Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

National Gas Company SAOG and its Subsidiaries

30 June 2023

National Gas Company SAOG and its Subsidiaries

Separate and consolidated statement of financial position
as at 30 June 2023

	Notes	Parent Company 2023 RO	Parent Company 2022 RO	Group 2023 RO	Group 2022 RO
ASSETS					
Non-current assets:					
Property, plant and equipment	6	**5,744,566**	5,168,778	**19,820,958**	27,330,690
Right-of-use assets	7	**160,453**	252,122	**2,203,310**	4,039,493
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	8	**1,140,707**	893,933	**1,140,707**	893,933
Investment in subsidiaries	9	**9,511,881**	9,031,439	**-**	-
Goodwill	9	**-**	-	**6,926,296**	7,365,357
Trading license	9	**-**	-	**-**	5,053
Amounts due from related parties	24	**791,354**	4,935,668	**-**	-
Total non-current assets		**17,348,961**	20,281,940	**30,091,271**	39,634,526
Current assets:					
Inventories	11	**870,018**	854,319	**1,623,843**	1,751,304
Trade and other receivables	12	**3,245,394**	3,811,103	**9,461,435**	17,515,150
Cash and bank balances	13	**75,264**	51,813	**978,923**	3,723,234
		4,190,676	4,717,235	**12,064,201**	22,989,688
Assets of disposal group / non-current assets classified as held-for-sale	10	**134,685**	2,251,062	**907,910**	-
Total current assets		**4,325,361**	6,968,297	**12,972,111**	22,989,688
Total assets		**21,674,322**	27,250,237	**43,063,382**	62,624,214
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Capital and reserves:					
Share capital	14	**8,500,000**	8,500,000	**8,500,000**	8,500,000
Share premium	15	**1,787,632**	1,787,632	**1,787,632**	1,787,632
Legal reserve	16	**1,968,170**	1,968,989	**1,968,170**	1,968,989
Other reserves	17	**300,000**	300,000	**511,286**	523,774
Fair value reserve		**546,164**	299,391	**546,164**	299,391
Revaluation reserve	18	**3,760,631**	3,212,849	**4,071,832**	3,543,775
Foreign currency translation reserve		**-**	-	**(3,695,381)**	(3,102,961)
Retained earnings		**131,464**	617,480	**4,837,734**	4,074,910
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company		**16,994,061**	16,686,341	**18,527,437**	17,595,510
Non-controlling interest		**-**	-	**7,414,008**	10,605,133
Total equity		**16,994,061**	16,686,341	**25,941,445**	28,200,643
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities:					
Borrowings	19	**-**	3,114,563	**-**	5,659,084
Lease liabilities	20	**125,766**	202,461	**1,834,560**	2,207,306
Staff terminal benefits	21	**244,676**	349,587	**297,839**	476,341
Deferred tax liability - net	31	**416,244**	607,436	**2,438,023**	2,708,236
Total non-current liabilities		**786,686**	4,274,047	**4,570,422**	11,050,967
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accruals	22	**1,334,618**	1,371,147	**6,301,261**	10,083,739
Current portion of lease liabilities	20	**45,797**	54,582	**224,102**	195,166
Bank overdrafts	13	**626,307**	1,070,792	**626,307**	1,093,252
Borrowings	19	**1,883,250**	3,789,725	**5,330,579**	11,994,261
Provision for taxation	31	**3,603**	3,603	**6,106**	6,186
		3,893,575	6,289,849	**12,488,355**	23,372,604
Liabilities directly associated with disposal group classified as held-for-sale	10	**-**	-	**63,160**	-
Total current liabilities		**3,893,575**	6,289,849	**12,551,515**	23,372,604
Total liabilities		**4,680,261**	10,563,896	**17,121,937**	34,423,571
Total equity and liabilities		**21,674,322**	27,250,237	**43,063,382**	62,624,214
Net assets per share	23	**0.200**	0.196	**0.218**	0.207

The separate and consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes from 1 to 40 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27th July 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Chairman

Director

Chief Executive Officer

Head of Finance

The accompanying notes from 1 to 40 form an integral part of these separate and consolidated financial statements.

National Gas Company SAOG and its Subsidiaries

Separate and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
for the half year ended 30 June 2023

		Parent Company		Group	
		2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Notes	**RO**	RO	**RO**	RO
Revenue	25	**5,136,393**	4,931,535	**38,716,807**	47,267,680
Cost of revenue	26	**(4,700,698)**	(4,565,888)	**(35,121,333)**	(43,472,229)
Gross profit		**435,695**	365,647	**3,595,474**	3,795,451
Administrative expenses	27	**(444,689)**	(476,427)	**(2,349,893)**	(2,281,289)
Operating (loss) / profit before depreciation		**(8,994)**	(110,780)	**1,245,581**	1,514,162
Depreciation expenses	29	**(129,157)**	(161,404)	**(1,216,440)**	(1,399,765)
Operating (loss) / profit after depreciation		**(138,151)**	(272,184)	**29,141**	114,397
Other income - net	30	**143,718**	175,277	**332,583**	210,906
Finance costs		**(88,204)**	(226,899)	**(306,384)**	(380,482)
Sale of Investment in joint venture	10		332,000		
(Loss) / profit before tax		**(82,637)**	8,194	**55,340**	(55,179)
Income tax	31	**-**	-	**(89,036)**	(97,760)
(Loss) / profit after tax from continuing operations		**(82,637)**	8,194	**(33,696)**	(152,939)
Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	32	**-**		**(6)**	(125,873)
(Loss) / profit for the year		**(82,637)**	8,194	**(33,702)**	(278,812)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI		**60,673**	16,880	**60,673**	16,880
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations		**-**	-	**(1,112,544)**	(1,456,505)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)		**60,673**	16,880	**(1,051,871)**	(1,439,625)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)		**(21,964)**	25,074	**(1,085,573)**	(1,718,437)
(Loss) / profit attributable to:					
Owners of the Parent Company		**(82,637)**	8,194	**(89,521)**	(385,650)
Non-controlling interest		**-**	-	**55,819**	106,838
Total (loss) / profit		**(82,637)**	8,194	**(33,702)**	(278,812)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the Parent Company		**(21,964)**	25,074	**(698,901)**	(1,250,430)
Non-controlling interest		**-**	-	**(386,672)**	(468,007)
Total comprehensive income / (loss)		**(21,964)**	25,074	**(1,085,573)**	(1,718,437)
Basic and diluted loss per share:					
From continuing operations		**(0.001)**	0.000	**(0.001)**	(0.003)
From discontinued operations		**-**	-	**(0.000)**	(0.001)
Total (loss) / profit per share	33	**(0.001)**	0.000	**(0.001)**	(0.005)

The accompanying notes from 1 to 40 form an integral part of these separate and consolidated financial statements.

National Gas Company SAOG and its Subsidiaries

Separate statement of changes in equity
for the half year ended 30 June 2023

Parent Company

	Share capital RO	Share premium RO	Legal reserve RO	Other reserve RO	Fair value reserve RO	Revaluation reserve RO	Retained earnings RO	Total RO
At 1 January 2022	8,500,000	1,787,632	1,968,170	300,000	282,511	3,212,849	610,105	16,661,267
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,194	8,194
Sale of investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	16,880	-	-	16,880
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	*16,880*	-	*8,194*	25,074
Transfer to legal reserve	-	-	819	-	-	-	(819)	-
At 30 June 2022	8,500,000	1,787,632	1,968,989	300,000	299,391	3,212,849	617,480	16,686,341

	Share capital RO	**Share premium RO**	**Legal reserve RO**	**Other reserve RO**	**Fair value reserve RO**	**Revaluation reserve RO**	**Retained earnings RO**	**Total RO**
At 1 January 2023	**8,500,000**	**1,787,632**	**1,968,170**	**300,000**	**485,491**	**3,760,631**	**214,101**	**17,016,025**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(82,637)	(82,637)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	60,673	-	-	60,673
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	***-***	***-***	***-***	***-***	***60,673***	***-***	***(82,637)***	***(21,964)***
Transactions with owners :								
Transfer to legal reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2023	**8,500,000**	**1,787,632**	**1,968,170**	**300,000**	**546,164**	**3,760,631**	**131,464**	**16,994,061**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 40 form an integral part of these separate and consolidated financial statements.

National Gas Company SAOG and its Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the half year ended 30 June 2023

Group

	Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company										
	Share capital RO	Share premium RO	Legal reserve RO	Other reserves RO	Fair value reserve RO	Revaluation reserve RO	Foreign currency translation reserve RO	Retained earnings RO	Total RO	Non-controlling interest RO	Total equity RO
At 1 January 2022	8,500,000	1,787,632	1,968,170	534,996	282,511	3,561,504	(2,250,252)	4,461,379	18,845,940	11,073,140	29,919,080
(Loss) / profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(385,650)	(385,650)	106,838	(278,812)
Other comprehensive income for the year			-								
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	(11,222)	-	(17,729)	(852,709)	-	(881,660)	(574,845)	(1,456,505)
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	16,880	-	-	-	16,880	-	16,880
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	*(11,222)*	*16,880*	*(17,729)*	*(852,709)*	*(385,650)*	*(1,250,430)*	*(468,007)*	*(1,718,437)*
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Legal Reserve	-	-	819	-	-	-	-	(819)	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022	8,500,000	1,787,632	1,968,989	523,774	299,391	3,543,775	(3,102,961)	4,074,910	17,595,510	10,605,133	28,200,643

	Equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company										
	Share capital RO	**Share premium RO**	**Legal reserve RO**	**Other reserves RO**	**Fair value reserve RO**	**Revaluation reserve RO**	**Foreign currency translation reserve RO**	**Retained earnings RO**	**Total RO**	**Non-controlling interest RO**	**Total equity RO**
At 1 January 2023	**8,500,000**	**1,787,632**	**1,968,170**	**523,086**	**485,491**	**4,090,473**	**(3,055,769)**	**4,927,255**	**19,226,338**	**7,800,680**	**27,027,018**
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(89,521)	(89,521)	55,819	(33,702)
Other comprehensive income for the year											
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	(11,800)	-	(18,641)	(639,612)	-	(670,053)	(442,491)	(1,112,544)
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	60,673	-	-	-	60,673	-	60,673
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	***-***	***-***	***-***	***(11,800)***	***60,673***	***(18,641)***	***(639,612)***	***(89,521)***	***(698,901)***	***(386,672)***	***(1,085,573)***
Transfer to Legal Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2023	**8,500,000**	**1,787,632**	**1,968,170**	**511,286**	**546,164**	**4,071,832**	**(3,695,381)**	**4,837,734**	**18,527,437**	**7,414,008**	**25,941,445**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 40 form an integral part of these separate and consolidated financial statements.

National Gas Company SAOG and its Subsidiaries

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Separate and consolidated statement of cash flows
for the half year ended 30 June 2023

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		Parent Company		Group	
		2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Notes	**RO**	RO	**RO**	RO
Operating activities:					
(Loss) / profit before tax (including from discontinued operation)		**(82,637)**	8,194	**55,334**	(181,052)
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	6	**105,481**	125,930	**1,057,153**	1,237,004
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	7	**23,676**	35,474	**159,287**	162,761
Interest income	30	**(27,659)**	(103,163)	**(18,851)**	(13,292)
Dividend income	30	**(56,073)**	(52,529)	**(56,073)**	(52,529)
Finance costs		**88,204**	226,899	**306,384**	380,482
Charge for staff terminal benefits	21	**24,081**	34,557	**34,086**	47,593
Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets		**(9,375)**	-	**(9,375)**	-
Loss / (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	30	**(47,144)**	2,893	**(89,342)**	(29,558)
Operating cash flows before working capital		**18,554**	278,255	**1,438,603**	1,551,409
Working capital changes:					
Inventories		**(94,173)**	(84,480)	**(144,463)**	(109,400)
Trade and other receivables		**1,657,422**	(108,546)	**3,535,374**	4,015,734
Accounts payable and accruals		**(285,369)**	(59,885)	**(2,608,234)**	(3,107,385)
Net cash used in discontinued operations		**-**	-	**-**	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from		**1,296,434**	25,344	**2,221,280**	2,350,358
Payment of staff terminal benefits	21	**(59,998)**	(72,038)	**(133,863)**	(71,833)
Tax paid		**(32,202)**	(18,136)	**(128,113)**	(33,769)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**1,204,234**	(64,830)	**1,959,304**	2,244,756
Investing activities:					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6	**(142,935)**	(17,157)	**(1,236,505)**	(692,156)
Discontinued operation		**-**	75,000	**-**	407,000
Investments in subsidiaries		**(615,127)**	597	**-**	-
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		**59,213**	-	**252,702**	34,810
License fees		**-**	-	**-**	5,053
Lease payments		**(24,401)**	(35,714)	**(184,165)**	(61,328)
Amounts (paid)/received from related parties		**(424,783)**	(53,325)	**-**	-
Dividends received		**56,073**	52,529	**56,073**	52,529
Interest income received		**27,659**	103,163	**18,851**	13,292
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		**(1,064,301)**	125,093	**(1,093,044)**	(240,800)
Financing activities:					
Proceeds from / (repayment of) long term loans		**-**	(283,142)	**-**	(428,553)
Interest expense paid		**(83,267)**	(219,603)	**(225,187)**	(376,749)
Proceeds from disposal of leased assets		**-**	-	**-**	-
(Repayments of) / proceeds from short term loan		**(175,856)**	433,461	**(832,488)**	(169,355)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		**(259,123)**	(69,284)	**(1,057,675)**	(974,657)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		**(119,190)**	(9,021)	**(191,415)**	1,029,299
Net movement in foreign translation reserve		**-**	-	**(384,583)**	(1,204)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**(431,853)**	(1,009,958)	**928,614**	1,601,887
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	13	**(551,043)**	(1,018,979)	**352,616**	2,629,982
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:					
Cash and bank balances		**75,264**	51,813	**978,923**	3,723,234
Bank overdrafts		**(626,307)**	(1,070,792)	**(626,307)**	(1,093,252)
	13	**(551,043)**	(1,018,979)	**352,616**	2,629,982

The accompanying notes from 1 to 40 form an integral part of these separate and consolidated financial statements.

1 Corporate information

National Gas Company SAOG (the "Parent Company" or the "Company”) is registered under Commercial Companies Law, 2019 of the Sultanate of Oman with commercial registration number 1083171 as a joint stock company in the Sultanate of Oman. The Company was incorporated on 9 April 1979. The Company has been established to operate Liquefied Petroleum Gas (“LPG”) filling plants and is engaged in the marketing and selling of LPG.

2 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and consolidation

2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The separate and consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company and the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These separate and consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for land and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) that have been measured at fair value. The Group performs equity accounting for its investment in its associates and joint ventures in the consolidated financial statements and the investments are held at cost less impairment, if any, in the Parent Company's financial statements.

The financial statements have been presented in Rial Omani which is the functional currency of the Parent Company and presentation currency for these separate and consolidated financial statements.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

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

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

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

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and other comprehensive income or loss of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are recongnised from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

2 Statement of compliance and basis of consolidation (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

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

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in other comprehensive income;
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in consolidated income statement; and
- Reclassifies the Parent Company's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to consolidated income statement or retained earnings, as appropriate.

In the separate financial statements, the investment in the subsidiaries is carried at cost less impairment, if any.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the following subsidiary companies in which the Group has a controlling interest:

		Ownership As at June 30	
	Principal activity	**2023**	2022
Incorporated in UAE			
NGC Energy LLC	LPG distribution	**49%**	49%
NGC Central Gas Systems LLC	Trading activity	**49%**	49%
Arabian Oil LLC	Trading activity	**49%**	49%
Incorporated in KSA			
NGC Energy Saudi LLC	LPG Installations	**100%**	100%
Incorporated in Mauritius			
Innovative Energy Holdings Mauritius Limited	Investments	**100%**	100%
Incorporated in India			
NGC Energy India Pvt Ltd	LPG distribution	**-**	60%

2 Statement of compliance and basis of consolidation (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

		Ownership As at June 30	
	Principal activity	2023	2022
Group Holdings			
Incorporated in Malaysia			
NGC Consolidated Holding SDN BHD Malaysia	Investments	**100%**	100%
NGC Energy SDN BHD	LPG distribution	**60%**	60%

All the subsidiaries have the year end of 31 December except for subsidiary in India, whose financial year end is 31 March.

NGC Energy LLC has been formed for taking over commercial activities from NGC Energy FZE from 1 January 2015. To comply with local UAE laws, 51% of the shares in NGC Energy LLC were transferred to the local Emirati company whereas the Parent Company still holds the management control over the entity and all variability of returns are with the Company. As per the strategic decision to exit from the LPG trading business from the UAE market, this entity has stopped its operation from the later part of 2022 and will be closed in 2023.

NGC Central Gas Systems LLC was formed in 2018 to expand the LPG and Equipment trading business in the region of Abu Dhabi. The Parent Company holds 49% shares with management control and all variability of returns are with the Company. As per the strategic decision to exit from the LPG trading business from the UAE market, this entity has stopped its operation from the later part of 2022 and will be closed in 2023.

Arabian Oil LLC was formed in 2018 to expand the LPG and Equipment trading business in the region of UAE. The Parent Company holds 49% shares with management control and all variability of returns are with the Company. As per the strategic decision to exit from the LPG trading business from the UAE market, this entity has stopped its operation from the later part of 2022 and will be closed during 2023. In Feburary 2023, the Company transferred its 49% shares to the remaining 51% shareholder, after taking over all the assets and liabilities of the entity as on December 31, 2022.

NGC Energy Saudi LLC was formed in November 2014 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and is primarily engaged in executing LPG installations in the KSA market.

The Group also holds control over NGC Consolidated Holding SDN BHD Malaysia, through their 100% stake in Innovative Energy Holdings Mauritius Limited which was incorporated in 2012. NGC Consolidated Holding SDN BHD Malaysia is a joint venture partner in NGC Energy SDN BHD with a holding of 60%.

In 2018, the Parent Company formed a subsidiary in India, NGC Energy India Private Limited (NGCEIPL), for setting up a refrigerated LPG storage and import terminal on the southeast coast of India at Krishnapatnam port in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. In November 2019, the Company onboarded Petredec India Holdings Pte. Ltd. (Singapore) as a joint venture Partner by issuing additional equity shares to make them 40% partner in NGCEIPL.

In 2022, considering the pandemic situation, overall economic scenario, and increasing prices and escalation in the project consturction activities, the Company decided to exit from the Indian investment. The divestment of the subsidiary got completed in September 2022.

2 Statement of compliance and basis of consolidation (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Transactions with non-controlling interests

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

Investment in equity-accounted investee

The Group's investment in its associate, an entity in which the Group have significant influence, is accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate are included in the carrying amount of the investment and are neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects the Group's share of results of operations of the associate. When there has been a change recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in other comprehensive income.

Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The Group's share of profit or loss of associate is shown on the face of the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is an objective evidence that the investment in associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2 Statement of compliance and basis of consolidation (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Investment in equity-accounted investee (continued)

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any differences between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3 Adoption of new or revised Standards or Interpretations

3.1 New Standards, amendments and Interpretations that are effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022

Some accounting pronouncements which have become effective from 1 January 2022 and have therefore been adopted, do not have a significant impact on the Group's / Company's financial results or position.

3.2 Standards, amendments and Interpretations to existing Standards that are not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, certain new, but not yet effective, Standards and amendments to existing Standards, and Interpretations have been published by the IASB. None of these Standards or amendments to existing Standards have been adopted early by the Group and no Interpretations have been issued that are applicable and need to be taken into consideration by the Group at the reporting date.

Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New Standards, amendments and Interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's / Company's consolidated financial statements.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company / Group to all period presented in these financial statements.

4.1 Revenue recognition

The majority of the Group's revenue is derived from selling LPG to local customers with revenue recognised at a point in time when control of the goods have transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer.

The Group uses the following 5 steps model for revenue recognition.

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying performance obligation
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligation
5. Recognising revenue when / as performance obligations are satisfied

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.1 Revenue recognition (continued)

If the costs incurred to fulfil a contract are in the scope of other guidance, the Group accounts for such costs using the other guidance.

Group amortises the asset recognised for the costs to obtain and/or fulfil a contract on a systematic basis, consistent with the pattern of transfer of the good or service to which the asset relates. In the case of an impairment, Group recognises these losses to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount.

The accounting policies of the Parent Company for the purpose of separate financial statements are the same as that of the Group unless otherwise stated.

Group has different streams of revenue. Revenue from all streams are recorded when control passes to the customer. Broadly, revenue of the Group can be divided into 5 main classifications. These classifications and their revenue recognition policy are as follows:

Local sales: The Group is engaged in selling 3 products to local customers: LPG, lubricants, and cylinder. Following is the time when the revenue of each product is recorded.

- LPG: Revenue from local sale of LPG is recognised at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer.
- Lubricant: Revenue from local sale of lubricant is recognised at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer.
- Gas cylinder: Revenue from local sale of gas cylinder is recognised at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer.

Export sales: For export sales, revenue is recorded when the control passes to the customer, i.e., when goods are delivered either to the port of departure or port of arrival, depending on the specific terms of the contract with a customer.

Franchise fees: Revenue from franchise fee is recognized on monthly basis as agreed on the contract with the customer since all the obligations are deemed to be satisfied at that point in time and the consideration received is non-refundable, the revenue arising therefrom is recognised on a straight-line basis at point in time.

Support service fees: Support service fee includes management services. Since these services are made available to the customers on 'as and when needed' basis, the revenue arising therefrom is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of time such services are performed.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.1 Revenue recognition (continued)

Project revenue: The Group measures its project completion status using survey method (output method). Revenue from such project is recognised over the period of project life if any of the following conditions are met:

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

Revenue from contracts with customers shall be segregated from revenue from other sources (i.e. finance income).

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest method.

4.2 Taxation

Taxation is provided in accordance with fiscal regulations applicable to each country of operation.

Deferred income taxation is provided using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences at the reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on laws that have been enacted at the reporting date.

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

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

4.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at acquisition cost, including any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of being operated in the manner intended by the Group. Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured using the cost model i.e; cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, except for land which is subsequently revalued, on an asset-by-asset basis, to their market values. Valuations of land is normally carried out every five years, on an open market value, for existing use basis. This period may be reduced for classes of land in respect of which market conditions have changed significantly. The carrying amounts, both those revalued and those measured at cost, are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount. Where carrying values exceed this recoverable amount assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

When an asset is revalued, any increase in the carrying amount arising on revaluation is credited under revaluation reserve in other comprehensive income, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognised in the profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the profit or loss except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

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 separate and consolidated statement of profit or loss as the expense is incurred.

Depreciation

Land and capital work-in-progress are not depreciated. The cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of other property, plant and equipment is depreciated by equal annual instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Capital work-in-progress is transferred into appropriate asset categories upon the completion of projects and depreciation is provided from that date.

The rates of depreciation are based on the following estimated useful lives:

	2023 **Years**	2022 Years
Building	**20**	20
Plant and equipment	**5-15**	5-15
Tractors and trailers	**5-10**	5-10
Motor vehicles	**4**	4
Furniture and fittings	**5**	5
Software	**3**	3

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

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

4.4 Business combinations, goodwill and intangible assets

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

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.4 Business combinations, goodwill and intangible assets (continued)

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

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If any obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the gain is recognised in separate and consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

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

Trading license

Trading license pertains to the permission granted to the Group by local authority to conduct business in Dubai. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the license to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised as an expense in profit or loss as incurred.

4.5 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date. The arrangement is assessed for whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.5 Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee

The Group considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

To apply this definition the Group assesses whether the contract meets three key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use, considering its rights within the defined scope of the contract; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use. The Group assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Measurement and recognition

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the separate and consolidated statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Group depreciates the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily available, or the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.5 Leases (continued)

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

As a lessor the Group classifies its leases as either operating or finance leases. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset, and classified as an operating lease if it does not.

4.6 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

Underlying the definition of the fair value is the assumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirements to curtail materially the scale of its operations or undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

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

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

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

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

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

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.6 Fair value measurement (continued)

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques include discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

4.7 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the separate and consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Cost of inventories is determined on the first in first out basis and includes all costs incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

4.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount or CGU.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of discontinued operations are recognised in the profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.9 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

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

4.10 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of separate and consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, bank balances, and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments.

4.11 Employees' end of service benefits

The provision for end of service benefits is based upon the liability accrued in accordance with the terms of employment of the Group's employees at the reporting date, having regard to the requirements of the Oman Labour Law, 2003 and the Social Security Law, 1991.

Government of Oman Social Insurance Scheme (the Scheme)

The Group contributes to the Scheme for all Omani employees. The Scheme, which is a defined contributions retirement plan, is administered by the Government of Oman. The Group and Omani employees are required to make monthly contributions to the Scheme at 12.5% and 8% resspectively, of gross salaries.

Non-Omani employee terminal benefits

The provision for end of service benefits for non-Omani employees is made in accordance with the requirements of the Oman Labour Law of 2003. Employees are entitled to end of service benefits calculated at the rate of 15 days basic salary for each of the first three years of continuous service and at a rate of 30 days basic salary for each year of continuous service following the first three years. This is an unfunded defined benefits retirement plan. Accrued non-Omani staff terminal benefits are payable on termination of employment.

4.12 Provisions, contingent laibilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when present obligations will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Group and they can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, legal disputes or onerous contracts. Restructuring provisions are recognised only if a detailed formal plan for the restructuring has been developed and implemented, or management has at least announced the plan's main features to those affected by it. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.12 Provisions, contingent laibilities and contingent assets (continued)

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Long term provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the Company's management.

Any reimbursement that the Group can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

Probable inflow of economic benefits to the Company that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the outflow of resources is remote.

4.13 Foreign currencies transactions and translations

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Rial Omani at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to Rial Omani at exchange rates prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the separate and consolidated statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The functional currency of foreign subsidiaries, based in the United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Mauritius and India, are UAE Dirhams, Saudi Riyal, Malaysia Ringgits (RM), US Dollars (USD) and Indian Rupees, respectively. As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated into the presentation currency of the Group (Rial Omani) at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the consolidated other comprehensive income.

4.14 Directors' remuneration

The Parent Company follows the Commercial Companies Law (as amended), and other relevant directives issued by CMA, in regard to determination of the amount to be paid as Directors' remuneration. Directors' remuneration is charged to the statement of profit or loss in the year to which it relates.

4.15 Dividend distribution

Dividend distributions payable to shareholders are included in other liabilities when the dividends have been approved in a general meeting prior to the reporting date.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.16 Non-current assets / disposal group / classified as held-for-sale and discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held-for-sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Such non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The criteria for held-for-sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of reclassification.

Equity accounting for investment in associate ceases once classified and included as held-for-sale.

Profit or loss from discontinued operations comprises the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations and the post-tax gains or loss recognised on the remeasurement of fair value less cost to sell or on the disposal group constituting the discontinued operations.

4.17 Bank borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised as interest expense in the separate and consolidated statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

4.18 Financial instruments

Recognition and de-recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are not recognised unless one of the parties has performed its part of the conttract or a contract is the derivative contract. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). Transaction cost attributable to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in statement of profit or loss when incurred.

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost;
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented the Group does not have any financial assets categorised as FVTPL.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.18 Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets (continued)

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented separately in the statement of profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Equity instrument which are not held for trading or issued as contingent consideration in business combination, and for which the Group has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value through other comprehensive income rather than profit or loss. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Debt instruments where the contractual cash flows are solely principal and interest and the objective of the Group's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. The Group's FVOCI includes quoted investments carried at fair value through other comrehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost, contract assets receivables, lease receivables and debt investments at FVOCI, but not on investments in equity instruments.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.18 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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

- 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

General approach is a three-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. Stage 3 would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when there is a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

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 Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group’s historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

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

Simplified approach

The Group 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 Group will be required to measure lifetime expected credit losses at all times.

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

4.18 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

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 Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group 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 Group is exposed to credit risk.

Credit - impaired financial assets
At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised 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.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group’s procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Presentation of impairment
Loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. Impairment losses related to financial assets are presented separately in the separate and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Classification and measurement of financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the Group designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method execpt for derivative and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or loss recognised in profit or loss.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument’s fair value that are reported in the separate and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are included within ‘finance costs’ or ‘finance income’.

5 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

When preparing the separate and consolidated financial statements, management makes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

5 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty (continued)

The estimates and asscoiated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevent. The actual results may differ from the judgement, estimates and assumptions made by management.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which estimates are revised and in future period effectived.

Significant management judgments

The following are significant judgements made by management in applying the accounting policies of the Group that have the most significant effect on these separate and consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

The Group's management has made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the separate and consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Recognition of deferred tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and nature of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of finalisation of tax assessments of the Group.

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

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that may have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below.

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.

5 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Provision for expected credit losses

Credit losses for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's past experience and historical data, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Allowance for slow moving inventories

Allowance for slow moving inventories is based on management's assessment of various factors such as the usability, maintenance programs, and normal wear and tear using best estimates.

Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such indicators exist. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating units to which goodwill is allocated.

When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Leases - determination of the appropriate discount rate to measure lease liabilities

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use assets in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

6 Property, plant and equipment

Parent Company

	Freehold land RO	Building RO	Plant and equipment RO	Tractors and trailers RO	Motor vehicles RO	Furniture and fittings RO	Software RO	Capital work-in-progress RO	Total RO
Cost / revalued amount:									
At 1 January 2022	3,940,000	2,322,908	3,177,388	1,833,603	162,696	437,937	171,034	2,216	12,047,782
Additions	-	3,140	1,676	2,705	-	7,774	-	1,862	17,157
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(667)	(36,577)	(30,384)	-	(56,597)	(119,039)	-	(243,264)
At 30 June 2022	3,940,000	2,325,381	3,142,487	1,805,924	162,696	389,114	51,995	4,078	11,821,675
At 1 January 2023	**4,584,450**	**2,325,381**	**3,143,263**	**1,827,041**	**164,930**	**390,710**	**54,148**	**1,229**	**12,491,152**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**142,935**	**142,935**
Revaluation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Transfers	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Disposals	**-**	**(229,008)**	**(204,289)**	**-**	**(84)**	**(9,251)**	**-**	**-**	**(442,632)**
At 30 June 2023	**4,584,450**	**2,096,373**	**2,938,974**	**1,827,041**	**164,846**	**381,459**	**54,148**	**144,164**	**12,191,455**

	Freehold land RO	Building RO	Plant and equipment RO	Tractors and trailers RO	Motor vehicles RO	Furniture and fittings RO	Software RO	Capital work-in-progress RO	Total RO
Accumulated depreciation:									
At 1 January 2022	-	1,796,896	2,741,771	1,527,444	160,240	377,208	163,182	-	6,766,741
Charge for the year	-	31,510	44,691	34,466	449	11,949	2,865	-	125,930
Disposals	-	(356)	(35,278)	(29,607)	-	(55,493)	(119,040)	-	(239,774)
At 30 June 2022	-	1,828,050	2,751,184	1,532,303	160,689	333,664	47,007	-	6,652,897
At 1 January 2023	**-**	**1,857,577**	**2,792,442**	**1,566,980**	**161,230**	**343,570**	**50,172**	**-**	**6,771,971**
Charge for the year	**-**	**21,310**	**39,334**	**33,824**	**700**	**9,393**	**920**	**-**	**105,481**
Disposals	**-**	**(223,262)**	**(198,132)**	**-**	**(84)**	**(9,085)**	**-**	**-**	**(430,563)**
At 30 June 2023	**-**	**1,655,625**	**2,633,644**	**1,600,804**	**161,846**	**343,878**	**51,092**	**-**	**6,446,889**
Net book value:									
At 30 June 2023	**4,584,450**	**440,748**	**305,330**	**226,237**	**3,000**	**37,581**	**3,056**	**144,164**	**5,744,566**
At 30 June 2022	3,940,000	497,331	391,303	273,621	2,007	55,450	4,988	4,078	5,168,778

In the opinion of management, there is no objective evidence that the above assets are impaired as at 30 June 2023 (2022:Nil).

During the year 2022, Parent Company carried out its revaluation of land by an independent valuer resulting in the revaluation surplus of RO 644,450. If the land had been carried at cost, the carrying amount at 31 December 2022 would have been RO 154,531 (2021: RO 154,531).

National Gas Company SAOG and its Subsidiaries

Notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements
for the half year ended 30 June 2023

6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Group

	Freehold land RO	Building RO	Plant and equipment RO	Tractors and trailers RO	Motor vehicles RO	Furniture and fittings RO	Software RO	Cylinders RO	Capital work-in-progress RO	Total RO
Cost / revalued amount:										
At 1 January 2022	6,567,980	2,673,836	18,772,654	2,291,829	498,340	1,143,844	182,853	11,443,753	7,695,237	51,270,326
Exchange difference on translation	(133,627)	(1,383)	(759,444)	-	(12,611)	(32,656)	(10)	(578,444)	(413,151)	(1,931,326)
Additions	-	3,140	2,754	2,705	-	10,416	359	-	672,782	692,156
Disposals	-	(667)	(36,577)	(36,386)	-	(56,596)	(119,039)	(8,259)	-	(257,524)
Write off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	100	(13,275)	-	-	(100)	-	13,275	-	-
Transfers	-	-	424,271	-	-	8,749	-	515,910	(948,930)	-
At 30 June 2022	6,434,353	2,675,026	18,390,383	2,258,148	485,729	1,073,657	64,163	11,386,235	7,005,938	49,773,632
At 1 January 2023	**7,070,620**	**2,382,573**	**17,806,497**	**1,805,926**	**395,890**	**1,166,674**	**55,949**	**11,714,125**	**520,339**	**42,918,593**
Exchange difference on translation	**(140,509)**	**(1,349)**	**(828,113)**	**-**	**(11,878)**	**(42,803)**	**-**	**(662,040)**	**(29,338)**	**(1,716,030)**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**4,642**	**-**	**-**	**842**	**-**	**-**	**1,231,021**	**1,236,505**
Disposals	**-**	**(229,010)**	**(204,289)**	**-**	**(2,959)**	**(17,755)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(454,013)**
Transfer to asset held-for-sale	**-**	**(33,332)**	**-**	**21,115**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(12,217)**
Write off	**-**	**-**	**(1,284)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,284)**
Transfers	**-**	**-**	**181,263**	**-**	**-**	**8,234**	**-**	**772,981**	**(962,478)**	**-**
At 30 June 2023	**6,930,111**	**2,118,882**	**16,958,716**	**1,827,041**	**381,053**	**1,115,192**	**55,949**	**11,825,066**	**759,544**	**41,971,554**

NGC Energy Malaysia's property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of RM 163,529,701 (2022: RM 164,978,684) are pledged as security for the borrowings (Note 19).

National Gas Company SAOG and its Subsidiaries

Notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements for the half year ended 30 June 2023

6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Group

	Freehold land RO	Building RO	Plant and equipment RO	Tractors and trailers RO	Motor vehicles RO	Furniture and fittings RO	Software RO	Cylinders RO	Capital work-in-progress RO	Total RO
Accumulated depreciation:										
At 1 January 2022	-	2,046,611	10,460,156	1,721,252	331,488	992,199	173,639	6,403,690	-	22,129,035
Exchange difference on translation	-	(663)	(386,104)	-	(5,342)	(28,875)	(6)	(339,517)	-	(760,507)
Charge for the year	-	65,207	575,316	55,168	15,365	34,697	3,216	577,717	-	1,326,686
Reclassification	-	59	-	-	-	(59)	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(355)	(35,277)	(34,598)	-	(55,493)	(119,039)	(7,510)	-	(252,272)
At 30 June 2022	-	2,110,859	10,614,091	1,741,822	341,511	942,469	57,810	6,634,380	-	22,442,942
At 1 January 2023	**-**	**1,903,038**	**10,646,783**	**1,545,865**	**284,535**	**915,324**	**50,973**	**7,112,219**	**-**	**22,458,737**
Exchange difference on translation	**-**	**(702)**	**(457,686)**	**-**	**(6,809)**	**(32,393)**	**-**	**(414,259)**	**-**	**(911,849)**
Charge for the year	**-**	**21,889**	**522,945**	**33,824**	**14,705**	**39,515**	**1,220**	**423,055**	**-**	**1,057,153**
Write off	**-**	**-**	**(677)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(677)**
Disposals	**-**	**(223,264)**	**(198,132)**	**-**	**(1,569)**	**(17,586)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(440,551)**
Transfer to asset held-for-sale	**-**	**(33,332)**	**-**	**21,115**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(12,217)**
At 30 June 2023	**-**	**1,667,629**	**10,513,233**	**1,600,804**	**290,862**	**904,860**	**52,193**	**7,121,015**	**-**	**22,150,596**
Net book value:										
At 30 June 2023	**6,930,111**	**451,253**	**6,445,483**	**226,237**	**90,191**	**210,332**	**3,756**	**4,704,051**	**759,544**	**19,820,958**
At 30 June 2022	6,434,353	564,167	7,776,292	516,326	144,218	131,188	6,353	4,751,855	7,005,938	27,330,690

7 Right-of-use assets

The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year are as follows:

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Gross carrying amount:				
As at 1 January	**418,643**	418,643	**3,517,428**	5,251,643
Exchange rate differences	**-**	-	**(176,472)**	(260,248)
Addition	**-**	-	**46,072**	505,641
Disposal	**(126,910)**	-	**(126,910)**	(187,094)
At 30 June	**291,733**	418,643	**3,260,118**	5,309,942
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:				
As at 1 January	**201,997**	131,047	**1,043,412**	1,330,964
Exchange rate differences	**-**	-	**(51,498)**	(59,819)
Depreciation	**23,676**	35,474	**159,287**	180,475
Disposal	**(94,393)**	-	**(94,393)**	(181,171)
At 30 June	**131,280**	166,521	**1,056,808**	1,270,449
Carrying amount as at 30 June	**160,453**	252,122	**2,203,310**	4,039,493

The table below describes the nature of the Group's leasing activities by type of right-of-use assets recognised in the separate and consolidated statement of financial position:

Right-of-use assets	Number of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term	Number of leases with extension option	Number of leases with termination options
Land	7	1-5 years	7	-
Building	4	1-5 years	4	-

8 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
As at 1 January	**1,080,034**	877,053	**1,080,034**	877,053
Fair value changes	**60,673**	16,880	**60,673**	16,880
At 30 June	**1,140,707**	893,933	**1,140,707**	893,933

Investments at FVTOCI can be analysed based on sectors as below:

	Parent Company and Group		Parent Company and Group	
	Cost	**Fair value**	Cost	Fair value
	2023	**2023**	2022	2022
	RO	**RO**	RO	RO
Insurance	**24,407**	**72,973**	24,407	69,324
Industrial	**40,000**	**72,400**	40,000	50,400
Investment	**14,143**	**226,585**	14,143	153,462
Banking	**159,541**	**314,124**	159,541	257,232
Telecommunication	**32,811**	**19,840**	32,811	17,440
Services	**323,640**	**434,785**	323,640	346,075
At 30 June	**594,542**	**1,140,707**	594,542	893,933

9 Investment in subsidiaries

	Parent Company 2023 RO	2022 RO
Innovative Energy Holdings Mauritius Ltd, Mauritius	**8,639,262**	8,639,262
NGC Energy Saudi LLC, KSA	**872,619**	257,492
NGC Energy LLC, UAE (Note 10)	**-**	31,527
Arabian Oil LLC, UAE (Note 10)	**-**	82,105
NGC Central Gas Systems LLC, UAE	**-**	21,053
At 30 June	**9,511,881**	9,031,439

During the year, following movements have occurred in subsidiaries:

	Parent Company 2023 RO	2022 RO
At 1 January	8,896,754	11,282,501
Derecognised on disposal of subsidiary (Note 32)		(2,251,062)
Addition	615,127	
At 30 June	**9,511,881**	9,031,439

Summary of financial results of subsidiaries containing significant non-controlling interest (NCI)

The following table summarises the information relating to each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material NCI, before any intra-group eliminations.

	NGC Energy SDN BHD 2023 RO	2022 RO
Non-current assets	**23,001,742**	23,460,733
Current assets	**7,100,605**	12,828,189
Non-current liabilities	**(3,730,572)**	(3,309,412)
Current liabilities	**(7,836,752)**	(13,661,243)
Net assets	**18,535,023**	19,318,267
Net assets attributable to NCI	**7,414,009**	7,727,307
Revenues	**32,820,871**	41,825,560
Profit for the year	**139,548**	267,096
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**139,548**	267,096
Profit for the year allocated to NCI	**55,819**	106,838
Other comprehensive income allocated to NCI	**-**	-

Goodwill

Goodwill arose on the acquisition of Shell Malaysia Trading's LPG business by NGC Energy SDN BHD, being the fair value of consideration paid over net assets acquired.

Goodwill is allocated, at acquisition, to the Cash-Generating Unit (CGU) that is expected to benefit from the business transfer. A CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. The value-in-use calculations are based on financial budgets approved by management covering a 5 year period and a pre-tax discount rate of 12.32% per annum (2022: 12.32%). The Group believes that an average terminal growth rate of 2% (2022: 2%) per annum is reasonable for cash flow projection purposes as it is determined based on expectations of future changes in the market.

9 Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

Summary of financial results of subsidiaries containing significant non-controlling interest (continued)

Below is the carrying amount of goodwill:

	2023 RO	2022 RO
At 1 January	**7,341,193**	7,759,931
Net change in foreign exchange	**(414,897)**	(394,574)
At 30 June	**6,926,296**	7,365,357

Licenses

The Parent Company in 2018 acquired 49% shares in Arabian Oil LLC ("Arabian Oil") to expand the LPG business in UAE market. The Parent Company will manage the operations of Arabian Oil LLC and all variability of returns are with the Group. Arabian Oil prior to this acquisition had no asset and liabilities in its balance sheet other than the license to trade LPG in the Dubai market. The amount paid to the shareholders of the Arabian Oil over and above the face value of the shares is accounted under the head trading licenses. The Parent Company has followed the amortisation policy to amortise the license in 5 years. However, during the year, it is transferred to asset of disposal group classified as held-for-sale, due to Group's plan to dispose off the subsidiary.

10 Assets / liabilities of disposal group / non-current assets held-for-sale

Investment in subsidiaries

During the year 2022, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company resolved to dispose its investment in NGC Energy India Private Limited (India) (NGCEIPL), Arabian Oil LLC (UAE) (AOL), NGC Central Gas Systems LLC (NGCCGS) and also stop further operations in NGC Energy LLC (UAE) (NGCEL) by selling its assets. As detailed in note 2.2 to the separate and consolidated financial statements. NGCEIPL was subsequently disposed-off during the year 2022. However, NGCEL, NGCCGS and AOL are not disposed-off till the reporting date and accordingly classified as held-for-sale.

Investment in joint venture

In 2009, the Group acquired 51% interest in Unigaz LLC, which is engaged in the distribution of gas and maintenance of cooking gas pipes in the Sultanate of Oman. During 2021, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company resolved to dispose its investment in Unigaz LLC and classified the investment as assets held-for-sale. During the year 2022, the Company disposed-off its investment in Unigaz LLC and the share transfer process was concluded in third quarter of 2022.

11 Inventories

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023 RO	2022 RO	2023 RO	2022 RO
LPG	**82,046**	152,029	**513,880**	743,259
Finished goods	**437,574**	385,349	**437,574**	410,347
Cylinders and accessories	**31,033**	30,024	**31,033**	30,024
Plant and other spares	**193,146**	156,814	**270,858**	252,045
Project inventory	**121,841**	128,346	**180,065**	305,686
Work-in-progress	**4,378**	1,757	**190,433**	9,943
	870,018	854,319	**1,623,843**	1,751,304

12 Trade and other receivables

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Trade receivables	**2,606,600**	2,209,598	**5,331,782**	8,758,537
Less: provision for expected credit losses	**(571,310)**	(495,052)	**(1,202,863)**	(1,340,293)
	2,035,290	1,714,546	**4,128,919**	7,418,244
Advance for purchases	**104,957**	179,309	**297,502**	655,951
Claims for Government subsidy	**-**	-	**4,257,699**	7,303,622
Amounts due from related parties	**764,109**	806,795	**-**	-
Advances to related parties	**25,844**	672,698	**-**	-
Accrued income	**-**	-	**65,961**	123,019
Other receivables	**163,750**	292,914	**302,504**	483,914
Prepayments	**61,426**	60,345	**206,216**	226,757
Tax paid under appeal	**3,487**	3,487	**3,487**	3,487
VAT input	**86,531**	81,009	**116,773**	1,207,603
Deposits	**-**	-	**82,374**	92,553
	3,245,394	3,811,103	**9,461,435**	17,515,150

Movement in the provision for expected credit losses are as follows:

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
At 1 January	**571,310**	495,052	**1,234,127**	1,370,026
Add: provided during the year	**-**	-	**-**	-
Exchange rate fluctuation	**-**	-	**(31,264)**	(29,733)
At 30 June	**571,310**	495,052	**1,202,863**	1,340,293

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Cash in hand	**52,020**	26,530	**54,444**	27,507
Cash at banks	**23,244**	25,283	**924,479**	3,695,727
	75,264	51,813	**978,923**	3,723,234
Bank overdrafts	**(626,307)**	(1,070,792)	**(626,307)**	(1,093,252)
	(551,043)	(1,018,979)	**352,616**	2,629,982

Bank overdrafts are availed from a commercial bank for working capital requirements on revolving credit basis. Bank overdrafts are unsecured and repayable on demand and carries markup at 5.5% to 6.5% per annum (2022: 5.5% to 6.5% per annum).

There are no restrictions on bank balances at the time of approval of these separate and consolidated financial statements.

14 Share capital

The authorised share capital comprises 120,000,000 shares of RO 0.100 each (2022: 120,000,000 of RO 0.100 each). The issued and fully paid-up share capital is RO 8,500,000 comprising 85,000,000 shares of RO 0.100 each (2022: 85,000,000 of RO 0.100 each).

The details of major shareholders, who hold 9% or more of the Parent Company's shares, at the reporting date, are as follows:

	Number of shares		% holding	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
A' Sharqiya Investments SAOG	**10,937,856**	12,066,356	**12.87**	14.20
Public Authority of Social Insurance	**8,244,999**	8,244,999	**9.70**	9.70

15 Share premium

The Parent Company during 2014 issued 15,561,414 rights shares of RO 0.375 each (including RO 0.275 each as premium) to the existing shareholders. The related details are set out below:

	RO
Total share premium collected	4,279,386
Less: issue expenses	(13,506)
Share premium balance	4,265,880
Transfer to legal reserve during 2014	(478,248)
Bonus share issued in 2018	(1,000,000)
Bonus share issued in 2019	(1,000,000)
At 30 June 2023	**1,787,632**

16 Legal reserve

As required by the Commercial Companies Law of 2019, as amended, the Parent Company transfers 10% of its profit for the year to legal reserve until such time the legal reserve amounts to at least one third of the Parent Company's share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution. During the year, the Parent Company has not transferred any amount to legal reserve (2022: 819/-).

17 Other reserves

(i) Other reserves include a general reserve of the Parent Company, which is created in accordance with the Commercial Companies Law of 2019, as amended. The annual appropriation is made at the rate not exceeding 20% of the profit for the year after deduction of taxes and the statutory reserve, and the reserve shall not exceed one half of the share capital of the Parent Company. This reserve is a distributable reserve.

(ii) Other reserves also include statutory reserve of NGC Energy LLC, Arabian Oil LLC, NGC Central Gas System LLC and NGC Energy SDN BHD amounted to RO 7,895, RO 3,626, RO 2,775 and RO 196,990 respectively.

18 Revaluation reserve

This represents the surplus on the revaluation of freehold land, net of tax and is not available for distribution until the related asset have been disposed off.

19 Borrowings

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023 RO	2022 RO	**2023 RO**	2022 RO
Term loans				
Long term loans (Note 19.1)	**-**	3,114,563	**-**	5,659,084
Non-current portion	**-**	3,114,563	**-**	5,659,084
Revolving credits (Note 19.2)	**-**	-	**3,447,329**	8,204,536
Current portion of long term loan	**-**	-	**-**	-
Short term loans (Note 19.3)	**1,883,250**	3,789,725	**1,883,250**	3,789,725
Current portion	**1,883,250**	3,789,725	**5,330,579**	11,994,261
Total borrowings	**1,883,250**	6,904,288	**5,330,579**	17,653,345

19.1 The Parent Company availed term loan of RO 1,350,000 (in November 2018), RO 267,595 (in November 2019), RO 648,474 (in February 2020), RO 1,386,288 (in November 2020), RO 762,498 (in March 2021) and RO 85,145 (in Jul 2021) which carries interest at 5.25% per annum (on reducing balance served separately), to inject the initial share capital for the LPG Project in India. The loan has a tenor of 10 years. The loan installment payment effected quarterly basis from Feb 2021. Post divesting the Indian subsidiary, the long term loan availed was repaid in full. These facilities were secured against mortgage of land, building, plant and machinery of the Parent Company.

19.2 This represents a revolving Islamic credit taken by a subsidiary and carries effective profit rate of 4.35% (2022: 4.21%) per annum. The facility is secured by charge over 100% shares of the Subsidiary, fixed and floating charges over all assets, assignment over the designated bank accounts and fixed charge over memorandum of lease for LPG filling plants of subsidiary.

19.3 Short term loans are secured from commercial banks and carry interest ranging from 4.5% to 5.6% (2022: 4% to 5.6%) per annum. These are secured through minimum 20% sales turnover should be routed through current account.

Term loan and short term loan covenants

The loan agreements also provide certain covenants, the more significant of which are as follows:

- Maintain annual debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) of 1.25 and current ratio of 1:1 at all times during the tenure of facility starting 31 December 2021. The Parent Company has not complied with DSCR covenant as of 30 June 2023. The Company believes that it is unlikely that immediate settlement of the loan will be demanded.

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	Parent Company		Group	
	Bank overdrafts	**Loans and borrowings**	**Bank overdrafts**	**Loans and borrowings**
At 1 January 2023	583,058	2,059,105	644,278	6,408,902
- Repayment of loan and borrowings	-	(175,856)	-	(1,078,323)
- Change in bank overdraft	43,249	-	(17,971)	-
At 30 June 2023	**626,307**	1,883,250	**626,307**	5,330,579

	Parent Company		Group	
	Bank overdrafts	Loans and borrowings	Bank overdrafts	Loans and borrowings
At 1 January 2022	1,097,853	6,753,969	1,102,729	18,251,253
Proceeds from loan and borrowings	-	-	-	-
- Repayment of loan and borrowings	-	(35,870)	-	(1,663,474)
- Change in bank overdraft	(27,061)	-	(9,477)	-
At 30 June 2022	1,070,792	6,904,288	1,093,252	17,653,345

National Gas Company SAOG and its Subsidiaries

Notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements
for the half year ended 30 June 2023

20 Lease liabilities

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Current	**45,797**	54,582	**224,102**	195,166
Non-current	**125,766**	202,461	**1,834,560**	2,207,306
	171,563	257,043	**2,058,662**	2,402,472

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
Movement in lease liabilities	**RO**	RO	**RO**	RO
At on 1 January	**232,920**	285,461	**2,276,504**	2,179,144
Additions during the year	**-**	-	**46,072**	505,641
Disposals during the year	**(41,893)**	-	**(41,893)**	(162,064)
Payments made during the year	**(24,401)**	(35,714)	**(184,165)**	(61,328)
Interest expense for the year	**4,937**	7,296	**81,197**	52,478
Exchange rate fluctuations	**-**	-	**(119,053)**	(111,398)
At on 30 June	**171,563**	257,043	**2,058,662**	2,402,472

21 Staff terminal benefits

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
At 1 January	**280,593**	387,068	**334,853**	500,581
Charge for the year	**24,081**	34,557	**34,086**	47,593
Payments made during the year	**(59,998)**	(72,038)	**(133,863)**	(71,833)
Transfer to liabilities directly asscoiated with disposal group classified as held-for-sale	**-**	-	**62,763**	-
At 30 June	**244,676**	349,587	**297,839**	476,341

22 Accounts payable and accruals

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Trade creditors	**435,942**	385,061	**2,056,523**	5,322,189
Directors' remuneration	**-**	-	**-**	-
Accrued expenses	**804,145**	817,877	**3,011,625**	2,978,174
Other creditors	**94,531**	115,577	**1,233,113**	1,783,376
Amounts due to related parties	**-**	52,632	**-**	-
	1,334,618	1,371,147	**6,301,261**	10,083,739

23 Net assets per share

Net assets per share are calculated by dividing the equity attributable to the owners of the Parent Company at the reporting date by the number of shares outstanding as follows:

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Net assets (RO)	**16,994,061**	16,686,341	**18,527,437**	17,595,510
Number of shares outstanding at 30 June	**85,000,000**	85,000,000	**85,000,000**	85,000,000
Net assets per share (RO)	**0.200**	0.196	**0.218**	0.207

24 Related party balances and transactions

The Group has related party relationships with entities over which certain shareholders and Directors are able to exercise significant influence. The Group also has related party relationships with its Directors and senior management. In the ordinary course of business, such related parties provide goods and render services to the

Prices and terms for transactions with related parties, which are entered into in the normal course of business, are on the agreed terms and conditions. Details of related parties balances and transactions (including transactions and balances with related parties as a result of common directorship) for the quarter ended 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022 are as follows:

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Amounts due from subsidiaries and associate – short term (Note 12)	**764,109**	806,795	**-**	-
Advance to subsidiaries (Note 12)	**25,844**	672,698	**-**	-
Amounts due from related parties - Non-current	**791,354**	4,935,668	**-**	-
Amounts due to related parties (Note 22)	**-**	52,632	**-**	-

Transactions with related parties during the year were as follows:

g	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Sales to subsidiaries (revenue)	**(111,077)**	271,933	**-**	-
Rental and other income	**-**	25,087	**-**	-
Expenses charged	**(11,876)**	96,094	**-**	-
Other expenses	**7,671**	19,059	**-**	-

Provision for related party balances

Movement in the provision for expected credit losses for related parties are as follows:

	Parent Company	
	2023	2022
	RO	RO
At 1 January	**109,769**	340,011
Add: provided during the year	**-**	-
Less: written off	**-**	-
At 30 June	**109,769**	340,011

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having direct authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Senior management remuneration	**97,526**	132,942	**386,110**	358,688
Directors' remuneration and sitting fees	**20,300**	20,000	**96,046**	92,627

25 Revenue

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Sale of LPG	**4,119,193**	3,920,154	**36,883,208**	45,393,009
Project income	**388,676**	352,124	**1,161,115**	1,148,485
Sale of NC+ and other industrial gas	**92,791**	181,668	**110,782**	255,838
Lubricant sales	**380,012**	312,285	**380,012**	312,285
Other income	**14,823**	40,090	**1,925**	2,235
Sale of new empty LPG cylinders and accessories	**111,979**	100,088	**111,979**	100,088
	5,107,474	4,906,409	**38,649,021**	47,211,940
Revenue from other sources				
Vehicle hire charges and rental income	**28,919**	25,126	**67,786**	55,740
	28,919	25,126	**67,786**	55,740
	5,136,393	4,931,535	**38,716,807**	47,267,680

26 Cost of revenue

		Parent Company		Group	
		2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Notes	**RO**	RO	**RO**	RO
Opening stock		**143,089**	109,326	**685,618**	609,357
Local purchases		**2,997,739**	2,851,110	**24,687,663**	34,488,199
Imports		**-**	-	**6,383,762**	4,976,409
Closing stock		**(82,046)**	(152,029)	**(513,880)**	(730,288)
		3,058,782	2,808,407	**31,243,163**	39,343,677
Other direct expenses					
Direct labour costs	28.1	**549,688**	616,082	**1,019,693**	1,115,400
Project costs		**235,339**	275,693	**750,128**	906,100
Plant repair and maintenance expenses		**14,065**	15,552	**810,171**	807,969
Fuel and vehicle maintenance expenses		**205,702**	187,600	**222,727**	191,548
Other plant related expenses		**80,546**	66,726	**422,339**	376,519
NC+ and other industrial gas costs		**46,368**	128,265	**46,368**	182,424
Lubricant costs		**306,423**	262,955	**306,423**	262,955
Insurance expenses		**64,626**	63,090	**75,866**	71,344
Cost of cylinders sold	26.1	**102,432**	95,753	**102,432**	95,753
Transportation expenses		**10,000**	14,215	**10,000**	14,215
Utilities expenses		**26,727**	31,550	**44,879**	49,301
Short term lease rent expenses		**-**	-	**67,144**	55,024
		4,700,698	4,565,888	**35,121,333**	43,472,229

26.1 Cost of cylinders sold

h

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Opening stock	**27,950**	30,255	**27,950**	30,255
Purchases of new cylinders	**96,131**	86,138	**96,131**	86,138
Closing stock	**(21,649)**	(20,640)	**(21,649)**	(20,640)
	102,432	95,753	**102,432**	95,753

27 Administrative expenses

		Parent Company		Group	
		2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Note	**RO**	RO	**RO**	RO
Employee related costs	28.1	**275,481**	292,270	**906,810**	896,267
Office expenses		**81,569**	83,095	**172,786**	143,310
Directors' remuneration and sitting fees		**20,300**	20,000	**96,046**	92,627
Communication expenses		**21,331**	22,973	**65,457**	67,771
Professional charges		**21,680**	15,088	**112,713**	67,314
Repairs and maintenance expenses		**7,372**	8,780	**8,920**	9,158
Marketing and publicity expenses		**3,579**	19,565	**47,258**	31,152
Printing and stationery expenses		**1,706**	2,961	**7,633**	8,061
General expenses		**2,606**	3,426	**39,412**	29,103
Business travel expenses		**2,373**	2,870	**32,042**	10,291
Withholding tax		**-**	2,563	**-**	2,563
Advertisement expenses		**692**	836	**692**	836
Rent expense		**6,000**	-	**43,314**	38,652
Donations		**-**	2,000	**-**	2,134
Transportation costs		**-**	-	**767,003**	827,731
Insurance expenses		**-**	-	**49,807**	54,319
		444,689	476,427	**2,349,893**	2,281,289

28 Employees costs

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Wages and salaries	**656,586**	756,423	**1,460,136**	1,548,876
Other employee benefit costs	**104,847**	78,386	**384,513**	374,020
Social security costs	**39,655**	38,986	**47,965**	46,309
Provision for staff terminal benefits (Note 21)	**24,081**	34,557	**33,889**	42,462
	825,169	908,352	**1,926,503**	2,011,667

28.1 Allocation of employees costs

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Cost of revenue (Note 26)	**549,688**	616,082	**1,019,693**	1,115,400
Administrative expenses (Note 27)	**275,481**	292,270	**906,810**	896,267
	825,169	908,352	**1,926,503**	2,011,667

29 Depreciation expenses

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Depreciation - direct	**95,166**	111,150	**1,004,654**	1,190,865
Depreciation on right-of-use assets - direct	**14,587**	17,296	**122,437**	111,230
Depreciation expenses - indirect	**10,315**	14,780	**52,499**	46,139
Depreciation on right-of-use assets - indirect	**9,089**	18,178	**36,850**	51,531
	129,157	161,404	**1,216,440**	1,399,765

30 Other income - net

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Interest income	**27,659**	103,163	**18,851**	13,292
Dividend income	**56,073**	52,529	**56,073**	52,529
Miscellaneous income	**12,842**	22,478	**200,303**	121,353
(Loss) / gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**47,144**	(2,893)	**57,356**	23,732
	143,718	175,277	**332,583**	210,906

From the year 2017, the Parent Company has started charging interest from its subsidiaries (in GCC), on the amount outstanding @ 6% per annum.

31 Income taxes

The Tax Authority in Oman follow the legal entity concept. There is no concept of group taxation in Oman. Accordingly each legal entity is taxable separately.

The tax rate applicable to all taxable entities of the Group ranges between from 15% to 24% (2022: 15% to 24%) on the taxable income. For the purpose of determining the tax expense for the year, the accounting profit of each individual legal entity has been adjusted for tax purposes. Adjustments for tax purposes include items relating to both income and expense.

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Separate and consolidated statement of profit or loss:				
Current year	**-**	-	**162,767**	188,789
Deferred tax	**-**	-	**(73,731)**	(91,029)
	-	-	**89,036**	97,760

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Deferred tax liability / (asset):				
At 1 January	**416,244**	607,436	**2,635,007**	2,914,177
Movement through other comprehensive income	**-**	-	**-**	-
Movement through profit or loss	**-**	-	**(71,587)**	(88,655)
Exchange difference on translation	**-**	-	**(125,397)**	(117,286)
At 30 June	**416,244**	607,436	**2,438,023**	2,708,236

The deferred tax comprises the following temporary differences:

	Parent Company		Group	
	2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Separate and consolidated statement of other comprehensive income:				
Revaluation of land	**(664,488)**	(567,819)	**(1,039,517)**	(965,153)
Separate and consolidated statement of profit or loss:				
Provision for expected credit losses	**102,162**	74,258	**198,258**	117,794
Provision for Impairment on due from NGC Energy LLC	**224,598**	-	**-**	-
Provision for impairment of investments in subsidiaries	**17,045**	-	**-**	-
Net book value of fixed assets	**(95,561)**	(113,875)	**(1,596,764)**	(1,965,290)
Deferred tax liability - net	**(416,244)**	(607,436)	**(2,438,023)**	(2,812,649)

31 Income taxes (continued)

	Parent Company 2023 RO	Parent Company 2022 RO	Group 2023 RO	Group 2022 RO
Current liability:				
Current year (net of refundable)	**-**	-	**162,767**	188,789
Prior years	**3,603**	3,603	**(156,661)**	(182,603)
	3,603	3,603	**6,106**	6,186

A reconciliation of tax charge is set out below:

	Parent Company 2023 RO	Parent Company 2022 RO	Group 2023 RO	Group 2022 RO
(Loss) / profit before tax (including from discontinued operations)	**(82,637)**	8,194	**55,334**	(181,052)
Income tax expense at the rates mentioned above	**-**	-	**162,767**	188,789
Relating to (reversal) / origination of deferred tax liability	**-**	-	**(73,731)**	(91,029)
	-	-	**89,036**	97,760

The tax returns of the Parent Company for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 have not yet been agreed with the Secretariat General for Taxation at the Ministry of Finance.

Management is of the opinion that additional taxes, if any, related to the open tax years would not be significant to the Parent Company's financial position as at 30 June 2023.

The tax assessment of subsidiaries incorporated in jurisdictions outside Oman are at different stages. Management is of the opinion that any additional taxes that may be assessed would not be significant to the Group financial position as at 30 June 2023.

32 Discontinued operations

As detailed in note 2.2 and note 10 to the separate and consolidated financial statements, during the year 2022, the Parent Company / Group has disposed-off its investments in NCG Energy India Private Limited (a subsidiary) and Unigaz LLC (an associate) and classified investments in NGC Energy LLC, NGC Central Gas Systems LLC and Arabian Oil LLC (subsidiaries) as held-for-sale.

33 (Loss) / earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit of the Group and Parent Company for the year attributable to the Owners of the Parent Company, by the weighted average number of shares outstanding.

	Parent Company 2023 RO	Parent Company 2022 RO	Group 2023 RO	Group 2022 RO
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company				
- From continued operations	**(82,637)**	8,194	**(89,515)**	(259,777)
- From discontinued operation	**-**	-	**(6)**	(125,873)
Loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent Company	**(82,637)**	8,194	**(89,521)**	(385,650)
Weighted average number of shares	**85,000,000**	85,000,000	**85,000,000**	85,000,000
Basic (loss)/earnings per share (RO)	**(0.001)**	0.000	**(0.001)**	(0.005)

As there are no dilutive potential shares, the diluted earnings per share is identical to the basic earnings per share.

34 Segment reporting

The Group's only significant business segment is the marketing and selling of LPG.

Geographic information

Revenues from external customers

The includes revenue earned by the entity classified as held for sale as at the reporting date.

	Group	
	2023	2022
	RO	RO
Oman	**5,136,393**	4,672,680
Other GCC countries	**772,439**	807,604
Asia	**32,807,975**	41,787,396
	38,716,807	47,267,680

35 Commitments

		Parent Company		Group	
		2023	2022	**2023**	2022
	Notes	**RO**	RO	**RO**	RO
Capital commitments	35.1	**4,725**	57,007	**609,469**	1,424,283
Performance guarantees	35.2	**2,038,002**	3,301,421	**2,038,002**	3,301,421

35.1 This relates to the various expenditure to be incurred on the development of property, plant and equipment.

35.2 Bank guarantees are provided by the scheduled banks on behalf of the Parent Company for the various related party transactions initiated by the Parent Company and its related parties.

36 Contingencies

At 30 June 2023 the Group had contingent liabilities in respect of guarantees arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise amounting to RO 2,038,002 (2022: RO 3,301,421).

37 Financial instruments risk

Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the group exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these separate and consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework and is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and bank, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at amortised cost, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables.

37 Financial instruments risk (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a range of rating of between Aa3 to Baa3 are accepted based on Moody's independent rating.

If individual customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The compliance with credit limits by individual customers is regularly monitored by line management.

Sales to retail customers are required to be settled in cash or using major credit cards, mitigating credit risk. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and / or regions.

(ii) Impairment of financial asset

The Group has following types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- Trade receivables
- Amounts due from related parties
- Advances to related parties

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

Trade receivables

The group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a life-time expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 30 June 2023 or 1 January 2023 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group has identified the GDP, inflation rate and oil barrel rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 120 days past due.

Impairment loss on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Balances with banks

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by placing balances with international and local banks. Given the profile of its bankers, management does not expect any counter party to fail to meet its obligations. The bank balances are held with the banks and financial institutions of repute.

Impairment of cash and cash equivalents has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Group considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

37 Financial instruments risk (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial asset (continued)

Due from related parties

The Company applies IFRS 9 General Model approach to measure expected credit losses which uses 3 stage model to recognise expected credit loss depending upon the credit risk of the counter party.

To measure the expected credit loss, the Company assess the probability of default by the counter as a result of default event that are possible within 12 months after reporting date. The Company also assess the financial position of the counter party if it has sufficient liquid asset to pay off the balance if repayment is made on demand. In addition, the Company also determines the loss given default of the amounts due from related parties.

(b) Liquidity risk

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

Parent

		Contractual cash flows	
	Carrying amount RO	**Less than one year RO**	**1 – 5 years RO**
30 June 2023			
Trade creditors	**435,942**	**435,942**	**-**
Other creditors	**94,531**	**94,531**	**-**
Accrued expenses	**804,145**	**804,145**	**-**
Short term loans	**1,883,250**	**1,883,250**	**-**
Lease Liabilities	**171,563**	**45,797**	**125,766**
Bank overdraft	**626,307**	**626,307**	**-**
	4,015,738	**3,889,972**	**125,766**

Parent

		Contractual cash flows	
	Carrying amount RO	Less than one year RO	1 – 5 years RO
30 June 2022			
Trade creditors	385,061	385,061	-
Other creditors	115,577	115,577	-
Accrued expenses	817,877	817,877	-
Term loans	3,114,563	-	3,114,563
Short term loans	3,789,725	3,789,725	-
Lease Liabilities	257,043	54,582	202,461
Bank overdraft	1,070,792	1,070,792	-
Amounts due to related parties	52,632	52,632	-
	9,603,270	6,286,246	3,317,024

37 Financial instruments risk (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Group

	Carrying amount RO	Contractual cash flows Less than one year RO	1 – 5 years RO
30 June 2023			
Trade creditors	**2,056,523**	**2,056,523**	**-**
Other creditors	**1,233,113**	**1,233,113**	**-**
Accrued expenses	**3,011,625**	**3,011,625**	**-**
Short term loans	**1,883,250**	**1,883,250**	**-**
Lease Liabilities	**2,058,662**	**224,102**	**1,834,560**
Bank overdraft	**626,307**	**626,307**	**-**
Amounts due to related parties	**-**	**-**	**-**
	10,869,480	**9,034,920**	**1,834,560**

Group

	Carrying amount RO	Contractual cash flows Less than one year RO	1 – 5 years RO
30 June 2022			
Trade creditors	5,322,189	5,322,189	-
Other payables	1,783,376	1,783,376	-
Accrued expenses	2,978,174	2,978,174	-
Term loans	5,659,084	-	5,659,084
Short term loans	3,789,725	3,789,725	-
Lease Liabilities	2,402,472	195,166	2,207,306
Bank overdraft	1,070,792	1,070,792	-
	23,005,812	15,139,422	7,866,390

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group'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 optimising the return.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency transactions mainly due to its subsidiary in Malaysia. Should there be any fluctuation of + / - 1% in the foreign exchange rate the impact would be + / - RO 36,954 (2022: RO 31,030) on the foreign currency translation reserve of the Group.

Sovereign risk

The LPG is made available to the Parent Company from four sources at different rates by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. Presently, the Group is allocated more from the costlier source. Any further increase in allocation from the costlier source will adversely affect the profitability of the Group.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from FVTOCI securities. The Group has maintained the portfolio of FVTOCI securities listed at Muscat Securities Market. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Board of Directors.

Sensitivity analysis - equity price risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's equity to a 5% change in the price of its equity holdings, assuming all other variables in particular foreign currency rates remain constant.

37 Financial instruments risk (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis - equity price risk (continued)

	Effect on 5% increase RO	Effect on 5% decrease RO
30 June 2023	**57,035**	**(57,035)**
30 June 2022	44,697	(44,697)

(d) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to rate risk on its bank overdraft facility obtained at commercial rates of interest. Further, the Group has short-term bank deposit, which are interest bearing and exposed to changes in market interest rates. The group has term loans with fixed interest rates.

The Group manages its exposure to interest rate risk by ensuring that significant borrowings are on a fixed rate basis. The Group borrows at interest rates on commercial terms and manages the interest rate risk by constantly monitoring the changes in interest rates and availing lower interest bearing facilities.

38 Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support future development of the business and maximise shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. Group's capital mix comprises only the shareholder's equity. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the half year ended 30 June 2023

39 Fair value measurement

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date approximates their carrying amount in the separate and consolidated statement of financial position.

Fair value hierarchy

The following table shows the level within the hierachy of non-financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Parent and Group

2023	**Level 1 RO**	**Level 2 RO**	**Level 3 RO**
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	**1,140,707**	**-**	**-**
Freehold land	**-**	**4,584,450**	**-**
Goodwill	**-**	**-**	**6,926,296**

2022	Level 1 RO	Level 2 RO	Level 3 RO
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	893,933	-	-
Freehold land	-	3,940,000	-
Goodwill	-	-	7,365,357

Assets	Valuation technique	Significant observable inputs	Sensitvity of inputs to the fair value
Land	Open market basis considers the selling land within a reasonably recent period of time in determining the fair value of land being revalued. This invloves evlaution of event active market prices of similar assets, making appropriate adjustments for difference in size, nature and location of the land.	Price per square feet of land	Estimated fair value increase / (decrease) if : price per square feet increase / (decrease)

All the listed equity securities are denominated in RO and are publicly traded in Oman. Fair values have been determined by reference to their quoted bid prices at the reporting date.

During the reporting period, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

40 Comparative figures

Certain comparative information has been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in these separate and consolidated financial statements. Such reclassifications are immaterial and do not affect previously reported net profit or shareholders' equity.