

**36 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS continued**

**(b) Significant estimates and assumptions continued**

*Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets continued*

lives of those assets. In relation to the intangible assets, the management assigns useful lives based on the intended use, contractual terms and pattern of economic benefits of the respective intangible assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances such as technological advances or prospective utilisation of the assets concerned could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from the initial estimates. Management has reviewed the residual values and useful lives of the major items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and has determined that no adjustment is necessary. Refer to note 3(n(iii)) for details of the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment.

*Business combinations*

Accounting for the acquisition of a business requires the allocation of the purchase price to the various identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired business. For most assets and liabilities, the PPA is accomplished by recording the asset or liability at its estimated fair value. Determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed requires judgement by management and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including assumptions with respect to future cash inflows and outflows, discount rates, the useful lives of licenses and other assets and market multiples. The Group's management uses all available information to make these fair value determinations.

**37 SIGNIFICANT NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS**

The Group had entered into significant non-cash transactions as disclosed in notes 4, 5 and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, which are not reflected in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

**38 THIRD PARTY ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT**

Assets under management represent assets which are placed with the Group for investment purposes. On these assets, the Group provides investment advice to its clients but discretion over investment decisions is retained by the client.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group managed third party capital of AED 1,683,353 million (31 December 2024: AED 31,445 million). During the year, the third party assets under management of the Group have increased by AED 1,644,667 million due to the acquisition of CI.

These third-party assets under management are not recognised in these consolidated financial statements, as these items do not meet the recognition criteria.

**39 STRUCTURED ENTITIES**

The table below describes the types of Structured Entities that the Group does not consolidate but in which it holds an interest:

<i>Type of Structured Entity</i>	<i>Nature and purpose</i>	<i>Interest held by the Group</i>
Various investment funds	To manage assets on behalf of investors, including third party investors and generate income for the GPs and/or the investment manager and the investors.	Investment in units issued by the funds.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

**39 STRUCTURED ENTITIES** continued

The exposure to investments in these Structured Entities at fair value, by strategy, is disclosed in the following table.

	31 December 2025				31 December 2024			
	Number of Structured Entities	Net assets value of the Structured Entities AED millions	Group's share of the Structured Entities fair value AED millions	Net Assets attributable to the Group %	Number of Structured Entities	Net assets value of the Structured Entities AED millions	Group's share of the Structured Entities' fair value AED millions	Net Assets attributable to the Group %
Ventures	1	868	594	68.4%	1	889	608	68.4%

The Group's maximum exposure of loss from its interest in Structured Entities is equal to the total fair value of its investments. Once the Group has disposed of its interest in a structured entity, the Group ceases to be exposed to any risk from that Structured Entity.

During the year ended 31 December 2025 and year ended 31 December 2024, the Group did not provide any financial support to unconsolidated Structured Entities.

**40 COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified. These reclassifications have no impact on the total assets, total liabilities, total equity and profit of the Group.

Fair value changes on amounts payable to unit holders amounting to AED 437 million for the comparative year ended 31 December 2024 has been reclassified from "finance costs" to "fair value changes on amounts payable to unit holders (net)" in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025 to reflect the nature of the amount. Accordingly, there is no impact on the previously reported total profit for the year then ended.

**41 MATERIAL SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

There have been no events subsequent to the year end that would significantly affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025. In addition to the disclosure relating to the geopolitical tensions and military activities escalation across the broader Middle East region (see note 35), following are the material non-adjusting subsequent events:

- (i) In January 2026, the Group completed the transfer of Galleria Luxury Collection retail mall to Gaia Retail in exchange for acquiring 25% interest in Gaia Retail (see note 4(b)(i)).
- (ii) In March 2026, the Group acquired additional equity shares in Aldar, increasing its ownership interest in Aldar to 26.62%. The Group continues to exercise significant influence over Aldar.
- (iii) On 11 February 2026, GlobalFoundries announced that its Board of Directors approved a discretionary share repurchase authorization of up to USD 500 million of its ordinary shares and this authorization is valid for an initial period of 12 months and may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time. On 11 March 2026, GlobalFoundries announced the launch of an underwritten secondary public offering of its ordinary shares, pursuant to which, on 13 March 2026, the Group sold 27,344,480 ordinary shares of GlobalFoundries to the underwriters (which shares were to be subsequently offered to the public by the underwriters at a price of USD 42.00 per share). Additionally, in connection with this secondary offering, on 13 March 2026, GlobalFoundries repurchased AED 1,102 million (USD 300 million) of its ordinary shares from the underwriters.

As a result of these transactions, the Group's ownership interest in GlobalFoundries was diluted to 77.05% (which percentage reflects the Group's ownership interest prior to the exercise by the underwriters of their 30-day option to purchase up to an additional 3 million ordinary shares of GlobalFoundries from the Group).