DHOFAR GENERATING COMPANY SAOG

Financial Statements

For the period ended 30 June 2025

Registered office:
P.O. Box: 1571
Postal Code: 211
Muscat
Sultanate of Oman

Principal place of business:
Salalah
Sultanate of Oman

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DHOFAR GENERATING COMPANY SAOG

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2025

	Notes	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	**132,097,645**	134,059,390
Right of use assets	17	**1,605,347**	1,630,045
Finance lease receivable	5	**30,334,057**	31,674,585
Trade and other receivables	7	**2,876,309**	2,870,308
Prepayments of connection charges		**969,850**	932,551
Derivative financial instrument	13	**629,363**	1,366,552
Total non-current assets		**168,512,571**	172,533,431
Current assets			
Inventories	6	**5,402,572**	5,501,376
Finance lease receivable	5	**3,339,812**	3,205,488
Trade and other receivables	7	**9,088,553**	5,823,260
Advances and prepayments	8	**266,102**	483,858
Derivative financial instrument	13	**177,513**	385,438
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**5,547,664**	3,339,639
Total current assets		**23,822,215**	18,739,059
TOTAL ASSETS		**192,334,786**	191,272,490
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	10	**22,224,000**	22,224,000
Legal reserve	11	**1,225,563**	1,225,563
Retained earnings		**31,332,836**	29,738,386
Equity before hedging reserve		**54,782,399**	53,187,949
Hedging reserve	12	**685,844**	1,489,192
Total equity		**55,468,243**	54,677,141
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Term loan	15	**97,325,935**	100,368,951
Lease liabilities	17	**1,862,956**	1,941,257
Deferred tax liabilities	18	**12,726,463**	12,635,411
Provision for decommissioning costs	14	**5,296,553**	5,142,287
End of service benefits		**72,609**	67,401
Total non-current liabilities		**117,284,516**	120,155,307
Current liabilities			
Term loan	15	**8,213,026**	8,008,830
Lease liabilities	17	**22,259**	21,049
Trade and other payables	16	**11,346,742**	8,410,163
Total current liabilities		**19,582,027**	16,440,042
Total liabilities		**136,866,543**	136,595,349
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**192,334,786**	191,272,490
Net assets per share (RO)	31	**0.250**	0.246

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issuance in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 17th July 2025 and were signed on their behalf by:

Chairman **Chief Executive Officer**

The attached notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DHOFAR GENERATING COMPANY SAOG

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the period ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Half Year ended 30-Jun-25 RO	Half Year ended 30-Jun-24 RO	Quarter ended 30-Jun-25 RO	Quarter ended 30-Jun-24 RO
Revenue	19	**32,550,817**	30,076,601	**20,654,727**	19,413,992
Operating costs	20	**(27,067,843)**	(24,409,874)	**(15,429,494)**	(14,056,638)
Gross profit		**5,482,974**	5,666,727	**5,225,233**	5,357,354
General and administrative expenses	21	**(638,098)**	(457,404)	**(280,157)**	(158,975)
Profit before interest and tax		**4,844,876**	5,209,323	**4,945,076**	5,198,379
Finance income	7	**141,100**	89,824	**72,610**	43,469
Finance cost	23	**(3,158,707)**	(3,206,266)	**(1,661,386)**	(1,547,002)
Profit before tax		**1,827,269**	2,092,881	**3,356,300**	3,694,846
Income tax expense	18	**(232,819)**	(377,449)	**(146,782)**	(196,382)
Profit for the period		**1,594,450**	1,715,432	**3,209,518**	3,498,464
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Fair value of cash flow hedge adjustments - gross		**(566,861)**	1,747,027	**(209,261)**	381,019
Reclassification to profit or loss - gross	23	**(378,255)**	(845,146)	**(109,027)**	(412,890)
Deferred tax on change in fair value of cash flow	12	**141,768**	(135,283)	**47,744**	4,780
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the period - net of tax		**(803,348)**	766,598	**(270,544)**	(27,091)
Total comprehensive income for the period		**791,102**	2,482,030	**2,938,974**	3,471,373
Basic and diluted earnings per share (RO)	24	**0.007**	0.008	**0.014**	0.016

The attached notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the period ended 30 June 2025

	Share capital	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Hedging reserve	Total
	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Balance at 1 January 2024	22,224,000	1,079,778	28,426,317	1,703,509	53,433,604
Profit for the period	-	-	1,715,432	-	1,715,432
Other comprehensive income:					
Fair value of cash flow hedge adjustments - gross	-	-	-	1,747,027	1,747,027
Reclassification to profit or loss - gross	-	-	-	(845,146)	(845,146)
Deferred tax on change in fair value of cash flow hedge	-	-	-	(135,283)	(135,283)
Other comprehensive income for the period - net of tax	-	-	-	766,598	766,598
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	1,715,432	766,598	2,482,030
Balance at 30 Jun 2024	22,224,000	1,079,778	30,141,749	2,470,107	55,915,634
Balance at 1 January 2025	**22,224,000**	**1,225,563**	**29,738,386**	**1,489,192**	**54,677,141**
Profit for the period	**-**	**-**	**1,594,450**	**-**	**1,594,450**
Other comprehensive income:					
Fair value of cash flow hedge adjustments - gross	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(566,861)**	**(566,861)**
Reclassification to profit or loss - gross	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(378,255)**	**(378,255)**
Deferred tax on change in fair value of cash flow hedge	**-**	**-**	**-**	**141,768**	**141,768**
Other comprehensive (loss) for the period - net of tax	-	-	-	**(803,348)**	**(803,348)**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**1,594,450**	**(803,348)**	**791,102**
Balance at 30 Jun 2025	**22,224,000**	**1,225,563**	**31,332,836**	**685,844**	**55,468,243**

The attached notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DHOFAR GENERATING COMPANY SAOG

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the period ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	30-Jun-25 RO	30-Jun-24 RO
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the period		**1,594,450**	1,715,432
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	**1,961,744**	1,984,535
Amortization of right of use asset	17	**24,698**	24,698
Interest income on major maintenance receivable	7	**(72,610)**	(89,824)
Interest income on finance lease receivable	19	**(1,403,510)**	(1,530,406)
Finance costs	23	**3,102,661**	3,149,647
Interest cost on lease liabilities	23	**56,046**	56,619
(Reversal) of excess tax provision	18	**-**	2,993
Allowance for end of service benefit		**5,208**	7,479
Income tax expense	18	**232,819**	377,449
		5,501,506	5,698,622
Working capital changes:			
Inventories		**98,804**	164,119
Trade and other receivables		**(3,271,294)**	(3,755,185)
Trade and other payables		**2,936,579**	3,653,590
Prepayments of connection charges		**(37,299)**	(59,849)
Advances and prepayments		**217,756**	(10,068)
Net cash flows (used) / generated from operating activities		**5,446,052**	5,691,229
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Finance lease receivable		**1,206,205**	1,464,216
Interest income on finance lease receivable	19	**1,403,510**	1,530,406
Net cash flows from investing activities		**2,609,715**	2,994,622
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of term loan	15	**(2,904,215)**	(3,971,064)
Finance cost on term loan	23	**(2,883,000)**	(4,082,995)
Payment of lease liabilities	17	**(77,091)**	(76,518)
Finance cost on lease liabilities	17	**(56,046)**	(56,619)
Interest income on major maintenance receivable		**72,610**	89,824
Net cash flows (used) in financing activities		**(5,847,742)**	(8,097,372)
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**2,208,025**	588,479
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 1 JANUARY		**3,339,639**	4,684,314
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 30 JUNE	9	**5,547,664**	5,272,793
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:			
Cash and cash equivalents as above		**5,547,664**	5,272,793
Add: restricted cash		**-**	311,930
Cash and cash equivalents - 30 JUNE	9	**5,547,664**	5,584,723

The attached notes 1 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 LEGAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES

Dhofar Generating Company (the “Company” or “DGC”) was registered as a closely held joint stock company ('SAOC') in the Sultanate of Oman on 28 February 2001 under the Commercial Companies Law in Oman. Subsequently, the Company was converted to a Public Joint Stock Company (“SAOG”) and was listed on the Muscat Securities Market on 5 September 2018.The Company’s registered address is P O Box 1571, Postal Code 211, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

The operations of the Company are governed by the provisions of the Law for the Regulation and Privatization of the Electricity and Related Water Sector (the "Sector Law") promulgated by Royal Decree 78/2004. The principal activity of the Company is electricity generation under a license issued by the Authority for Public Services Regulation, Oman (APSR).

Significant agreements

The Concession Agreement, to which DGC was a party, was terminated effective 1 January 2014. Accordingly, from 1 January 2014, the Company has been granted a generation license by the APSR for the electricity generation business. The Company has entered into a Power Purchase Agreement (‘PPA’) on 31 December 2013 with Oman Power and Water Procurement Company SAOC ('OPWP') to sell the available capacity of Electricity. The PPA was subsequently amended on 1 January 2014.

A second amendment agreement to the PPA was signed on 19 April 2015 which became effective on 22 June 2015 after completion of all requirements under the terms of the agreement. This amendment agreement envisions the construction of a new 445MW power plant and sets the PPA term of the existing 273MW power plant and new plant for 15 years from the scheduled commercial operation date (’SCOD’) of the new plant. The SCOD was achieved on 1 January 2018 as per the plan.

The Company entered into an Engineering, Procurement and Construction ('EPC') contract with SEPCO III Electric Power Construction Corporation for the construction of a new 445MW facility. The Company also entered into a long term loan agreement on 8 July 2015 with a consortium of local and international banks including Bank Muscat SAOG, Bank Dhofar SAOG, Mizuho Bank LTD, Standard Chartered Bank, KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH, Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank Limited and Sumitomo Mitsui Bank Corporation.

The Company entered into natural gas sales agreement dated 1st June 2015 with Ministry of Oil and Gas for the purchase of natural gas. On 18th August 2020, it was renamed as the Ministry of Energy and Minerals "MEM" and subsequently in year 2023, as per the Ministry of Finance’s decision, "MEM" has transferred this agreement to Integrated Gas Company SAOC "IGC" in accordance with the Privatization Law (promulgated by Royal Decree no. 51/2019) with an effect from 1 January 2023.

The Company has entered into a Usufruct Agreement with the Ministry of Housing and urban planning for 25 years. The Company has an option to extend the lease term for a further period of 25 years.

The Company entered into an Operations and Maintenance Agreement with Dhofar O&M Company LLC effective 4 June 2015 for all operations and maintenance of the plants.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB") and the applicable requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman and the disclosure requirements of Financial Services Authorty.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments carried at fair value. The financial statements have been presented in Rial Omani which is the functional and reporting currency of the Company.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (continued)

The accounting policies are consistent with those in the previous years except as following:

2.2.1 Adoption of new and revised international financial reporting standards (IFRSs)

2.2.1 New and revised IFRSs that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the company has applied a number of other amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2025. The adoption of the following IFRSs have not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements and are listed below.

Standard or Interpretation	Title	Effective Date
Amendments to IAS 21	Lack of exchangeability	01-Jan-25

2.2.2 New and revised IFRS standards and interpretations but not yet effective

This amendment has no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Standard or Interpretation	Title	Effective for annual years beginning on or after
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Classification and measurement of financial instruments	01-Jan-26
Volume 11	Annual improvements to IFRS accounting standards	01-Jan-26
IFRS 18	Presentation and disclosure in financial statements	01-Jan-27
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without public accountability: disclosures	01-Jan-27
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or contribution of assets between investor and its associate or joint venture	Available for optional adoption/effective date deferred indefinitely

The directors anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Company's financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments as highlighted in previous paragraphs, may have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company in the period of initial application.

2.2.3 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), which regulated the London Interbank Offered Rate ('LIBOR') was effective till 30th June 2023 for overnight, 1, 3, 6 and 12 months tenors. From 1st July 2023, Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR') is implemented which used as benchmark overnight interest rates.The Company completed its transition to SOFR on 31 July 2023.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2.3 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (continued)

As part of the Company's risk management strategy, the Company uses financial instruments to manage exposure arising from variation of interest rates that could affect profit or loss or other comprehensive income and applies hedge accounting to these instruments.

Interest Rate Swap
Swap models: The fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Estimates of future floating-rate cash flows are based on quoted swap rates, futures prices and inter-bank borrowing rates. Estimated cash flows are discounted using a yield curve constructed from similar sources and which reflects the relevant benchmark inter-bank rate used by market participants for this purpose when pricing interest rate swaps. The fair value estimate is subject to a credit risk adjustment that reflects the credit risk of the Group and of the counter party; this is calculated based on credit spreads derived from current credit default swap or bond prices.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

Following are the material accounting policies adopted by the Company and consistently applied for all the periods presented.

2.3.1 Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants

The Company has adopted Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) from 1 January 2024.
The amendments apply retrospectively. They clarify certain requirements for determining whether a liability should be classified as current or non-current and require new disclosures for non-current loan liabilities that are subject to covenants within 12 months after the reporting period. This resulted in a change in the accounting policy for the classification of liabilities that can be settled in a Company's own shares (e.g. convertible notes). Under the new policy, when a liability includes a counterparty conversion option whereby the liability may be settled by a transfer of a Company's own shares, the Company takes into account the conversion option in classifying the host liability as current or non-current unless the option is classified as equity under IAS 32. The Company's liabilities were not impacted by the amendments.

Despite the change in policy, there is no retrospective impact on the comparative statement of financial position, as the Company had no outstanding convertible notes as at 30 June 2025.

2.3.2 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivatives at fair value at each reporting date.

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

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

The principal or the most advantages market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3.2 Fair value measurement (continued)

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

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

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

2.3.3 Revenue

The Company's business is to generate and supply electricity to its sole customer OPWP under long term PPA. Revenue from OPWP comprises of the following:

- Capacity charge covering the investment charge and fixed operation and maintenance charge; and
- Output charge covering the fuel charge and electricity energy charge.

The treatment for 273 MW plant is a finance lease arrangement and lease interest income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The investment charge related to this plant receiving under the PPA is finance lease payments.

445 MW plant has been treated as containing an operating lease which conveys the right to use the underlying assets in exchange of consideration. This component of revenue is recognised on straight-line basis over the lease term to the extent that capacity has been made available based on contractual terms of PPA.

Fixed operation and maintenance charges are recognised as revenue when the capacity is made available by performing required planned and unplanned maintenance on timely basis so that the plant is in a position to run and generate required output and accrue to the business over time. Output charges are recognised as revenue upon delivery of electricity to the national grid which accrue over time when the customer accepts deliveries and there is no unfulfilled performance obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the output. Amounts received in relation to electricity energy charges are contingent rental receipts.

The Company has long term agreements with OPWP which determine performance obligation, transaction price and allocates the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

There is no significant financing component attached to the receivable from customer other than major maintenance revenue. Services are provided on agreed credit terms of the contract and payment occurs within 25 days from the submission of invoice. The Company submits invoices on monthly basis in arrears and generally are submitted on or before the 5th day of the subsequent month.

2.3.4 Income Taxes

Taxation is provided in accordance with Omani fiscal regulations.

Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, or other comprehensive income.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3.4 Income Taxes (continued)

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year or relating to previous years as a result of tax assessment, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax

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 temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that at the time of transaction:
i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and
ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are 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 used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans of Company. 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; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset as there is a legally enforcement to offset these in Oman.

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

The Company has adopted Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) from 1 January 2023. The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption to exclude transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences – e.g. leases and decommissioning liabilities. For leases and decommissioning liabilities, an entity is required to recognise the associated deferred tax assets and liabilities from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. For all other transactions, an entity applies the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

The Company previously accounted for deferred tax on leases and decommissioning liabilities by applying the ‘integrally linked’ approach, resulting in a similar outcome as under the amendments, except that the deferred tax asset or liability was recognised on a net basis. Following the amendments, the Company has recognised a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of-use assets. However, there was no impact on the statement of financial position because the balances qualify for offset under paragraph 74 of IAS 12. There was also no impact on the opening retained earnings as at 1 January 2023 as a result of the change. The key impact for the Company relates to disclosure of the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised.

2.3.5 Foreign currencies

The Company’s financial statements are presented in Omani Rials, which is also the company’s functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3.5 Foreign currencies (continued)

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2.3.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment commences when the assets are ready for the intended use.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of assets as follows:

	Years
Plant and machinery	40
Buildings, civil and structural works	40
Decommissioning assets	40
Plant capital spares and other equipment	18
Furniture and fixture	5
Computers and equipment	5
Computer software	5
Motor vehicles	5

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

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property, plant and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as the expense is incurred.

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

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at each reporting period end.

Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amounts.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3.7 Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

a. Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right of use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date. 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.

b. Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., a changes in future payments resulting from a change in index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

c. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Company as a lessor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3.7 Leases (continued)

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

2.3.8 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost, the financial asset should be held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial asset with cash flow that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit and loss irrespective of business model.

The Company’s business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. The Company does not have any financial instrument that are measured either of FVOCI or FVPL except for the derivative instrument that are used as hedge instrument.

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 Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI 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)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss account:

Business model test: The objective of the entity's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).

Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3.8 Financial assets (continued)

The Company's financial assets at amortized cost includes major maintenance receivable, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and finance lease receivable.

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets
The Company recognises an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowance are measured on either of the following bases:
- 12-months ECL: these are ECLs that result from possible default events within 12-months after the reporting date; and
- Lifetime ECL: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

The Company measures loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured as 12-months ECL:

-Financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Finance assets 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.

General approach
The Company applies 3-stage approach to measuring ECL. Assets migrate through the three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition. Financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired, are transitioned to stage 2 from stage 1 and ECL is recognized based on the probability of default (PD) of the counter party occurring over the life of the asset. All other financial assets are considered to be in stage 1 unless it is credit impaired and an ECL is recognized based on the PD of the customer within next 12 months. Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when there is a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. The Company applies general approach to all financial assets except trade receivable without significant financing component.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3.8 Financial assets (continued)

Simplified approach

The Company applies simplified approach to measuring credit losses, which mandates recognition of lifetime expected loss allowance for trade receivables without significant financing component. Under simplified approach, there is no need to monitor for significant increases in credit risk and the Company will be required to measure lifetime expected credit losses at all times.

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company 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 Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward- looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly based on the certain delinquency period (days past due) or if exposure has moved from investment grade to non-investment grade on credit rating scale of independent credit rating agency in case of low credit risk instrument.

To determine whether a financial instrument has low credit risk, the Company uses internal credit ratings which are mapped to the external credit rating agencies such as Moody's etc. The Company considers that the rating within the investment grade, (the Company considers this to be Ba3 or higher per Moody's), are considered a low risk and have less likelihood of default. Where the external rating of a financial instrument is not available, the Company reviews the ability of the counterparty by reviewing their financial statements and other publicly available information.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held) or based on the certain delinquency period (days past due).

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 Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Credit- impaired financial assets

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and at bank. Cash and cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and have maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition.

Trade receivable

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional as due from the customer (i.e. only the passage of time is recognised balance payment of the consideration is due) less expected credit losses.

2.3.9 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss account. A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss account if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3.9 Financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities, at initial recognition, may be designated at fair value through profit or loss if the following criteria are met:

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis;
- The liabilities are part of a Company of financial liabilities which are managed and their performance evaluated on fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy; or
- The financial liability contains an embedded derivative that would otherwise need to be separately recorded.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss account are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the profit or loss account.

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

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

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.
Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)
This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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

Trade and other payable
Liabilities are recognised for the amount to be paid for goods and services rendered, whether or not billed to the Company.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3.10 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The amounts accumulated in OCI are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognised in OCI for the year. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to statement of profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated OCI must be accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

2.3.11 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs are those expenses incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

The Company records a provision for decommissioning costs as there is a present obligation as a result of activities undertaken pursuant to the Usufruct and PPA. Decommissioning costs are provided for at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the relevant asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a finance cost. 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 except for the asset given on finance lease.

2.3.13 Employee benefits

Obligations for contributions to a defined contribution retirement plan, for Omani employees, in accordance with Omani Social Protection Fund, are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss as the related service is provided.

The Company's obligation in respect of non-Omani employees' terminal benefits is the amount of future benefit that such employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods having regard to the employee contract and Oman Labour Law 2023.

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement plan and occupational hazard insurance for Omani employees in accordance with the Omani Social Insurances Law are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

2.3.14 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.3.15 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are deducted against the share capital account, net of any tax effects. Where the Company's ordinary shares are repurchased (treasury shares), the consideration paid, excluding any directly attributable incremental costs, is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders and presented as reserve for own shares within equity, until they are cancelled, sold or reissued.

2.3.16 Directors' remuneration

The Directors' remuneration is governed by the Memorandum of Association of the Company and the Commercial Companies Law.

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3.16 Directors' remuneration (continued)

The Annual General Meeting shall determine and approve the remuneration and the sitting fees for the Board of Directors and its sub-committees and the distribution of dividends to the shareholders.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of financial assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the resultant provisions and changes in fair value for the year. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying, and possibly significant, degrees of judgment and uncertainty and actual results may differ from management's estimates resulting in future changes in estimated assets and liabilities.

The following are the significant estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements:

3.1 Judgements

a) Classification of Generation plant as a lease

Judgement is required to ascertain whether the PPA agreement with OPWP is a concession arrangement as per IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements or contains a lease as per IFRS 16 Leases and if the agreement contains a lease, judgement is required to classify the lease as an operating lease or a finance lease as per IFRS 16 Leases. Management has evaluated the applicability of IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements and concluded that IFRIC 12 is not applicable to the arrangement as the residual interest is controlled by the Company and not OPWP. The estimated useful life of the plant of 40 years takes into account the Company's right to extend the land lease under a Usufruct Agreement for an additional term of 25 years.

Furthermore, the residual value of the 445 MW power plant will have substantial value at the conclusion of the PPA and the Company will be able to continue to generate revenue through electricity generation taking into account the government's future plans related to power sector in Oman.

b) Leases - Identification and classification

The Company has entered into the PPA with OPWP to generate electricity and make available the power capacity from its Plants. The PPA covers both the plants i.e 273 MW power plant and 445 MW power plant. Management considers the requirements of IFRS 16 which sets out guidelines to determine when an arrangement might contain a lease.

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Once a determination is reached that an arrangement contains a lease, the lease arrangement is classified as either financing or operating according to the principles in IFRS 16. A lease that conveys the majority of the risks and rewards of operation is a finance lease. A lease other than a finance lease is an operating lease.

(I) Finance lease

Based on management's evaluation, the PPA with OPWP with respect to 273 MW power plant has been classified as a finance lease under IFRS 16, since significant risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the plant are transferred to OPWP.

The management has assessed the lease classification as per the requirements of IFRS 16 and has concluded that the arrangement is a finance lease, as the term of PPA is for the major part of the remaining economic life of the Company's plant. Accordingly, a finance lease receivable has been recognised in the financial statements.

The primary basis for this conclusion being that the PPA is for a substantial portion of the life of the plant and the present value of minimum lease payments substantially equates the fair value of the plant at the inception of the lease.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

3.1 Judgements (Continued)

b) Leases - Identification and classification (Continued)

(II) Operating lease

Based on management's evaluation, the PPA with OPWP with respect to 445 MW power plant has been classified as an operating lease under IFRS 16 since significant risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the plant lies with the Company. The primary basis for this conclusion is that the PPA is for a term of fifteen years while the economic life of the power plant is estimated to be forty years. The present value of minimum lease payments under the PPA does not substantially recover the fair value of the plant at the inception of the lease. Further, the residual risk is borne by the Company.

c) Electrical connection agreement – determining control and useful life of connection assets

The Company had entered into electrical connection agreements with transmission company for connection to the transmission system. The Company applies judgement in evaluating the terms of the contract to determine the control of connection assets. As per management's assessment, considering the load dispatch center function of transmission company along with right to operate and maintain the connection assets, it is concluded that the control for connection assets remains with the transmission company. Further, management has assessed that the Company will receive the benefits from connection assets till plant is in operation, accordingly, connection charges will be amortized over the estimated useful life of the plant.

3.2 Estimates and assumptions

a) Provision for decommissioning obligation

Because of the long-term nature of the liability, the greatest uncertainty in estimating the provision is the costs that will be incurred. In particular, the Company has assumed that the site will be restored using technology and materials that are currently available. The Company estimated the outcome for the total cost to be RO 5.296 million (2024: 5.142 million) reflecting different assumptions about pricing of the individual components of the cost. The provision has been calculated using a discount rate of 6% (2024: 6%), which is the risk free rate in Oman. The rehabilitation is expected to occur on 2057.

b) Effectiveness of hedge relationship

At the inception of the hedge, the management documents the hedging strategy and performs hedge effectiveness testing to assess whether the hedge is effective. This exercise is performed at each reporting date to assess whether the hedge will remain effective throughout the term of the hedging relationship.

c) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives. The calculation of useful lives is based on management's assessment of various factors such as the operating cycles, the maintenance programs, and normal wear and tear using its best estimates. The nature of the assets are buildings, civil, structural work, plant and machinery.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company determines whether its non-financial assets are impaired when there are indicators of impairment as defined in IAS 36. This requires an estimation of the value-in-use of the cash-generating unit ('the CGU'), which constitutes the carrying value of property, plant and equipment and right of use assets as at 31 December 2024. Estimating the value-in-use requires the Company to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. As the term of PPA is shorter than the CGU, there is indicator for impairment in the CGU as at 30 June 2025 which have a carrying value of RO 133.70 million (31 December 2024 – RO 135.68).

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on value in use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on the financial budgets approved by management and based on the historical inflation rates, contractual clauses of PPA and the estimates for relevant macroeconomic factors. The growth rate considered does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the utilities industry sectors in which the CGU operates. Management believes that the residual value of the CGU will have substantial value at the conclusion of the current PPA and the Company will be able to continue to generate revenue through supply of power which takes into account the possibility of extension of PPA as well as the government's future plans to deregulate the power and water sector in Oman.

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Plant and machinery	Buildings, civil and structural works	Plant capital spares and other equipment	Decommissio-ning asset	Computers and equipment	Computer software	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixture	Total
	RO	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**
Cost:									
At 1 January 2025	**150,211,411**	**9,007,974**	**1,480,899**	**985,692**	**328,426**	**102,254**	**27,050**	**57,880**	**162,201,586**
At 30 June 2025	**150,211,411**	**9,007,974**	**1,480,899**	**985,692**	**328,426**	**102,254**	**27,050**	**57,880**	**162,201,586**
Depreciation:									
At 1 January 2025	**25,015,266**	**1,576,396**	**870,007**	**200,731**	**317,859**	**102,254**	**1,802**	**57,880**	**28,142,195**
Charge for the period	**1,787,142**	**112,599**	**41,136**	**11,894**	**6,267**	**-**	**2,706**	**-**	**1,961,744**
At 30 June 2025	**26,802,410**	**1,688,995**	**911,143**	**212,625**	**324,126**	**102,254**	**4,508**	**57,880**	**30,103,939**
Net book value:									
At 30 June 2025	**123,409,001**	**7,318,979**	**569,756**	**773,067**	**4,300**	**-**	**22,542**	**-**	**132,097,645**
Cost:									
At 1 January 2024	150,211,411	9,007,974	1,480,899	985,692	328,426	102,254	27,050	57,880	162,201,586
Depreciation:									
At 1 January 2024	21,437,926	1,351,196	787,735	176,945	286,845	102,254	19,750	57,880	24,220,531
Charge for the period	3,577,340	225,200	82,272	23,786	31,014	-	1,802	-	3,941,415
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,750)	-	(19,750)
At 31 December 2024	25,015,266	1,576,396	870,007	200,731	317,859	102,254	1,802	57,880	28,142,196
Net book value:									
At 31 December 2024	125,196,145	7,431,578	610,892	784,961	10,567	-	25,248	-	134,059,390

(i) All property, plant and equipment amount to RO 132.098 million (2024: RO 134.059 million) are mortgaged with banks against the term loan (note 15).
(ii) The property, plant and equipment related to 445 MW power plant is subject to operating lease arrangement with OPWP as mentioned in note 3.1(b)(II).
(iii) The depreciation charge has been allocated in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	RO	RO
Operating costs (note 20)	**1,957,976**	1,983,472
General and administrative expenses (note 21)	**3,768**	1,063
	1,961,744	1,984,535

(iv) Plant is constructed on land taken on a long-term lease contract of 25 years from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning. Company has an option to extend the lease term for a further period of 25 years.

5 FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLE

As mentioned in note 3, the arrangement for 273 MW power plant is a finance lease. Accordingly, a finance lease receivable has been recognised in the statement of financial position.

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
Finance lease receivable	**33,714,969**	34,921,173
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(41,100)**	(41,100)
	33,673,869	34,880,073
Non-current portion:		
Finance lease receivable - non current	**30,371,339**	31,711,867
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(37,282)**	(37,282)
	30,334,057	31,674,585
Current portion:		
Finance lease receivable - current	**3,343,630**	3,209,306
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(3,818)**	(3,818)
	3,339,812	3,205,488

The company during the period 2025 has recognised an interest income on lease receivable of OMR 1,403,510 (2024:OMR 3,034,870).

	Less than 1 year RO	**Between 1 and 2 years RO**	**Between 2 and 3 years RO**	**Between 3 and 4 years RO**	**Between 4 and 5 years RO**	**More than 5 years RO**	**Total RO**
30 June 2025							
Gross finance lease receivables	**5,989,248**	**5,989,248**	**5,989,248**	**5,989,248**	**5,989,248**	**14,973,121**	**44,919,364**
Less: unearned finance income	**(2,568,408)**	**(2,285,071)**	**(1,978,265)**	**(1,646,047)**	**(1,286,313)**	**(1,440,289)**	**(11,204,394)**
	3,420,840	**3,704,178**	**4,010,984**	**4,343,201**	**4,702,935**	**13,532,832**	**33,714,969**
31 December 2024							
Gross finance lease receivables	5,989,248	5,989,248	5,989,248	5,989,248	5,989,248	17,967,745	47,913,987
Less: unearned finance income	(2,779,943)	(2,503,019)	(2,202,200)	(1,875,424)	(1,520,452)	(2,111,777)	(12,992,814)
	3,209,306	3,486,229	3,787,048	4,113,824	4,468,796	15,855,969	34,921,173

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses is as follows:

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
At 1 January	**41,100**	44,822
Reversal of allowance during the period / year (note 21)	**-**	(3,722)
At 30 June / 31 December	**41,100**	41,100

6 INVENTORIES

Spares and consumables	**2,613,748**	2,674,697
Liquid fuel	**2,788,824**	2,826,679
	5,402,572	5,501,376

Spares and consumables of RO 144,842 (2024: RO 225,140) represent part of the transactions with related party as mentioned in note 25 and Liquid fuel of RO 40,938 (2024: RO 124,854) recognized as an expense in 'operating costs' during the reported period.

7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
Trade receivables from OPWP	**7,616,917**	4,641,485
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (note 26)	**(2,532)**	(2,532)
	7,614,385	4,638,953
Major maintenance receivable (*)	**3,709,365**	3,400,664
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(4,002)**	(4,002)
	3,705,363	3,396,662
Other receivables	**604,704**	597,075
Amount due from related parties (note 25)	**40,410**	60,878
	11,964,862	8,693,568

7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Current and non-current classification as of the reporting date is as follows;	**30-Jun-25 RO**	31-Dec-24 RO
Non-current portion:	**2,879,502**	2,873,501
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(3,193)**	(3,193)
	2,876,309	2,870,308
Current portion:	**9,091,894**	5,826,601
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(3,341)**	(3,341)
	9,088,553	5,823,260

Trade receivable is non-interest bearing having a 25 days term, while major maintenance receivable is interest bearing.

Major maintenance receivable related to maintenance of 273 MW power plant. A portion of investment charge related to 273 MW power plant receiving under the PPA is a Major maintenance receivable settlement.
Interest income related to significant financing component is recognized using effective interest method.

(*) The movement for major maintenance receivable is as follows:

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
At 1 January	**3,400,664**	2,323,860
Add: maintenance revenue recognised during the period / year (note 19)	**582,531**	1,728,990
Add: finance income recognised during the period / year	**141,100**	177,674
Less: payments received during the period / year	**(414,930)**	(829,860)
	3,709,365	3,400,664
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(4,002)**	(4,002)
At 30 June / 31 December	**3,705,363**	3,396,662

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses is as follows:

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
At 1 January	**4,002**	2,735
Allowance during the period / year (note 21)	**-**	1,267
At 30 June / 31 December	**4,002**	4,002

Current and non-current classification of major maintenance receivable as of the reporting date is as follows;

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
Non-current portion:	**2,879,502**	2,873,501
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(3,193)**	(3,193)
	2,876,309	2,870,308
Current portion:	**829,863**	527,163
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(809)**	(809)
At 30 June / 31 December	**829,054**	526,354

8 ADVANCES AND PREPAYMENTS

Advances	**153,315**	95,517
Prepayments	**112,787**	388,341
	266,102	483,858

9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank	**5,551,438**	3,343,221
Less: allowance for expected credit losses	**(4,407)**	(4,407)
	5,547,031	3,338,814
Cash in hand	**633**	825
	5,547,664	3,339,639

Bank balances are placed with local financial institution (Bank Muscat SAOG) in Sultanate of Oman and (Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation) in United Kingdom which are denominated is Omani Rial and US Dollar respectively. As per Moody's, the credit rating of banks are Ba1 and A1 respectively.

The movement in allowance for expected credit losses is as follows:

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
At 1 January	**4,407**	5,783
Less: allowance (reversal) during the period / year (note 21)	**-**	(1,376)
At 30 June / 31 December	**4,407**	4,407

10 SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised share capital of the Company as At 30 June 2025 is RO 120,000,000 (2024 : RO 120,000,000). Issued and paid up capital as At 30 June 2025 is RO 22,224,000 (2024 : RO 22,224,000) of 100 baiza each. The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

Shareholders who own 10% or more of the Company's share capital at the reporting date are:

	2025		2024	
	Percentage shareholding	**No. of shares**	Percentage shareholding	No. of shares
MAP Power Holding Company Limited	**27%**	**60,004,800**	27%	60,004,800
Mitsui & Co. Middle East and Africa Projects Investment & Development Limited	**27%**	**60,004,800**	27%	60,004,800
Social Protection Fund	**17%**	**38,663,798**	17%	38,663,798

11 LEGAL RESERVE

In accordance with the article 132 of the Commercial Companies Law 18/2019 applicable to companies registered in the Sultanate of Oman, 10% of a company's net profit after the deduction of taxes will be transferred to a non-distributable statutory reserve each year until the amount of such legal reserve has reached a minimum of one third of that Company's issued share capital. The Company has transferred OMR Nil to legal reserve during the current period (2024: OMR 145,785). This reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders as dividends.

12 HEDGING RESERVE

The USD long term facilities of the Company bears interest at Secured Overnight Financing Rate ('SOFR') plus applicable margins. The Company has fixed the rate of interest through Interest Rate Swaps ("IRS") Agreements entered into with various international banks for the

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
	RO	RO
At 1 January (A)	**1,489,192**	1,703,509
Change in fair value before tax during the period /year	**(945,116)**	(252,138)
Less: related deferred tax (note 18)	**141,768**	37,820
Change in fair value after tax during the period / year (B)	**(803,348)**	(214,317)
At 30 June / 31 December (C) = (A) + (B)	**685,844**	1,489,192

All the interest rate swaps are designated and effective as cash flow hedges and the fair value thereof has been recognised directly in other comprehensive income and presented in statement of changes in equity, net of related deferred tax.

13 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company has entered into five interest rate swaps agreements with five international banks at fixed interest rates ranging from 2.9% - 3.2% per annum (2024: 2.9% - 3.2% per annum). The Company's borrowings at variable rate are denominated in US Dollars.

The Company manages its cash flow interest rate risk by using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps. Under these swaps, the Company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals (quarterly), the difference between fixed contract rates and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional amounts.

			Notional amount by term to maturity		
	Fair value RO	**Notional amount RO**	**1-12 months RO**	**More than 1 up to 5 years RO**	**Over 5 years RO**
30 June 2025					
Interest rate swaps	**806,875**	**51,958,635**	**3,819,961**	**6,424,623**	**41,714,051**

			Notional amount by term to maturity		
	Fair value RO	Notional amount RO	1-12 months RO	More than 1 up to 5 years RO	Over 5 years RO
31 December 2024					
Interest rate swaps	1,751,990	53,398,024	3,733,872	7,949,831	41,714,321

13 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT (continued)

Current and non-current classifications as at the reporting date as follows;

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
Non-current portion:	**629,363**	1,366,552
Current portion:	**177,513**	385,438
	806,875	1,751,990

Interest rate swaps arising from agreements with:

SMBC Capital Market Limited	**98,358**	217,006
Standard Chartered Bank	**243,040**	580,914
KfW IPEX-Bank	**268,094**	515,647
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank	**98,829**	218,649
Mizuho Bank Ltd	**98,554**	219,774
At 30 June / 31 December	**806,875**	1,751,990

14 PROVISION FOR DECOMMISSIONING COSTS

At 1 January	**5,142,287**	5,467,092
Add: Decommissioning cost provision (note 23)	**154,266**	291,073
(Less): (Reversal) of provision during the period / year	**-**	(615,878)
At 30 June / 31 December	**5,296,553**	5,142,287

The Company is committed under the lease agreement to decommission the site as a result of construction of the power plant. Decommissioning cost represents the present value of management's best estimate of the future outflow of the economic benefits that will be required to remove the facilities and restore the affected area at the Company's rented sites. The provision has been calculated using a discount rate of 6% at the reporting date (2024: 6%).

15 TERM LOAN

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
At 1 January	**109,058,937**	119,086,200
Paid during the period / year	**(2,904,215)**	(10,027,263)
Gross loan amount	**106,154,722**	109,058,937
Less: unamortised arrangement fee	**(615,761)**	(681,156)
At 30 June / 31 December	**105,538,961**	108,377,781

Current and non-current classification as of the reporting date is as follows;

Non-current portion:	**97,325,935**	100,368,951
Current portion:	**8,213,026**	8,008,830
	105,538,961	108,377,781

The term loan facility of RO 165,576,474 (USD 429,957,087) was provided by consortium of local and international banks in pursuance with PPA to finance the project cost. This loan is repayable in 31 semi-annual installments starting from 31 July 2018.

According to Common Terms Agreement, the term loan facility comprises of:

	Currency	**Term Loan Facility - Total**	**Interest rates**	**Final repayment date**
1	RO	69,967,312	5.59% p.a.	31-Dec-2032
2	USD	248,271,000	SOFR+Margin+CAS p.a.	31-Dec-2032

The repayment schedule of term loan is as follows:

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
Payable within 1 year	**8,213,026**	8,008,830
Payable between 1 and 2 years	**8,661,305**	11,106,718
Payable between 2 and 5 years	**28,315,233**	35,362,062
Payable after 5 years	**60,965,158**	54,581,327
	106,154,722	109,058,937

The Company hedges USD portion of the loan for interest rate risk via an interest rate swap arrangement in note 13 of the financial statements.

15 TERM LOAN (continued)

The loan is secured by a charge on all project assets (property, plant and equipment, right of use, finance lease receivable, prepayment of connection charge, inventory, trade and other receivable, cash and cash equivalents), assignment of insurance / reinsurances, agreement for security over promoters' shares and charge over the Company's project accounts. The weighted average effective interest rate on the bank loans is 4.29% pa (2024: 4.93%) for USD facility and 5.59% pa (2024: 5.59%) for RO Facility (overall effective rate 4.77% pa) (2024: 4.64%). The loan is subject to certain covenants relating to maintenance of Debt Service Coverage Ratio and other non-financial covenants. The Company was in compliance with all loan covenants during the reporting period.

The Company's cash sweep obligation under the loan agreement has taken effect from 31 July 2021. The cash sweep mechanism requires that after operating costs and debt service payments have been accounted for, 95% of the free cash flows to be paid to the lenders towards prepayment of the loan amount ("Cash Sweep Mechanism"). Under the Cash Sweep Mechanism, the prepayment amounting to RO Nil (2024: RO 2,739,255) made during the period towards the settlement of loan outstanding amount.

A reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the statement of financial position for liabilities that result in financing cash flows is presented below:

	At 1 January	Repayments during the period/year	Non-cash changes	At 30 June / December
	RO	RO	RO	RO
30 June 2025				
Term loan	**108,377,781**	**(2,904,215)**	**65,395**	**105,538,961**
31 December 2024				
Term loan	118,256,106	(10,027,263)	148,938	108,377,781

As of 30 June 2025, the Company has undrawn short term borrowings facility amounting to RO 7,700,000 with an interest rate of 4.25% per annum (2024 - 4.25%). The balance outstanding as of 30 June 2025 is Nil (2024: Nil)

16 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
	RO	RO
Trade payables	**4,025,131**	2,561,496
Accrued expenses	**6,245,819**	4,588,860
VAT and other payables	**771,659**	888,536
Amount due to related parties (note 25)	**304,133**	371,271
	11,346,742	8,410,163

17 LEASES

The Company, as a lessee, has entered into the following contracts which are covered under IFRS 16:

Usufruct agreement of leasehold land - 40 years lease term.

The movement of right-of-use assets as of the reporting date as follows:

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
	RO	RO
At 1 January	**1,630,045**	1,679,440
Amortization during the period / year (note 20)	**(24,698)**	(49,395)
At 30 June / 31 December	**1,605,347**	1,630,045

Movement of lease liability recognised as of the reporting date is as follows;

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
At 1 January	**1,962,306**	1,982,205
Interest accrued during the period / year (note 23)	**56,046**	113,238
Payments during the period / year	**(133,137)**	(133,137)
At 30 June / 31 December	**1,885,215**	1,962,306

Current and non-current classification as of the reporting date is as follows;

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
	RO	RO
Non-current portion:	**1,862,956**	1,941,257
Current portion:	**22,259**	21,049
	1,885,215	1,962,306

17 LEASES (continued)

The following table sets out a maturity analysis, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be paid after the reporting date.

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
Within one year	**133,137**	133,137
One to two years	**133,137**	133,137
Two to three years	**133,137**	133,137
Three to four years	**133,137**	133,137
Four to five years	**133,137**	133,137
More than five years	**3,483,821**	3,615,748
Total undiscounted lease payments	**4,149,506**	4,281,433
Unrecognized finance cost	**(2,264,291)**	(2,319,127)
	1,885,215	1,962,306

The following are the amounts recognised in the profit or loss;	**30-Jun-25 RO**	30-Jun-24 RO
Amortization of right-of-use assets (note 20)	**24,698**	24,698
Interest on lease liabilities (note 23)	**56,046**	56,619
	80,744	81,317

The following are the amounts recognised in statement of cash flows;		
Payment of lease liabilities	**77,091**	76,518
Finance cost on lease liabilities	**56,046**	56,619
Total cash flows for leases	**133,137**	133,137

For leases where the Company is lessor, please refer note 5.

18 TAXATION

	30-Jun-25 RO	30-Jun-24 RO
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Current tax charge:		
Reversal of excess provision during the year	**-**	(2,993)
Deferred tax charge:		
Origination of temporary differences	**276,283**	316,769
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	**(43,464)**	63,673
	232,819	377,449

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
Statement of financial position		
Non-current liability:		
Deferred tax-net	**12,726,463**	12,635,411
Current tax liability		
Current tax	**-**	2,993
Movement for current tax liability:		
At 1 January	**-**	2,993
(Reversal) of excess provision during the period/year	**-**	(2,993)
At 30 June / 31 December	**-**	-

The total income tax for the period can be reconciled with accounting profit as follows;

	30-Jun-25 RO	30-Jun-24 RO
Accounting profit before tax for the period	**1,827,269**	2,092,881
Tax at the rate of 15%	**274,090**	313,932
Add tax effect of:		
Tax effect of permanent differences	**2,193**	2,837
(Reversal) of excess provision	**-**	(2,993)
Deferred tax not recognised on tax losses	**(43,464)**	63,673
Tax expense for the period	**232,819**	377,449

18 TAXATION (Continued)

The tax assessments up to the year 2017 has been completed by the tax authorities. The Company's assessment for the tax years 2018 to 2024 have not yet been finalised with the Secretariat General for Taxation at the Ministry of Finance. Management of the Company believe that additional taxes, if any in respect of open tax years, would not be significant to the Company's financial position as At 30 June 2025.

The Company has recorded unrealized gains of RO 22,989,752 for the year ended 31 December 2014 as a result of derecognition of service concession receivable and recognition of finance lease receivable. Management has taken a view that this gain will be realised as a part of tariff received over the life of the PPA and only realised gain should be subjected to tax as per the Income Tax Law.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carryforward of unused tax losses can be utilised.

The government of Sultanate of Oman announced an Economic Stimulus Plan on 9 March 2021 to support the Sultanate's efforts to counter Covid effects on the economy. As per the plan, companies are allowed to carry forward their tax losses incurred for tax year 2020 for an unlimited period to be adjustable against future taxable income. The Company incurred tax loss of RO 8,021,680 for 2020 and recognised a deferred tax asset of RO 1,203,252 in year 2020.

The carried forward tax losses will expire within 5 years except for the tax year 2020. Management believes that future taxable profit will not be sufficient to offset the carried forward tax losses which will expire within 5 years, hence deferred tax asset of RO 2,156,701 (2024: RO 2,200,539) has not been recognized on carried forward tax losses.

As at 30 June 2025, the BEPS Pillar Two was not considered to be substantively enacted from the perspective of IAS 12 – Income Taxes since the corresponding regulations/clarifications were yet to prescribed.

Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences using a principal tax rate of 15%. The net deferred tax liability and deferred tax charge in the statement of comprehensive income are attributable to the following items;

		Deferred tax recognised in		
	At 1 January	**Profit or loss**	**OCI**	**At 30 June**
30 June 2025	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**
Deferred tax asset / (liability)				
Provision for decommissioning cost	**771,343**	**23,140**	**-**	**794,483**
Allowance for expected credit losses	**7,806**	**-**	**-**	**7,806**
Lease liabilities	**294,346**	**(11,564)**	**-**	**282,782**
Right-of-use Assets	**(244,507)**	**3,705**	**-**	**(240,802)**
Carried forward of tax losses	**1,203,252**	**-**	**-**	**1,203,252**
Hedge reserve	**(262,799)**	**-**	**141,768**	**(121,031)**
Accelerated tax depreciation	**(11,737,795)**	**(281,574)**	**-**	**(12,019,369)**
Unrealised gain on recognition of finance lease	**(2,231,211)**	**52,395**	**-**	**(2,178,816)**
Finance lease receivable for decommissioning asset	**(126,384)**	**12,096**	**-**	**(114,288)**
Unamortised maintenance revenue	**(191,718)**	**(32,802)**	**-**	**(224,520)**
Decommissioning asset	**(117,744)**	**1,784**	**-**	**(115,960)**
Deferred tax liability - net	**(12,635,411)**	**(232,819)**	**141,768**	**(12,726,463)**

		Deferred tax recognised in		
	At 1 January	Profit or loss	OCI	At 31 December
31 December 2024	RO	RO	RO	RO
Deferred tax asset / (liability)				
Provision for decommissioning cost	820,064	(48,721)	-	771,343
Allowance for expected credit losses	8,162	(356)	-	7,806
Lease liabilities	297,331	(2,985)	-	294,346
Right-of-use Assets	(251,916)	7,409	-	(244,507)
Carried forward of tax losses	1,203,252	-	-	1,203,252
Hedge reserve	(300,619)	-	37,820	(262,799)
Accelerated tax depreciation	(10,985,367)	(752,428)	-	(11,737,795)
Unrealised gain on recognition of finance lease	(2,409,364)	178,153	-	(2,231,211)
Finance lease receivable for decommissioning asset	(151,569)	25,185	-	(126,384)
Unamortised maintenance revenue	(46,294)	(145,425)	-	(191,718)
Decommissioning asset	(182,420)	64,676	-	(117,744)
Deferred tax liability - net	(11,998,740)	(674,492)	37,820	(12,635,411)

19 REVENUE

	30-Jun-25 RO	30-Jun-24 RO
Investment charge	**6,749,583**	6,636,953
Fuel charge	**19,590,404**	17,443,891
Interest income from finance lease	**1,403,510**	1,530,406
Fixed operation and maintenance charge	**4,117,059**	4,153,076
Electrical energy charge	**107,730**	95,702
Major maintenance revenue (note 7)	**582,531**	216,573
	32,550,817	30,076,601

The revenue is based on actual invoice amount and the future receipts of the investment charges are disclosed in the note 5 and 30 of the financial statements.

The revenue has been disaggregated based on the key drivers by which the Company receives and recognises its revenue.

The Company has no unsatisfied performance obligations with respect to the billed revenue. The Company has right to invoice for every unit of output and making available the designated capacity.

All the revenue of the Company accrues from contracts with customers is within the Sultanate of Oman. The Company has recognized credit losses on receivables arising from Company's contract with customer (note 7).

20 OPERATING COSTS

	30-Jun-25 RO	30-Jun-24 RO
Fuel cost	**19,702,446**	17,633,907
Operation and maintenance charges	**4,500,193**	4,198,433
Depreciation (note 4)	**1,957,976**	1,983,472
Insurance	**280,602**	306,246
Major maintenance expenses	**489,455**	160,103
Transmission connection charges	**82,656**	84,900
Electricity import cost	**29,817**	18,115
Amortization of right-of-use asset (note 17)	**24,698**	24,698
	27,067,843	24,409,874

21 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Employee costs (note 22)	**322,123**	211,273
Legal and professional charges	**134,688**	90,356
License fees to regulator	**62,667**	53,180
Information technology and software related expenses	**45,210**	45,236
Miscellaneous expenses	**43,911**	34,024
Director sitting fee and remuneration (note 25)	**12,856**	10,200
Corporate social responsibility expense	**7,655**	8,200
Communication expenses	**5,220**	3,872
Depreciation (note 4)	**3,768**	1,063
	638,098	**457,404**

22 EMPLOYEE COSTS

Salaries and the related costs included under general and administrative expenses consist of the following:

	30-Jun-25 RO	30-Jun-24 RO
Salaries, secondment charges and other benefits	**308,790**	199,643
Contributions to a defined contribution retirement plan	**6,955**	3,604
Charge for employee end of service benefits	**6,378**	8,026
	322,123	211,273

23 FINANCE COST

Interest on term loan	**3,180,765**	3,807,680
Interest income on interest rate SWAP	**(378,255)**	(845,146)
Unwinding of discount on decommissioning cost provision (note 14)	**154,266**	136,677
Amortisation of deferred finance cost (note 15)	**65,395**	75,455
Interest on lease (note 17)	**56,046**	56,619
LC commission	**52,650**	(54,538)
Interest on short term borrowings	**27,840**	29,519
	3,158,707	3,206,266

24 EARNINGS PER SHARE

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	RO	RO
Profit for the period	**1,594,450**	1,715,432
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	**222,240,000**	222,240,000
Basic and diluted earning per share	**0.007**	0.008

Diluted earnings per share is same as earnings per share since the Company has not issued any instruments during the period which would have an impact on earnings per share when exercised.

25 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties comprise the shareholders, directors, key management personnel and business entities in which they have the ability to control or exercise significant influence in financial and operating decisions. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Board of directors.

The Company maintains balances with these related parties which arise in the normal course of business from the commercial transactions, and are entered into at terms and conditions which are approved by the management.

Significant related party balances and transactions as of the reporting date are as follows:

Balances at the reporting date (Notes 7 and 16)

	Relationship	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
		RO	RO
Due to related parties			
Dhofar O&M Company LLC	Other related party	**304,133**	369,470
First National Company for Operation and Maintenance - Oman	Other related party	**-**	1,801
		304,133	371,271
Due from related parties			
First National Company for Operation and Maintenance - Oman	Other related party	**29,175**	-
ACWA Power Oman LLC	Other related party	**204**	60,878
Dhofar Desalination Company SAOC	Other related party	**10,911**	-
Barka Water and Power Company SAOG	Other related party	**120**	-
		40,410	60,878

Transactions during the period	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	RO	RO
O&M fees and related charges	**4,575,391**	4,365,029
Other expenses and reimbursement	**912,750**	438,288
Services received	**5,488,141**	4,803,317
Services rendered	**22,942**	42,081

Transactions with related parties arise in the normal course of business. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. Normal transactions which are due from / to related party balances are interest free and receivable / payable on demand. For the period ended 30 June 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment owed by the related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates. All related party transactions are disclosed accordingly for the reporting period.

Key management personnel compensation:
Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise). The compensation for key managerial personnel during the reporting period are as follows:

	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-24
	RO	RO
Short-term employee benefits	**46,166**	40,569
Long-term employee benefits	**2,430**	2,430
Directors sitting fees and remuneration (note 22) (short-term benefits)	**12,856**	10,200
	61,452	53,199

Amounts due from/to related parties are interest free, unsecured and receivable on demand. Amount due from related parties are subject to the impairment requirement of IFRS 9, and were assessed as such and management believes the identified impairment loss is immaterial.

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans, and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include finance lease receivable, major maintenance receivable, trade receivables, and cash that derive directly from its operations.

Market risk

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

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives at the reporting date.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- The sensitivity of the relevant statement of comprehensive item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at the reporting date including the effect of hedge accounting.
- The sensitivity of equity is calculated by considering the effect of any associated cash flow hedges for the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans.

To manage this, the Company enters into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount.

At reporting date, after excluding the effect of interest rate swaps, 43.04% of the Company's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (31 December 2024: 42.89%).

At the reporting date the interest rate risk profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments is as follows:

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
	RO	RO
Fixed rate instrument		
Term loan	**45,687,307**	46,779,728
Variable rate instrument		
Term loan	**60,467,415**	62,279,209

Interest rate sensitivity

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates would remain constant.

	Profit or loss		**Equity**	
	100 bps increase	**100 bps decrease**	**100 bps increase**	**100 bps decrease**
30 June 2025				
Variable rate financial liabilities	**(604,674)**	**604,674**	**(513,973)**	**513,973**
Interest rate swaps	**518,206**	**(518,206)**	**440,475**	**(440,475)**
Net sensitivity	***(86,468)***	***86,468***	***(73,498)***	***73,498***

	Profit or loss		Equity	
	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease	100 bps increase	100 bps decrease
31 December 2024				
Variable rate financial liabilities	(622,792)	622,792	(529,373)	529,373
Interest rate swaps	533,733	(533,733)	453,673	(453,673)
Net sensitivity	*(89,059)*	*89,059*	*(75,700)*	*75,700*

Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposures primarily with respect to the US Dollar. Most of the foreign currency transactions are in US Dollars or other currencies linked to the US Dollar. Since the Rial Omani is pegged to the US Dollar management believes that the foreign exchange rate fluctuations would not have significant impact on the pretax profit of the Company.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, finance lease receivable, derivative financial instrument, and major maintenance receivable). The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT
Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables
Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables is regularly monitored. Trade receivable balance represents receivables from OPWP, a Government customer in Oman.

This customer is transacting with the Company for number of years. Accordingly the balance due from this customer is assessed to have a strong high credit quality or limited credit risk. At reporting date, the Company has one customer (31 December 2024: one customer).

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date as per IFRS 9 expected credit loss method. The provision rates are based on days past due for the outstanding balance. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customer is located in Oman and it is a Government owned entity.

Trade receivable	**Rating**	**30-Jun-25 RO**	31-Dec-24 RO
Oman Power and Water Procurement Company S.A.O.C	Ba1	**7,616,917**	4,641,485

Age analysis of trade receivables is as follows:	**30-Jun-25 RO**	31-Dec-24 RO
Not past dues	**7,522,854**	4,639,290
Past due 0 to 3 months	**-**	2,195
Past due 3 to 6 months	**91,869**	-
Past due 6 to 12 months	**2,195**	-
Gross trade receivable	**7,616,917**	4,641,485
Allowance for expected credit losses	**(2,532)**	(2,532)
Net trade receivable	**7,614,385**	4,638,953

(ii) The movement in allowance for expected credit losses is as follows:

	30-Jun-25 RO	30-Jun-24 RO
At 1 January	**2,532**	2,532
Charge during the period (note 21)	**-**	-
At 30 June / 31 December	**2,532**	2,532

Finance lease receivable
Finance Lease receivable has been recorded in accordance with the terms of the PPA with OPWP, a Government owned entity in Oman and an allowance for ECL is recognised at the reporting date (note 5).

Major maintenance receivable
Major maintenance receivable has been recorded in accordance with the terms of the PPA with OPWP, a Government owned entity in Oman and an allowance for ECL is recognised at the reporting date (note 7).

Cash and cash equivalents
Credit risk on bank balances is limited as same are held with banks with sound credit ratings.

	Rating	**30-Jun-25 RO**	31-Dec-24 RO
Bank Muscat SAOG	Ba1	**5,549,432**	3,320,933
SMBC Bank International Plc	A1	**2,006**	22,288
		5,551,438	3,343,221

ECL on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Compnay considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The amount of impairment allowance at 30 June 2025 is RO Nil (2024: RO 4,407).

Derivative financial instruments
The derivatives are entered into with bank and financial institution counterparties, which are rated Aa2, A1 & A3 based on Moody's ratings.

Credit Concentration
Except as disclosed, no significant concentrations of credit risk were identified by the management as at the statement of financial position date.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT
Liquidity risk (continued)

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

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include contractual interest payments:

	Carrying Amount value RO	Contractual cashflows RO	Less than 1 year RO	More than 1 year RO
30 June 2025				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Term loan	**105,538,961**	**135,251,338**	**13,643,388**	**121,607,950**
Trade payables	**4,025,131**	**4,025,131**	**4,025,131**	**-**
Lease liabilities	**1,885,215**	**4,149,506**	**22,259**	**4,127,247**
Due to related parties	**304,133**	**304,133**	**304,133**	**-**
Other payables	**771,659**	**771,659**	**771,659**	**-**
	112,525,099	**144,501,767**	**18,766,570**	**125,735,197**

	Carrying Amount value RO	Contractual cashflows RO	Less than 1 year RO	More than 1 year RO
31 December 2024				
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Term loan	108,377,781	136,537,274	16,561,475	119,975,799
Trade payables	2,561,496	2,561,496	2,561,496	-
Lease liabilities	1,962,306	4,281,433	21,049	4,260,384
Due to related parties	371,271	371,271	371,271	-
Other payables	888,536	888,536	888,536	-
	114,161,390	144,640,010	20,403,827	124,236,183

Categories of financial assets

	30-Jun-25 RO	31-Dec-24 RO
Financial assets (at amortised cost)		
Cash and cash equivalents	**5,547,664**	3,339,639
Finance lease receivable	**33,673,869**	34,880,073
Trade and other receivables	**11,964,862**	8,693,568
	51,186,395	46,913,280
Financial liabilities (at amortised cost)		
Term loan	**105,538,961**	108,377,781
Lease liabilities	**1,885,215**	1,962,306
Trade and other payables	**4,796,790**	3,450,032
	112,220,966	113,790,119

27 FAIR VALUES

The management believes that the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are not significantly different from their carrying amounts as shown in the financial statements at the reporting date.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from 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).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

27 FAIR VALUES (continued)

	Carrying amount				Fair value
	Fair value-hedging instrument	**Financial assets at amortised cost**	**Other financial liabilities At amortised cost**	**Total**	**Level 2**
30 June 2025	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Derivative financial instrument	**806,875**	**-**	**-**	**806,875**	**806,875**
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Finance lease receivable	**-**	**33,673,869**	**-**	**33,673,869**	**-**
Trade and other receivables	**-**	**11,964,862**	**-**	**11,964,862**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents	**-**	**5,547,664**	**-**	**5,547,664**	**-**
	806,875	**51,186,395**	**-**	**51,993,270**	**806,875**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Term loan	**-**	**-**	**105,538,961**	**105,538,961**	**-**
Lease liabilities	**-**	**-**	**1,885,215**	**1,885,215**	**-**
Trade and other payables	**-**	**-**	**4,796,790**	**4,796,790**	**-**
	-	**-**	**112,220,966**	**112,220,966**	**-**

	Carrying amount				Fair value
	Fair value-hedging instrument	Financial assets at amortised cost	Other financial liabilities At amortised cost	Total	Level 2
31 December 2024	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Derivative financial instrument	1,751,990	-	-	1,751,990	1,751,990
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Finance lease receivable	-	34,880,073	-	34,880,073	-
Trade and other receivables	-	8,693,568	-	8,693,568	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,339,639	-	3,339,639	-
	1,751,990	46,913,280	-	48,665,270	1,751,990
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Term loan	-	-	108,377,781	108,377,781	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	1,962,306	1,962,306	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	3,450,032	3,450,032	-
	-	-	113,790,119	113,790,119	-

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values for financial instruments in the statement of financial position, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	**Valuation technique**
Interest rate swaps	The fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Estimates of future floating-rate cash flows are based on quoted swap rates, futures prices and interbank borrowing rates. Estimated cash flows are discounted using a yield curve constructed from similar sources and which reflects the relevant benchmark interbank rate used by market participants for this purpose when pricing interest rate swaps.

The fair value and carrying value of financial assets is same as these are expected to mature within ninety days or less.

28 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and benefit other stake holders. The management's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management is confident of maintaining the current level of profitability by enhancing top line growth and prudent cost management. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The capital structure of the Company comprises of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 15 and lease liabilities offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity of the Company (comprising the share capital, reserves and retained earnings). The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements other than the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law.

The Board regularly reviews the capital structure of the Company. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The gearing ratio for the reporting period is as below.

28 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

Gearing ratio

Gearing ratio at the reporting date as follows:

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
	RO	RO
Debt (i)	**107,424,176**	110,340,087
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**(5,547,664)**	(3,339,639)
Net debt	**101,876,512**	107,000,448
Equity (ii)	**55,468,243**	54,677,141
Net debt to equity ratio	**183.67%**	195.70%

(i) Debt is defined as long and short-term borrowings (excluding derivatives) as described in note 15 and lease liabilities (note 17).
(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

29 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

(i) Debt Service Reserve Account Letter of Credit

At 30 June 2025, the Company had contingent liabilities in respect of Debt Service Reserve Account ('DSRA') and letter of credit amounting to RO 2,596,322 and USD 8,869,522 (2024: RO 2,654,742 and USD 9,067,452) in accordance with the requirements of Common Terms Agreement ('CTA') given in the normal course of business on which no material liabilities are expected to arise.

(ii) Sponsors' Fuel Reserve Account (FRA) Commitment

Under the Common Terms Agreement (CTA) the project's sponsors are required to provide the Fuel Reserve Account (FRA) commitment to the offshore trustee. At 30 June 2025, Mitsui & Co., Ltd, ACWA Power Company, and Dhofar International Development & Investment Holding Co. S.A.O.G have provided their support through letter of guarantee and letter of credit respectively. FRA support can only be utilized subject to lenders' and sponsors' consent.

(iii) Capital commitments

The Company has no capital commitments as of 30 June 2025 (2024: RO Nil) with contractors for construction and other activities.

30 OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENT WHERE THE COMPANY ACTS AS A LESSOR

As disclosed in notes to these financial statements, the arrangement between the Company and OPWP under the PPA for 445 MW power plant is covered under IFRS 16 Leases and such arrangement in substance represents an operating lease under IFRS 16 Leases. The lease commenced on 1 January 2018. The following is the total of future minimum lease receipts expected to be received under the PPA:

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
Due:	RO	RO
Not later than 1 year	**13,422,840**	13,435,393
Not later than 2 years	**13,404,397**	13,412,741
Not later than 3 years	**13,427,435**	13,397,511
Not later than 4 years	**13,377,156**	13,420,549
More than 5 years	**47,061,899**	53,693,824
	100,693,726	107,360,018

31 NET ASSETS PER SHARE

Net assets representing the company's net equity as at the reporting date. Net assets per share is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company by the ordinary shares outstanding at the reporting date.

	30-Jun-25	31-Dec-24
	RO	RO
Net assets - shareholder funds	**55,468,243**	54,677,141
Total number of ordinary shares	**222,240,000**	222,240,000
Net assets per share (RO)	**0.250**	0.246

32 SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity; whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Company has only one segment in accordance with IFRS 8. Segment information is, accordingly, presented in respect of the Company's business segments. The primary format, business segments, is based on the Company's management and internal reporting structure. The requirements of IFRS 8, paragraphs 31 to 34 relating the entity wide disclosures have been covered under statements of financial position, profit or loss and other comprehensive income and also in notes 4 and 19 to these financial statements.

No geographical analysis has been disclosed as 100% of the Company's revenue is from one customer based in Oman.

33 DIVIDEND

No dividends have been declared for the period (2024: Nil)