

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Financial Statements

31 December 2025

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DHO FAR INTEGRATED SERVICES COMPANY SAOC

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Sultanate of Oman, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The other information comprises of Chairman's report. Management is responsible for the other information.

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

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



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DHO FAR INTEGRATED SERVICES COMPANY SAOC

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Responsibilities of management and Audit Committee for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and their preparation in compliance with the relevant requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019 of the Sultanate of Oman, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
DHOFAR INTEGRATED SERVICES COMPANY SAOC

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the applicable provisions of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019 and the Ministerial Decision 146/2021, we report that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the Company has maintained accounting records and the financial statements are in agreement therewith;
- the Company has carried out physical verification of inventories;
- the financial information included in the Chairman's report is consistent with the books of accounts of the Company; and
- based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that the Company has contravened, during the year ended 31 December 2025, any of the applicable provisions of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019 or its Articles of Association, which would materially affect the financial performance of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025 or its financial position as at 31 December 2025.

Ernst & Young
محمد القرشي

Mohamed Al Qurashi
24 February 2026
Muscat



Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

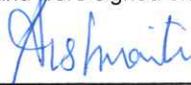
Statement of financial position

At 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 S.OO0	2024 S.OO0
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	430,586	393,145
Right-of-use assets	7	54,115	65,956
Intangible assets	8	1,087	649
Derivative financial instruments	15	310	1,250
Financial asset at amortised cost	12.1	-	3,002
		486,098	464,002
Current assets			
Inventories	9	4,898	4,226
Trade and other receivables and prepayments	10	130,154	111,687
Financial asset at amortised cost	12.1	3,002	-
Bank deposits	12.2	79,073	46,685
Cash and bank balances	11	35,023	34,918
		252,150	197,516
TOTAL ASSETS		738,248	661,518
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	13	29,702	29,702
Legal reserve	14	10,597	10,597
Additional shareholders' contribution	14.1	162,514	162,514
Retained earnings		17,180	7,868
Cash flow hedge reserve	15	263	1,062
		220,256	211,743
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Term loans	16	225,378	45,929
Deferred revenue	17	42,071	40,583
Payables - capital project	18	13,165	14,096
Lease liabilities	19	46,822	60,621
Employees' end of service benefits	20	2,845	3,042
Deferred tax liabilities	30	13,363	10,497
		343,644	174,768
Current liabilities			
Term loans	16	11,017	10,821
Deferred revenue	17	1,848	1,703
Payables - capital project	18	2,482	2,482
Lease liabilities	19	15,566	14,654
Trade and other payables	21	143,435	136,597
Short term borrowings	22	-	108,750
		174,348	275,007
Total liabilities		517,992	449,775
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		738,248	661,518



The financial statements were authorised for issue and approved by the Board of Directors on 23 February 2026 and were signed on their behalf by:


Mohammed Said Al Shuaili
 Chairman


Ali Issa Shamas
 Chief Executive Officer


Adil Ismail Al Raisi
 Board Member

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

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Revenue	26(a)	247,014	234,625
Operating costs	27	(194,798)	(187,401)
Gross profit		52,216	47,224
General and administrative expenses	28	(27,641)	(25,010)
Allowance for expected credit losses	10, 11 & 12	(8,072)	(1,877)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	6	-	(14,182)
Other income		-	725
Operating profit		16,503	6,880
Government subsidy	26(b)	17,241	16,947
Finance costs	29.1	(17,762)	(16,849)
Finance income	29.2	1,357	521
Profit before tax		17,339	7,499
Taxation	30	(3,007)	(2,286)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		14,332	5,213
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period:</i>			
Net movement in fair value of cash flow hedge	15	(940)	(919)
Tax effect	30	141	138
Other comprehensive loss for the year		(799)	(781)
TOTAL PROFIT AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		13,533	4,432

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

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<i>Share capital</i> <i>ﷲ'000</i>	<i>Legal reserve</i> <i>ﷲ'000</i>	<i>Additional shareholders' contribution</i> <i>ﷲ'000</i>	<i>Retained earnings / accumulated losses</i> <i>ﷲ'000</i>	<i>Cash flow hedge reserve</i> <i>ﷲ'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>ﷲ'000</i>
At 1 January 2024	29,702	10,597	169,798	(11,527)	1,843	200,413
Profit for the year	-	-	-	5,213	-	5,213
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(781)	(781)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	5,213	(781)	4,432
Additional contribution during the year (note 14.1)	-	-	6,898	-	-	6,898
Transfer to accumulated losses from additional shareholders' contribution (note 14.1)	-	-	(14,182)	14,182	-	-
At 1 January 2025	29,702	10,597	162,514	7,868	1,062	211,743
Profit for the year	-	-	-	14,332	-	14,332
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(799)	(799)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	14,332	(799)	13,533
Dividend (note 24)	-	-	-	(5,020)	-	(5,020)
At 31 December 2025	29,702	10,597	162,514	17,180	263	220,256

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

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		17,339	7,499
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	16,774	17,041
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	6	-	14,182
Loss on property, plant and equipment written off		522	-
Depreciation of right-to-use assets	7	13,857	13,848
Gain on leases terminated during the year		(59)	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	8	271	264
Provision for inventories obsolescence	9	481	223
Allowance for expected credit losses	10, 11 & 12	8,072	1,877
Accrual for employees' end of service benefits	20	27	30
Finance costs	29	17,762	16,849
Finance income	29	(1,357)	(521)
		73,689	71,292
Working capital changes:			
Inventories		(1,153)	(320)
Trade and other receivables		(25,927)	(23,851)
Trade and other payables		4,592	18,828
Deferred revenue		1,633	(2,311)
		52,834	63,638
Cash from operating activities			
Employees' end of service benefits paid	20	(224)	(421)
		52,610	63,217
Net cash flows from operating activities			
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(52,491)	(36,430)
(Investment in) / maturity of bank deposits	12	(33,000)	3,538
Payables - capital project	18	(2,482)	(2,622)
Addition to intangible assets	8	(709)	(498)
Finance income received	29	1,357	521
Investment in government bond	12	-	(3,002)
		(87,325)	(38,493)
Net cash flows used in investing activities			
Financing activities			
Proceeds from term loan	16	191,447	-
Repayment of term loans	16	(11,305)	(11,307)
Transaction cost paid for term loan	16	(1,444)	-
Finance cost paid		(9,956)	(10,379)
Lease liabilities paid (principal plus interest)	19	(20,152)	(20,046)
Repayments of short term borrowings	22	(108,750)	-
Dividends paid	24	(5,020)	-
Additional shareholders' contribution	14.1	-	6,898
		34,820	(34,834)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities			
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		34,921	45,031
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	11	35,026	34,921
Non-cash transactions:			
Following non-cash transactions have been excluded from above cash flows:			
		2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Accruals for property, plant and equipment		(2,246)	3,807

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

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

1 LEGAL STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC (the “Company” or “DISC”), a member of Nama Group (Electricity Holding Company SAOC) was registered as a closed joint stock company in the Sultanate of Oman on 25 February 2001. The Company was converted to a public joint stock company (SAOG) subsequent to the Initial Public Offering completed in May 2005. It has been thereafter delisted and converted to a closely held joint stock company (SAOC) pursuant to shareholders approval in the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on 14 May 2012. The Company’s registered address is PO Box 2609, Postal Code 211, Salalah, Dhofar, Sultanate of Oman.

The Company is primarily undertaking regulated distribution and supply of electricity, water and treatment of waste water in the Dhofar region under a license issued by the Authority for Public Services Regulation (APSR), Oman (formerly known as Authority for Electricity Regulation) and is authorised to design, develop, construct, manage and operate the water and wastewater system.

The electricity operations of the Company are governed by the provisions of the Law on the Regulation and Privatization of the Electricity (the Electricity Sector Law) promulgated by Royal Decree 78/2004 and the water and wastewater operations of the Company are governed by the provision of the law on the regulations of the water and wastewater sector (the water and wastewater Sector Law) promulgated by Royal Decree 40/2024. The Company commenced commercial operations on 1 May 2003.

The Company is 99.06% (2024: 99.06%) owned by Electricity Holding Company SAOC (EHC or the “Holding Company”) holding both preference and ordinary shares, a company registered in the Sultanate of Oman. The Ultimate Parent is the Government of Sultanate of Oman, as it holds 100% shareholding in the Holding Company through the Oman Investment Authority (OIA) which was formed pursuant to the Royal Decree 61/2020 under which all the shareholdings owned by Ministry of Finance (MOF) in the Holding Company have been transferred to OIA.

Under Royal Decree No 131/2020 promulgated on 9 December 2020, the Company was mandated with the task of undertaking the activities of water and wastewater in the Dhofar Governorate. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of Directorate General of Water (DGW) at the Office of the Minister of State and Governor of Dhofar and those of Salalah Sanitary Drainage Services Company SAOC (SSDC) were transferred to the Company on 1 June 2021 (date of transfer). As the Company, DGW and SSDC were ultimately owned by the Government of Sultanate of Oman, the net assets of DGW and SSDC have been transferred at carrying value to the Company at the date of transfer.

The Company received a letter from Authority for Public Services Regulation (“APSR”) in agreement with the letter received from Ministry of Finance (“MOF”) which states that the Price Control Regulation (“PCR”) would be effective only following the issuance of Sector Law which was issued on 20 June 2023. Therefore, the Company calculated its subsidy based on PCR mechanism starting from 1 January 2024. Under PCR, the Company’s revenue entitlement computed based Maximum Allowed Revenue (MAR) formula, where all the operating expenses (OPEX) including depreciation on property, plant and equipment are captured in the formula plus a return based on carrying value of property, plant and equipment, which is termed as Regulated Asset Base (RAB). Any deficit between revenue entitlement and actual revenue collected during a given year, will result into a subsidy entitlement of the Company (K-factor).

2 SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS

The Company has entered into the following agreements:

- Meter Reading Agreement with Oman National Engineering and Investment Company SAOG (“ONEIC”) for the meter reading activities in the Salalah region till 31 July 2026.
- Bill printing and bill delivery agreement with ONEIC for the bill delivery and bill printing activities in the Salalah region till 31 July 2026.
- Recovery and defaulter management services on Factoring Agreement with ONEIC for the recovery and defaulter management services on factoring activities in the Salalah region till 31 July 2026.

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

2 SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

- Power Bulk Supply agreement with Oman Power and Water Procurement Company SAOC ("OPWP"), this will cover the power purchase cost and regularize the purchasing process. The Company entered to the agreement in January 2014. In addition, there is also an agreement with OPWP for the rural area to regularize the purchase of power in the rural area.

- Water Bulk Supply agreement with OPWP, this will cover the water purchase cost and regularize the purchasing process. The Company entered to the agreement in January 2019.

- Built Operate and Transfer (BOT) agreement with ONEIC for executing stage I water reclamation plant in Sahlnoot. This agreement was signed early 2020 and shall last for 15 years. The operation phase of this agreement started by June 2024.

- Directorate General of Water (DGW) (transferred to the Company on 1 June 2021) had ongoing Bulk Supply Agreement (BSA) with Oman Power and Water Procurement Company SAOC (OPWP) (a related party) in prior years. Under BSA, the entire water produced by the "Sembcorp Salalah Power and Water Company SAOC and Dhofar Generating Company SAOC, an Independent Water Producer (IWP), supplied to the Company, as per the dispatch instructions issued by the Company. The Company is authorised to supply water to its customers. OPWP do not have any substantive substitution rights to bulk supply water to another company. Accordingly, this bulk supply of water arrangement, has been recognized as leases as per the guidelines of IFRS 16 'Leases' for the fixed payments made under these agreements. These leases have terms ranging 15 to 20 years.

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) *Statement of compliance*

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019 of the Sultanate of Oman.

b) *Basis of measurement*

These financial statements are prepared on historical cost basis except for certain derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

c) *Presentation and functional currency*

These financial statements are presented in Rial Omani ("RO" or "﷋") which is the Company's functional as well as presentation currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand (RO '000) except where otherwise stated.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas requiring a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are set out below.

Estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Estimates (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cashflow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

During the year, the Company has assessed and concluded that no impairment indicators exists at 31 December 2025 and the recoverable amount of water and wastewater sector assets and based on the assumptions using the future cash flows based on the PCR applied from 1 January 2026. Accordingly, no impairment was recognised in the statement of profit or loss (2024: RO 14.2 million).

Revenue recognition

Due to the nature of the business, a certain portion of the Company's revenue is estimated rather than based on actual billing. Detailed computations were made on the basis of pre-determined billing patterns and unit usage related criteria in order to arrive at the estimated revenue from those customers where the Company is unable to obtain meter readings and differential days' revenue estimation for those customers billed before year end. If the actual meter readings for such customers differ from the estimates, the Company's revenue would be impacted to the extent of such differences.

Expected credit loss allowance

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate expected credit loss allowance (ECL) for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance). The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

At the reporting date, gross trade and other receivables and due from related parties were RO 59.8 million (2024: RO 57 million) and allowance for expected credit loss was RO 20.7 million (2024: RO 13.9 million). Any difference between the amounts actually collected in future periods and the amounts expected will be recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Provision for inventory obsolescence

Inventories are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. When inventories become old or obsolete, an estimate is made of their net realisable value. For individually significant amounts this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on anticipated selling prices. At the reporting date, inventories were RO 5.9 million (2024: RO 4.8 million) with provisions for old and obsolete inventories of RO 1.1 million (2024: RO 0.6 million). Any difference between the amounts actually realised in future periods and the amounts expected will be recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Estimates (continued)

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

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

Build Operate and Transfer agreement liabilities

The Company have 15 years obligation towards this agreements that will be paid as per the agreed fixed cash flow with the contractors (ONEIC). To realise these liabilities the Company have discounted this obligation based on the offered interest rate of 8% which represents available borrowing rate for the Company to fund the construction of this project.

Provision for current tax and 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 Company reviews the provision for tax on a regular basis. In determining the provision for tax, laws of particular jurisdictions (where applicable entity is registered) are taken into account. The management considers the provision for tax to be a reasonable estimate of potential tax liability after considering the applicable laws and past experience. The Company has evaluated the available evidence about future taxable income and other possible sources of realization of income tax assets, and the amount recognised has been limited to the amount that, based on management's best estimate, is more likely than not to be realised.

Leases – Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company 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 Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the fund necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company '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 Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

Judgements

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

Determining the lease terms

In determining the lease terms, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

The Company has the option, under some of its leases to lease the assets for additional terms. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., a change in business strategy, construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Judgements (continued)

Modification / extinguishment of financial liabilities

As per requirements of IFRS 9, an exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms shall be accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) shall be accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10 percent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. IFRS 9 also requires entity to evaluate the qualitative factors including change in interest rates and extension in term of the debt. Therefore, this assessment requires considerable judgement. The details of restructuring of loans have been disclosed in note 16 to the financial statements. As the loans were originally obtained under syndication structure, therefore judgement is required to determine whether the IFRS 9 extinguishment/modification requirements would be applied on lead lender or individual borrower level. Accordingly, the management considered Company's rights and obligation under the loan agreement and concluded that the Company had loans with individual borrowers and therefore the assessment was made at individual borrower level. Such rescheduling at individual borrower level was considered as modification of financial liability for accounting purposes under the requirements of IFRS 9 for the reason that the difference in present value of the cashflows before and after the rescheduling was much below than 10% threshold and interest rate deduction in certain facilities was based on Company's and Country improved credit ratings. Accordingly, modification gain was recorded in the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2024.

4 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) New and amended standards and interpretations

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

- Lack of exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21

The amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The above amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

b) New and amended IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

4 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) New and amended IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively.

The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the financial statements and notes to the financial statements. The initial expected material impacts on the Company's financial statements are as follows:

- i) New disclosure will be added: (a) management-defined performance measures; (b) specified expense by nature if expenses are presented by function in the operating category of the statement of profit or loss; and (c) a reconciliation for each line item in the statement of profit or loss between the restated amounts presented applying IFRS 18 and the amounts previously presented applying IAS 1.
- ii) Interest received and interest paid will be classified in the investing activities and financing activities, respectively, on the statement of cash flows.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which allows eligible entities to elect to apply its reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements, available for public use, which comply with IFRS accounting standards.

IFRS 19 will become effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early application permitted. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (the Amendments). The Amendments include:

- A clarification that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and the introduction of an accounting policy choice (if specific conditions are met) to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.
- Additional guidance on how the contractual cash flows for financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features should be assessed.
- Clarifications on what constitute 'non-recourse features' and what are the characteristics of contractually linked instruments.
- The introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI).

The Amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026 with early adoption permitted for classification of financial assets and related disclosures only. The Company does not anticipate that the amendments will have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

4 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) New and amended IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

In July 2024, the IASB issued nine narrow scope amendments as part of its periodic maintenance of IFRS accounting standards. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statements of Cash Flows.

The amendments will be effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency – Amendments to IAS 21

These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The accounting policies applied in these financial statements are the same as those applied in the Company's financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024.

5.1 Leases

The Company leases various properties, offices and vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 2-50 years but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants except for use for specific purposes, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. At inception of a contract the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset the Company assesses whether:

- a) the contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- b) the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- c) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - i) the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
 - ii) the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Company as a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.1 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessee (continued)

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight line method from the 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 estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses if any and adjusted for certain re measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- i) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- ii) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- iii) amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in the statement of profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in separately in the statement of financial position.

The finance cost is charged to the statement of profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The estimated remaining useful lives used for this purpose are:

Assets	Years
Bulk supply agreements	15 - 20
Usufruct agreement and building	3 - 50
Vehicles	5 - 7

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.1 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessor

The Company has not entered into any agreement in which it is acting as a lessor.

5.2 Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

Translation gains and losses related to monetary items are recognised in the statement profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise, with the exception of those related to monetary items that qualify as hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge that are recognised initially in profit or loss and other comprehensive income to the extent that the hedge is effective.

5.3 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 Financial instruments has principle-based requirements for the classification of financial assets. The standard contains two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost and fair value. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which the financial asset is managed and contractual cash flows characteristics. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The principal financial instruments used by the Company are as follows:

- 1) Trade and other receivables
- 2) Cash and bank balances
- 3) Bank deposits
- 4) Financial asset at amortised cost
- 5) Term loans
- 6) Short term borrowings
- 7) Trade and other payables
- 8) Payables - capital project
- 9) Lease liabilities
- 10) Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments or fair value through profit or loss account.

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

- i) It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows;
- ii) Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.3 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments where the contractual cash flows are solely principal and interest and the objective of the Company's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss account

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income as described above are measured at fair value through profit or loss account.

Financial assets, at initial recognition, may be designated at fair value through profit or loss, if the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognizing gains or losses on them on a different basis.

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Company categorises its financial liabilities into two measurement categories: FVTPL and amortised cost.

The Company designates a financial liability as measured at FVTPL when it meets the definition of held for trading or when they are designated as such on initial recognition using the fair value option.

Gains and losses on financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL are split into the amount of change in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk of the liability, presented in other comprehensive income, and the remaining amount in profit or loss.

The Company recognises the full amount of change in the fair value in profit or loss only if the presentation of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. That determination is made at initial recognition and is not reassessed.

Cumulative gains or losses presented in other comprehensive income is subsequently transferred within equity.

Financial liabilities not held at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.3 Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities (continued)

The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable, due to related parties, fair value of derivatives, short term borrowings and term loans.

Except for fair value of derivatives which is measured at fair value, all other financial liabilities of the Company are measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

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

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income in respect of equity instrument designated as fair value through other comprehensive is not recognised in the statement of profit or loss on derecognition of such instrument. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Company is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.3 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The Company considers trade receivables in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due for private customers and 360 days past due for ONEIC and Government customers.

For other financial assets, the Company measures expected credit losses through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- i) the 12-month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- ii) full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company provides for a loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses for a financial instrument if the credit risk of that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's cash flows attributable to the hedged risk.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting only if all of the following criteria are met:

- i) there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship at the inception of hedge;
- ii) There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument;
- iii) the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship; and
- iv) the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of hedge item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

As part of risk management strategies, the Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps, to hedge interest rate sensitivities. These derivative financial instruments qualify for hedge accounting and are designated as cash flow hedges. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The Company adjusts the cash flow hedge reserve in equity to the lower of the following:

- a) the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument from inception of the hedge; and
- b) the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge.

Effectiveness testing, rebalancing and discontinuation

The Company performs prospective assessment of effectiveness of its cash flow hedges at each reporting date.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.3 Financial instruments (continued)

Effectiveness testing, rebalancing and discontinuation (continued)

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income and any remaining gain or loss is hedge ineffectiveness which is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

When the Company discontinues hedge accounting for a cash flow hedge, the amount that has been accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve remains in equity if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur, until such cash flows occur. If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, that amount is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

If a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Company adjusts the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship (i.e. rebalances the hedge) so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

The Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively only when the hedging relationship (or a part of a hedging relationship) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after any rebalancing). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

5.4 Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets represents software. These intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and subsequently remeasured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Computer software costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company and have probable economic benefit exceeding the costs beyond one year are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs consist of costs of the one-time software license fees and costs of implementation of the software by an independent consulting team and a portion of relevant overheads. The computer software costs recognised as an intangible asset is amortised using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of 5 years.

5.5 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalised borrowing costs. Cost also may include transfers from the statement of profit or loss of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

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

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and the difference is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the asset less its residual value.

The management assigns useful lives and residual values to the items of property, plant and equipment based on intended use of the assets and the expected economic lives of those assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances such as technological advances or prospective utilisation of the assets concerned could result in the actual lives or residual values differing from the initial estimates. The management has reviewed the residual values and useful lives of the major items of property, plant and equipment and have determined that no adjustment is necessary. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Buildings	30
Electricity distribution works	25 - 50
Substations, lines and cables	20 - 60
Production Assets	10 - 30
Network and storage assets	10 - 50
Other plant and machinery	5 - 50
Plant spares	20 - 40
Furniture, fixtures, equipment and vehicles	5 - 10

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is measured at cost and is not depreciated until it is transferred into one of the fixed asset categories, which occurs when the asset is ready for intended use.

Capital spares

Cost of capital Spares includes all expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of capital spares.

Capital spares shall be recognised in the carrying amount of the affected item of property, plant and equipment when it is put in use. The carrying amount of the replaced item is derecognised. When it is not practical to determine the carrying amount of the replaced part, the cost of the capital spare may be used as an indication of what the cost of the replaced part was at the time it was acquired.

5.6 Inventories

Inventories comprise of fuel oil and are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is determined on the weighted average cost basis and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Obsolete inventory items are written down to their estimated net realizable value.

5.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at hand, bank balances and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

5.8 Employees' end of service benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages, salaries and annual leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Provision for employee benefits is accrued having regard to the requirements of the Oman Labour Law or in accordance with the terms and conditions of the employment contract with the employees, whichever is higher.

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.8 Employees' end of service benefits (continued)

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability arising as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date. These accruals are included in current liabilities, while that relating to end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

The Company make payment to the Omani Government Social Security scheme under Royal Decree 52/2023 for Omani employees, calculated as a percentage of the employees' salary. The Company's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due. Gratuity for Omani employees who transferred from the Ministry of Housing, Electricity and Water on 1 May 2005 is calculated based on the terms agreed between the Holding Company and the Government. An accrual has been made and is classified as a non-current liability in the statement of financial position.

5.9 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. Where some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

5.10 Borrowing costs

Interest expense and similar charges are expensed in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalised as being directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to prepare for its intended use or sale. Finance income is recognised as it accrues in the statement of profit or loss.

5.11 Government grants

Grants from the Government are recognised at their value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions. Government grants relating to the costs are deferred and recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to the construction of assets are included in deferred revenue as 'funding from Government sponsored projects' within non-current liabilities and are credited to the statement of profit or loss on straight line basis over the expected useful life of the related assets.

5.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless it reverses a previous revaluation that was credited to equity, in which case it is charged to equity.

The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. 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 cash generating unit.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.12 Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

The management determines whether there are any indications of impairment to carrying value of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date because of the difference between the duration of the contracted cash flows and accounting depreciation of assets. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating unit. Estimating the value in use requires the Company to make an estimate of the residual value of the cash generating unit at the end of five years considering the expected future cash flows for the period beyond five years and also a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets' carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation if no impairment loss had been recognised.

5.13 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on the five step model:

Step 1 Identify the contract(s) with a customer

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

Step 2 Identify the performance obligations in the contract

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

Step 3 Determine the transaction price

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

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

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

Step 5 Recognise revenue

When (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation. The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

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

For performance obligations where none of the above conditions are met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue from supply of electricity

Revenue represents fair value of income receivable from supply of electricity, in the ordinary course of business, to the Government and private customers within the Company's operating area, including the estimated unbilled revenue during the period from the last billing date to the end of reporting period. The estimate is made using historical consumption patterns and included in trade receivables in these financial statements. Revenue is recognised at a point in time.

Revenue from sale of treated effluent and compost (waste water)

Revenue from the sale of treated effluent is recognised on monthly basis based on metered sales i.e. performance obligation is satisfied over time. Revenue from sale of compost is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied i.e. compost is delivered to the customer. Control of the goods is transferred at the time of delivery and accordingly revenue is recognised at a point in time.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.13 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Revenue from services

Revenue from connection charges, sewage services and tanker hire revenue is recognised when the services are performed or facilities are used by the customers. Accordingly, performance obligation is satisfied over the time.

Revenue from metered, non-metered and bulk water sales

Revenue are measured at fair value of the consideration that is expected to be received for the services rendered in the normal course of business.

Revenue primarily comprise of charges for the consumption of water. This includes water supply to residential, commercial and Government customers. Revenue is recognised during the period in which the water is consumed, based on the actual meter readings and/or estimated water consumption.

Deferred revenue

i) Installation and connection revenue

The Company has identified that there is no separate distinct performance obligation on the Company with regard to this revenue stream and these services cannot be distinguished from the primary business activity of the Company i.e. supply of electricity. Accordingly, these revenues have been deferred and will be recognised throughout the useful life of the related assets (i.e. 25 years).

ii) Assets transfer from customers

The Company has identified that there is no separate performance obligation with respect to customer-contributed assets other than supply of electricity in the future. Therefore, consideration received (or fair value of the assets transferred) should be treated as part of the transaction price (non-cash consideration) and revenue to be recognised as and when electricity is provided to the customer in future.

Accordingly, this revenue has been deferred and will be recognised throughout the useful life of the relevant assets transferred from customers.

The Company has estimated the average assets life to be 25 years based on the useful life of the Installation and connection asset.

iii) Government sponsored projects

It represents the funds received from the Government for the construction of assets for the benefit of public at large or specific Government authorities. These funds are deferred and recognised as revenue over the period of the useful life of the assets.

iv) Customer contributed assets

It represents the funds received from customers for the construction of specific assets. These funds are deferred and recognised as revenue over the period of the useful life of the assets.

Variable consideration

Variable consideration amounts are estimated at either their expected value or most likely amount and included in revenue to the extent that it is highly probable that the revenue will not reverse.

Significant financing component

The Company evaluates significant financing component, if the period between customer payment and the transfer of goods/ services (both for advance payments or payments in arrears) is more than one year. The Company adjusts the promised amount of consideration for the time value of money using an appropriate interest rate reflecting the credit risk.

Contract modification

A contract modification occurs when the Company and the customer approve a change in the contract that either creates new enforceable rights and obligations or changes the existing enforceable rights and obligations. Revenue related to a modification is not recognised until it is approved. Approval can be in writing, oral, or implied by customary business practices.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.13 Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Contract modification (continued)

The Company treats the contract modification as a separate contract if it results in the addition of a separate performance obligation and the price reflects the standalone selling price of that performance obligation. Otherwise, a modification (including those that only affect the transaction price) is accounted for as an adjustment to the original contract, either prospectively or through a cumulative catch-up adjustment.

The Company accounts for a modification prospectively if the goods or services in the modification are distinct from those transferred before the modification. Conversely, the Company accounts for a modification through a cumulative catch-up adjustment if the goods or services in the modification are not distinct and are part of a single performance obligation that is only partially satisfied when the contract is modified.

Cost to obtain and fulfilment of contracts

The Company capitalises incremental costs to obtain a contract with a customer except if the amortisation period for such costs is less than one year.

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not in the scope of other guidance - e.g. inventory, intangibles, or property, plant and equipment - then the Company recognises an asset only if the fulfilment costs meet the following criteria:

- i) Relate directly to an existing contract or specific anticipated contract;
- ii) Generate or enhance resources that will be used to satisfy performance obligations in the future;
- iii) Are expected to be recovered.

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

The Company 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, the Company recognises these losses to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount.

5.14 Government subsidy

The Company's revenue generated from sale of electricity, water and wastewater is regulated by the price control mechanism and the maximum allowed revenue is determined for every reporting period. The excess of economic cost over customer and other revenue is received as Government subsidy. In accordance with the price control mechanism actual regulated revenue includes, electricity, water and wastewater sales to private and Government customers, Government subsidy and other income including installation and connection charges. Any reduction in the actual regulated revenue would be compensated by corresponding increase in Government subsidy. Total revenue in excess / (short) of the maximum allowed revenue determined under the price control mechanism is shown as K-factor payable / (receivable).

5.15 Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current and deferred tax, which is computed as per the fiscal regulations of the Sultanate of Oman. Income tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Deferred tax is calculated on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.16 Dividends

The Board of Directors takes into account appropriate parameters including the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law while recommending the dividend. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised when the right to receive dividend is established usually when approved by the shareholders.

5.17 Directors' sitting fees and remuneration

Directors' sitting fees and remuneration are approved by the shareholders in the ordinary annual general meeting of the Company and are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss.

5.18 Determination of fair value

Derivative financial instruments

Fair value of forward exchange contracts is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using yield curves of the respective currencies. The fair value of interest rate swaps is based on estimated future cash flows based on the terms and maturity of each contract and using market interest rates.

Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Company and counterparty when appropriate.

Non derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

5.19 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current

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

All other assets are classified as non-current

A liability is current when:

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

5.20 Measurement of fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these separate financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

5 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

5.20 Measurement of fair value (continued)

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs. This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in the active market for similar instruments, quoted market prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active, or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices of similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

As at 31 December 2025 the Company held interest rate swap derivatives instruments measured at fair value. The fair values of the interest swaps arrangements are determined using level 2 valuation technique.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<i>Buildings</i> <i>₹ '000</i>	<i>Electricity distribution networks</i> <i>₹ '000</i>	<i>Lines and cables</i> <i>₹ '000</i>	<i>Substation assets</i> <i>₹ '000</i>	<i>Production assets</i> <i>₹ '000</i>	<i>Network and storage</i> <i>₹ '000</i>	<i>Other plant and machinery</i> <i>₹ '000</i>	<i>Plants spares</i> <i>₹ '000</i>	<i>Furniture, fixtures and equipment</i> <i>₹ '000</i>	<i>Vehicles</i> <i>₹ '000</i>	<i>Capital work-in- progress</i> <i>₹ '000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>₹ '000</i>
Cost:												
At 1 January 2024	59,449	89,771	115,507	61,314	11,809	157,824	72,041	1,624	6,960	3,147	13,142	592,588
Transfers	4,263	8,297	4,500	4,003	395	4,663	5,122	102	378	-	(31,723)	-
Additions	67	-	1,702	83	-	1,083	491	137	165	-	28,895	32,623
At 1 January 2025	63,779	98,068	121,709	65,400	12,204	163,570	77,654	1,863	7,503	3,147	10,314	625,211
Transfers	2,475	8,616	2,151	2,096	1,688	772	5,185	-	1,832	-	(24,815)	-
Additions	50	-	1,054	416	-	46	767	107	370	33	51,894	54,737
Written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,662)	(589)	-	(5,251)
At 31 December 2025	66,304	106,684	124,914	67,912	13,892	164,388	83,606	1,970	5,043	2,591	37,393	674,697
Accumulated depreciation and impairment:												
At 1 January 2024	21,972	27,937	20,013	13,026	7,196	70,410	31,007	484	6,364	2,434	-	200,843
Charge for the year	1,698	3,869	2,756	1,816	216	2,402	3,185	96	874	129	-	17,041
Impairment	2,435	-	-	-	258	8,935	2,433	-	56	65	-	14,182
At 1 January 2025	26,105	31,806	22,769	14,842	7,670	81,747	36,625	580	7,294	2,628	-	232,066
Charge for the year	1,135	4,440	607	3,101	211	2,244	4,203	85	661	87	-	16,774
Related to assets written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,145)	(584)	-	(4,729)
At 31 December 2025	27,240	36,246	23,376	17,943	7,881	83,991	40,828	665	3,810	2,131	-	244,111
Carrying amounts												
At 31 December 2025	39,064	70,438	101,538	49,969	6,011	80,397	42,778	1,305	1,233	460	37,393	430,586
At 31 December 2024	37,674	66,262	98,940	50,558	4,534	81,823	41,029	1,283	209	519	10,314	393,145

6.1 The Company's building and substations are constructed on lands leased from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning, Government of Sultanate of Oman. The usufruct agreement was entered into with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning to grant usufruct rights in respect of use of lands for 25 years ("Initial Term"), with the option of an extension for a further period of 25 years. Please refer to note 7 for right-of-use assets pertaining to the various lands leased from Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning.

6.2 Capital work-in progress includes works which are in different stages of completion and relates to (a) construction and upgrading of substations and feeders, (b) electrical distribution works networks, (c) drilling Wells (d) expansion of water network (e) expansion of water reclamation plant (f) extension of power supply to customers, (g) furniture and fixtures, computers and software, and (h) other common assets.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

6 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

6.3 Depreciation charge for the year is allocated as follows:

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Operating costs (note 27)	15,754	15,813
General and administrative expenses (note 28)	1,020	1,228
	16,774	17,041

6.4 In 2023, the Maximum Allowed Revenue related to transferred assets in the Water and Wastewater segment was restricted to 35%, as per the PCR notification received from APSR. The management had identified this as an indicator of potential impairment for the assets associated with the Water and Wastewater segment. Consequently, an assessment of the recoverable amount of these assets was conducted. As at 31 December 2024. The recoverable amount of the property, plant, and equipment within the Water and Wastewater segment (cash-generating unit) was determined to be RO 93 million. This amount was calculated based on a value in use approach, utilizing cash flow projections derived from PCR model as agreed with APSR for a fourteen-year period. A pre-tax discount rate of 4.86% was applied to these cash flow projections. The analysis concluded that the fair value less costs of disposal did not exceed the value in use. As a result, management recognized an impairment charge of RO 14.2 million in the prior year against the assets of the Water and Wastewater segment, which had a carrying amount of RO 107.2 million as of 31 December 2024. This impairment charge has been recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

As of 31 December 2025, the management has not determined any indicators of impairment of property, plant and equipment related to Water and Wastewater segment due to the applicability of PCR and therefore no impairment assessment has been conducted for the current reporting period.

7 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	<i>Bulk supply agreements</i> S'000	<i>Vehicles</i> S'000	<i>Land</i> S'000	<i>Total</i> S'000
Cost:				
At 1 January 2024	118,169	510	2,825	121,504
Additions	-	-	49	49
Lease matured during the year	-	(439)	-	(439)
At 1 January 2025	118,169	71	2,874	121,114
Additions	-	2,761	106	2,867
Leases modified during the year	-	-	(323)	(323)
Leases terminated during the year	-	-	(903)	(903)
Leases matured during the year	-	(195)	-	(195)
At 31 December 2025	118,169	2,637	1,754	122,560
Accumulated depreciation:				
At 1 January 2024	40,875	440	434	41,749
Charge for the year	13,688	65	95	13,848
Related to lease matured during the year	-	(439)	-	(439)
At 1 January 2025	54,563	66	529	55,158
Charge for the year	13,688	129	40	13,857
Related to leases modified during the year	-	-	(117)	(117)
Related to leases terminated during the year	-	-	(258)	(258)
Related to leases matured during the year	-	(195)	-	(195)
At 31 December 2025	68,251	-	194	68,445
Carrying amounts				
At 31 December 2025	49,918	2,637	1,560	54,115
At 31 December 2024	63,606	5	2,345	65,956

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8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2025 £ '000	2024 £ '000
Cost:		
At 1 January	4,874	4,376
Additions	709	498
Written off	(609)	-
At 31 December	<u>4,974</u>	<u>4,874</u>
Accumulated amortisation:		
At 1 January	4,225	3,961
Charge for the year	271	264
Written off	(609)	-
At 31 December	<u>3,887</u>	<u>4,225</u>
Carrying amounts	<u><u>1,087</u></u>	<u><u>649</u></u>

Intangible assets comprises computer software and software license fees, which are amortised over the period of 5 years on straight line basis.

9 INVENTORIES

The inventories comprised of spares and consumables which are used for the maintenance of distribution network of the Company.

	2025 £ '000	2024 £ '000
Spares and consumables	5,975	4,822
Provision for inventories obsolescence (note 9.1)	(1,077)	(596)
	<u>4,898</u>	<u>4,226</u>

9.1 The movement in provision for inventories obsolescence is as follows:

At 1 January	596	373
Charge for the year	481	223
At 31 December	<u>1,077</u>	<u>596</u>

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10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Amounts due from ONEIC	21,674	27,805
Government customers receivables	8,967	12,951
Amounts due from customers	22,863	10,375
	53,504	51,131
Allowance for expected credit losses (note 10.1)	(18,777)	(11,980)
	34,727	39,151
Amount due from a related parties (note 23.4)	1,552	969
Allowance for expected credit losses (note 10.1)	(999)	(969)
	553	-
Other receivables	4,725	4,937
Allowance for expected credit losses (note 10.1)	(920)	(967)
	3,805	3,970
Government subsidy receivable - electricity and wastewater	31,689	9,511
Government subsidy receivable - reimbursement for expenses other than PCR	17,241	-
VAT input tax	14,209	18,716
VAT receivable from MOF (note 10.2)	8,709	16,137
Advances, deposits and prepayments	8,685	7,750
K-factor receivables - water and wastewater [note 26(a)(ii)]	10,536	16,452
	130,154	111,687

10.1 Allowance for expected credit losses

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Trade receivables	18,777	11,980
Amount due from a related party	999	969
Other receivables	920	967
	20,696	13,916

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

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
At 1 January	13,916	12,175
Charge for the year	7,460	1,741
Written off	(680)	-
At 31 December	20,696	13,916

Unimpaired receivables are expected, on the basis of past experience, to be fully recoverable. It is not the practice of the Company to obtain collateral over receivables and the vast majority are, therefore, unsecured.

10.2 Oman Tax Authority has directed the distribution companies that 5% VAT is applicable upon entire amount of billing issued to the customers including subsidy part. The Tax Authority issued letter to APSR to agree on VAT mechanism in this respect. The Company has received a letter from MOF to confirm and agree on VAT recovery mechanism. The Company has calculated VAT and recognised VAT payable and with same amount booked as receivable from MOF amounting to RO 8.7 million (2024: RO 16.1 million) as disclosed in note 21. During the year, the Company received VAT on subsidy amounting to RO 7.4 million from the MOF.

The information about the credit risk exposure as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 on the Company's trade receivables using a provision matrix is set out in (note 32.2).

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11 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 ﷮'000	2024 ﷮'000
Cash at banks	35,021	34,916
Cash in hand	5	5
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cash flows	<u>35,026</u>	<u>34,921</u>
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (note 11.1)	(3)	(3)
Cash and bank balances for the purpose of statement of financial position	<u><u>35,023</u></u>	<u><u>34,918</u></u>

11.1 The movement in allowance for expected credit losses was as follows:

	2025 ﷮'000	2024 ﷮'000
At 1 January	3	80
Reversal for the year	-	(77)
At 31 December	<u><u>3</u></u>	<u><u>3</u></u>

Cash at banks are with commercial banks in Oman and are denominated in Rial Omani and United States Dollar. Bank balances are placed with reputed financial institutions.

12 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

12.1 Financial asset at amortized cost

	2025 ﷮'000	2024 ﷮'000
Government bond	<u>3,002</u>	<u>3,002</u>

Government bond carries an interest rate of 4.85% per annum and will be maturing in April 2026.

12.2 Bank deposits

	2025 ﷮'000	2024 ﷮'000
Bank Muscat	25,000	26,000
Oman Arab Bank	25,000	7,000
Bank Dhofar	25,000	-
First Abu Dhabi Bank	5,000	-
Bank Nizwa	-	9,000
Oman Housing Bank	-	5,000
	<u>80,000</u>	<u>47,000</u>
Less: allowance for expected credit losses [note 12.2 (a)]	(927)	(315)
	<u><u>79,073</u></u>	<u><u>46,685</u></u>

Term deposits are placed with local commercial banks for the maximum period of 12 months carrying interest income between the range of 4.5% to 6.1% per annum (2024: 5.1% to 6.1% per annum).

12.2 (a) The movement in allowance for expected credit losses was as follows:

	2025 ﷮'000	2024 ﷮'000
At 1 January	315	102
Charge for the year	612	213
At 31 December	<u><u>927</u></u>	<u><u>315</u></u>

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

13 SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's authorised share capital comprises 40,000,000 (2024: 40,000,000) shares of RO 1 each. At 31 December 2025, the Company's issued and fully paid-up share capital consists of 29,702,000 (2024: 29,702,000) shares of RO 1 each. Share capital as follows:

	Number of shares	
	2025	2024
Preference shares	19,306,300	19,306,300
Ordinary shares	10,395,700	10,395,700
	29,702,000	29,702,000

Preference shareholders have the right to two votes per share at any general meeting of the Company. Ordinary shareholders have the right to one vote per share at any general meeting of the Company. The following is the shareholding structure of the Company:

	At 31 December 2025			
	Preference shares	%	Ordinary shares	%
Electricity Holding Company SAOC	19,306,300	100.0	10,115,921	97.3
Other shareholders	-	-	279,779	2.7
	19,306,300	100.0	10,395,700	100.0

	At 31 December 2024			
	Preference shares	%	Ordinary shares	%
Electricity Holding Company SAOC	19,306,300	100.0	10,115,921	97.3
Other shareholders	-	-	279,779	2.7
	19,306,300	100.0	10,395,700	100.0

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Holding Company acquired 0.1% of the Company's ordinary shares.

14 LEGAL RESERVE

Article 132 of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019 requires that 10% of a Company's net profit after deduction of taxes to be transferred to a non-distributable legal reserve until the amount of the legal reserve becomes equal to one-third of the Company's fully paid share capital. No further appropriation has been made as the Company has already achieved its minimum amount required in the legal reserve. This reserve is not available for distribution.

14.1 ADDITIONAL SHAREHOLDERS' CONTRIBUTION

	2025	2024
	ﷲ'000	ﷲ'000
Additional shareholder contribution	162,514	162,514

For the year ended 31 December 2024, the shareholders of the Company resolved to absorb the accumulated losses of RO 14.2 million against additional shareholders' contribution and the major shareholder provided additional contribution in cash amounting to RO 6.9 million.

15 CASH FLOW HEDGING RESERVE

The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. The cumulative gain or loss arising on changes in fair value of the hedging instruments that are recognised and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve and will be reclassified to the statement of profit or loss only when the hedged transaction affects the statement of profit or loss or included as a basis adjustment to the non-financial hedged item.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

15 CASH FLOW HEDGING RESERVE (continued)

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
At 1 January	1,250	2,169
Change in fair value during the year	(940)	(919)
	310	1,250
Less: related deferred tax assets (note 30.4)	(47)	(188)
At 31 December	263	1,062

The Company has entered into interest rate swap arrangements with various banks as enlisted below:

Interest rate swap (IRS) A

On 20 August 2025, the Company has entered into interest rate swap arrangements with various banks with a fixed interest rate of 3.418% per annum, covering Tranche B of Term Loan A (note 16) dated 13 August 2025. IRS A hedges floating interest rate of the Term Loan A with fixed margin rate of 1.30% per annum plus SOFR ranging from 3.7% to 4.3% per annum.

Interest rate swap (IRS) B

On 31 March 2017, the Company entered into interest rate swap arrangements with various banks covering Tranche 1 of Term Loan B (note 16) with a fixed interest rate of 2.065% per annum in addition to agreed spread rate ranged from 0.23% to 0.25%. During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company restructured the above loan, referred as Tranche B of Term Loan B (note 16), which carries floating interest rate with fixed margin rate of 1.37% per annum plus SOFR ranging from 3.7% to 4.3% (2024: 4.6% to 5.4%) per annum.

The interest rate swaps are designated as cash flow hedges and the fair value thereof has been dealt within other comprehensive income.

	Fair value S'000	Notional amount S'000	Notional amount by term to maturity		
			1 to 12 Months S'000	1 to 5 years S'000	Over 5 years S'000
At 31 December 2025					
Interest swaps	310	110,729	28,032	82,697	-
At 31 December 2024					
Interest swaps	1,250	38,043	10,011	28,032	-

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs:

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values for financial instruments in the statement of financial position and there are no significant unobservable inputs used.

Type

Valuation techniques

Interest rate swaps

The fair value is based on the valuation provided by the counter party banks.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument as the terms of the interest rate swap match the terms of the fixed rate Tranche B of the loans (i.e., notional amount, maturity, payment and reset dates). The Company has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risk of the interest rate swap is identical to the hedged risk component. The Company performs the critical terms match to test the hedge effectiveness as of the reporting date.

The hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

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

There is no hedge ineffectiveness in the interest rate swap arrangements.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

16 TERM LOANS

Term Loan A:

On 13 August 2025, the Company entered into a "Dual Currency Term Facility Agreement" as a syndicate loan as Tranche A in RO and Tranche B in USD as below. The loan is unsecured and is payable in cash on its maturity on 13 August 2030.

- Tranche A of RO 108.8 million, at a fixed interest rate of 5.25% per annum, interest to be reviewed annually. At the reporting date, the balance of this facility availed amounted to RO 108.8 million (31 December 2024: Nil). The loan is repayable on maturity date.

- Tranche B of USD 214.8 million (equivalent to RO 82.7 million), at a floating interest rate with fixed margin rate of 1.3% per annum plus SOFR ranging from 3.7% to 4.3% per annum. At the reporting date, the balance of this facility availed amounted to RO 42.9 million (31 December 2024: Nil). The loan is repayable on maturity date.

Term Loan B:

Pre-restructuring:

On 8 June 2016, the Company entered into a "Dual Currency Term Facility Agreement" as a syndicate loan as Tranche 1 with First Abu Dhabi Bank (Facility Agent) for an amount of RO 100 million (USD 260 million) which was fully utilised by 31 December 2017. The Tranche 1 term loan carried an interest rate of SOFR plus 3.25% and was repayable in 40 quarterly payments started from 31 March 2017. The loan was unsecured and is payable in cash.

On 24 December 2017, the Company entered into a "Dual Currency Term Facility Agreement" as a unsecured syndicate loan as Tranche II with Ahli Bank SAOG (Facility Agent) for an amount of RO 41 million (USD 107 million) with interest rate of 3.25% plus SOFR. The Company had fully availed the facility by May 2019 and is repayable in 40 quarterly payment starting from June 2019.

Post-restructuring:

On 13 June 2024, the Company entered into a netting agreement with lenders and the facilities as disclosed above, rescheduled referring as Tranche A in RO and Tranche B in USD. Under the new agreement, the interest rates on facilities were reduced and maturity dates of the loans were extended to 30 September 2029 as below;

- Tranche A of RO 16.1 million, at a fixed interest rate of 6.1% per annum, interest to be reviewed annually. At the reporting date, the balance of this facility availed amounted to RO 13.8 million (31 December 2024: RO 13.8 million). The loan is repayable on a quarterly basis.

- Tranche B of USD 126.4 million (equivalent to RO 48.7 million), at a floating interest rate with fixed margin rate of 1.37% per annum plus SOFR ranging from 3.7% to 4.3% (2024: 4.6% to 5.4%) per annum. At the reporting date, the balance of this facility availed amounted to RO 42.9 million (31 December 2024: RO 42.9 million). The loan is repayable on a quarterly basis.

As a result of above restructuring, the old financial liabilities amounting to USD 66.4 million (RO 25.5 million) were derecognised and related transaction costs of RO 0.1 million were charged to statement of profit or loss. Accordingly, the new financial liabilities amounting to USD 66.4 million (RO 25.5 million) was recognised. Further, the remaining loans of RO 39.2 were modified and net modification gain of RO 2.2 million was recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the prior year.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

16 TERM LOANS (continued)

16.1 The movement in term loans during the year was as follows:

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
At 1 January	57,236	70,426
Add: proceeds from Term Loan A	191,447	-
Less: repayments	(11,305)	(11,307)
Less: derecognition of old financial liability	-	(25,547)
Add: recognition of new financial liability	-	25,547
Less: modification gain on financial liability (note 29.1)	-	(2,246)
Add: unwinding of financial liability (note 29.1)	659	363
	238,037	57,236
Less: unamortised transaction costs (note 16.2)	(1,642)	(486)
At 31 December	236,395	56,750
16.2 Unamortised transaction costs:		
At 1 January	486	403
Add: additions during the year	1,444	405
Less: amortised during the year (note 29.1)	(288)	(190)
Less: transaction cost on derecognition of financial liability (note 29.1)	-	(132)
At 31 December	1,642	486
16.3 Classification of term loans into current and non-current portion:		
Term loans-current portion	11,305	11,307
Unamortised costs - current portion	(288)	(486)
	11,017	10,821
Term loans - non-current portion	225,378	45,929

16.4 Compliance with covenants

The facility agreements with the bank contains certain covenants pertaining to maintaining debt service coverage ratio and total net indebtedness to total equity. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company was in compliance with debt service coverage ratio and total net indebtedness to total equity as disclosed in note 31.

17 DEFERRED REVENUE

17.1 The movement in deferred revenue during the year is as follows:

	<i>Installation & connection charges</i> S'000 (Note 17.2)	<i>Government sponsored projects</i> S'000 (Note 17.3)	<i>Customer contributed assets</i> S'000 (Note 17.3)	<i>Total</i> S'000
At 1 January 2024	7,912	26,998	9,687	44,597
Additions during the year	887	-	913	1,800
Recognised during the year [note 26 (a)]	(439)	(1,134)	(292)	(1,865)
Reclassified to other payables	-	(2,246)	-	(2,246)
At 1 January 2025	8,360	23,618	10,308	42,286
Additions during the year	1,249	-	2,205	3,454
Recognised during the year [note 26 (a)]	(484)	(1,022)	(315)	(1,821)
At 31 December 2025	9,125	22,596	12,198	43,919

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

17 DEFERRED REVENUE (continued)

17.2 Installation and connection charges

Installation and connection revenue represent the fee collected for the activities to provide services to the customer contracted for supply of electricity and water. Accordingly, the installation and connection revenue is recognized over the period of time as per IFRS 15. The Company has estimated the average asset life to be 25 years based on the useful life on connection and installation assets and recognized installation and connection fee over this period.

17.3 Government sponsored projects/customers contributed assets

Government / customer sponsored projects represents government's / customer's funding towards the cost of property, plant and equipment and government / customer sponsored assets transferred from other companies. The funding from government /customer has been recognised as deferred grant under IAS 20 "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance". 'Government / customer grant is deferred over the life of the relevant property, plant and equipment.

17.4 Classification of deferred revenue into current and non-current portion

The following table includes revenue to be expected to be recognised in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied):

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Current portion		
Installation and connection charges	485	439
Government sponsored projects	1,022	972
Customer contributed assets	341	292
	<u>1,848</u>	<u>1,703</u>
Non-current portion		
Installation and connection charges	8,641	7,921
Government sponsored projects	21,574	22,646
Customer contributed assets	11,856	10,016
	<u>42,071</u>	<u>40,583</u>
	<u>43,919</u>	<u>42,286</u>

18 PAYABLES - CAPITAL PROJECTS

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
At 1 January	16,578	17,388
Unwinding of interest on payables - capital project (note 29.1)	1,551	1,812
Payment	(2,482)	(2,622)
At 31 December	<u>15,647</u>	<u>16,578</u>

18.1 Classification of payables into current and non-current portion:

Current portion	2,482	2,482
Non-portion	13,165	14,096
	<u>15,647</u>	<u>16,578</u>

During 2019, SSDC (transferred to the Company on 1 June 2021) entered into an agreement with ONEIC, for the construction, operations and maintenance of the Sewerage Network in Sahalnoot District of Salalah in Dhofar region of the Sultanate of Oman at agreed consideration of RO 33.3 million for construction and RO 11.8 million for operations and maintenance part of the agreement.

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At 31 December 2025

18 PAYABLES - CAPITAL PROJECTS (continued)

The construction of the asset has been completed during 2023 and operations and maintenance part of the agreement has been started which will be finished by the end of 2038. After the completion of operations and maintenance part, the asset will be transferred to the Company at no additional consideration. The payment of construction part of the agreement are deferred over the period of 15 years will be made on semi-annual basis starting from 30 June 2023. The Company has computed the cash equivalent value by discounting the RO 33.3 million at the rate of 8% per annum, which represents available borrowing rate for the Company to fund the construction of this project to arrive at an initial value of RO 13.8 million upon capitalisation.

19 LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities represents leasehold land acquired under the usufruct agreements with the Government of the Sultanate of Oman, bulk supply agreement with OPWP and vehicles. The details of lease liabilities are as follows:

- Bulk supply agreement carry interest of 7% per annum for the lease agreement.
- Vehicle carry interest of 5.8% per annum implicit in the lease.
- Properties carry interest of 7.08% per annum implicit in the lease.

19.1 The movement in lease liabilities during the year is as follows:

	2025 Omani Rial '000	2024 Omani Rial '000
At 1 January	75,275	89,053
Interest on lease liabilities (note 29.1)	5,308	6,219
Additions	2,867	49
Modification	(206)	-
Terminations	(704)	-
Payment (interest plus principal)	(20,152)	(20,046)
At 31 December	<u>62,388</u>	<u>75,275</u>

19.2 Lease liabilities are classified into current and non-current portion as follows:

Current portion	15,566	14,654
Non-current portion	46,822	60,621
	<u>62,388</u>	<u>75,275</u>

19.3 Following are the amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss:

	2025 Omani Rial '000	2024 Omani Rial '000
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (note 7)	13,857	13,848
Interest on lease liabilities (note 29.1)	5,308	6,219
Short term leases rental expenses (general and administrative expenses)	169	214
	<u>19,334</u>	<u>20,281</u>

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in note 32.3.

20 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2025 Omani Rial '000	2024 Omani Rial '000
At 1 January	3,042	3,433
Charge for the year (note 28.1)	27	30
Payment during the year	(224)	(421)
At 31 December	<u>2,845</u>	<u>3,042</u>

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

21 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Amount due to related parties (note 23.5)	91,174	83,305
Accruals and other payables	16,613	22,333
Creditors for capital projects	13,214	12,932
VAT payable on government subsidy (note 10.2)	8,709	16,137
K-factor payable - electricity [note 26(a)(ii)]	11,835	-
Government subsidy - water	1,890	1,890
	<u>143,435</u>	<u>136,597</u>

21.1 Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- i) Creditors for capital projects and trade payables are non-interest bearing liabilities and normally settled on 30 to 60 days term.
- ii) Trade payables are non-interest bearing liabilities and normally settled on 30 to 60 days term.
- iii) Other payables are non-interest bearing liabilities and normally settled on 30 to 60 days term.
- iv) For terms and conditions with related parties, refer note 23.

For explanation on the Company's liquidity risk management process, refer note 32.3.

22 SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Bank Dhofar (note 22.1)	-	77,750
Ahli Islamic (note 22.2)	-	31,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>108,750</u>

22.1 Represents 12 months Short-Term Bridge Facility obtained by the Company, having a limit of RO 77.75 million (2024: RO 77.75 million) out of which 100% is utilised at the reporting date. This facility carry mark-up at the rate of 5.6% (2024: 5.6%) per annum and is repayable as bullet repayment at the end of loan term. Short term loan has been fully repaid by the Company during the year.

22.2 Represents 12 months Short-Term Working Capital Facility obtained by the Company, having a limit of RO 31 million (2024: RO 31 million) out of which 100% is utilised at the reporting date. This facility carry mark-up at the rate of 5.75% (2024: 5.75%) per annum and is repayable as bullet repayment at the end of loan term. Short term loan has been fully repaid by the Company during the year.

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties comprise the shareholders, directors, key management personnel, business entities that have the ability to control or exercise significant influence over financial and operating decisions of the Company and entities over which certain shareholders are able to exercise significant influence.

The Government is a related party of the entity as it is the ultimate controlling party. The entity in the ordinary course of business transacts with other government owned entities. However, in view of the exemption from disclosure requirements set out in IFRS in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances with the Government, that has control or joint control of, or significant influence over the Company and an entity that is a related party of the same government, the Company has applied the exemptions in IAS 24, related to government entities and only disclosed certain information to meet the disclosure requirements of IAS 24. The Company maintains balances with the related parties which arise in the normal course of business. The related party transactions are carried out based on mutually agreed terms. Outstanding balances at year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

23.1 The Company had the following transactions with related parties during the year:

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Related parties - under common control		
Oman Power and Water Procurement Company SAOC		
Purchase of electricity and water (note 27)	119,819	113,591
Nama Shared Services LLC		
IT Support service charges	1,631	1,260
Oman Electricity Transmission Company SAOC		
Transmission connection charges (note 27)	2,642	2,654
Transmission use of system charges (note 27)	12,144	13,132
	<u>119,819</u>	<u>113,591</u>

23.2 Key management benefits

Key management personnel are those persons who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise). The compensation for key management personnel during the year comprises of following:

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Salaries and other short term benefits	663	683
Post-employment benefits	90	54
Directors' remuneration and sitting fees	223	62
	<u>976</u>	<u>799</u>
Number of persons included in key management benefits excluding directors	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

23.3 Government and related entities

The Company has generated revenue of RO 22.5 million (31 December 2024: RO 24.3 million) from sale of electricity and water to the Government and related entities during current year. The balances at the year end arising from these transaction are disclosed in note 10.

The Company also received subsidy from the Government (note 26) under the Maximum Allowed Revenue (MAR) formula as per the license issued by the APSR. The Company is entitled to revenue as computed under Maximum Allowed Revenue (MAR) under the license issued by APSR. Any excess / short of actual regulated revenue as compared to the revenue computed under MAR, is reduced/added to actual revenue with a corresponding impact in K-factor payable (note 21) / (receivable) (note 10).

23.4 Amount due from related parties (note 10)

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Related parties - under common control		
Rural Area Electricity Company SAOC	930	969
Nama Electricity Distribution Company SAOC	622	-
	<u>1,552</u>	<u>969</u>

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

23.5 Amounts due to related parties (note 21)

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Shareholder		
Electricity Holding Company SAOC	3,677	3,289
Other related parties - under common control		
Oman Power and Water Procurement Company SAOC	74,284	69,299
Oman Electricity Transmission Company SAOC	8,309	9,815
Oman Water and Wastewater Services SAOC	3,601	-
Rural Areas Electricity Company SAOC	771	771
Nama Shared Services LLC	218	84
Nama Electricity Distribution Company SAOC	306	37
Nama Electricity Supply Company SAOC	8	10
	<u>91,174</u>	<u>83,305</u>

24 DIVIDENDS

During the year, the Board of Directors have proposed a cash dividend of 17% RO 0.17 per share amounting to RO 5 million for the year ended 31 December 2025 which is subject to the approval of the shareholders at Annual General Meeting held during 2026. During the year, the Company has paid dividend of RO 5 million as approved by shareholders.

25 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Capital commitments (note 25.1)	<u>68,612</u>	<u>98,513</u>

25.1 Capital agreement commitment related to constructing various electricity and wastewater projects with two to three years timeframe.

25.2 (i) *Case filed by Bank Muscat against Ozdil*

Ozdil Energy Resources LLC ('Ozdil') entered into a Contract with DISC on 6 August 2011 for the construction of a 132 KV overhead line between awqad GSS, IWPP GSS and Associated Works. The contract value for the said project was RO 7,673,232.

Ozdil had valid credit facilities from Bank Muscat SAOG (the "Bank") for the execution of this project and assigned the receivables in favour of the Bank. The Bank filed a suit against Ozdil and others before the Muscat Primary Court under number 364/2014 for the recovery of the outstanding amounts. DISC is the 4th defendant in that suit. The Bank demanded that the court appoint an expert to calculate the financial dues payable by DISC to Ozdil and declaration/injunction that DISC would not challenge the claim of the Bank against Ozdil. On 26 June 2014 DISC filed its statement of defence. DISC's main demand was that the Court may adjudge inadmissibility of the case primarily owing to the existence of an arbitration clause in the contract entered into between Ozdil and DISC and secondarily owing to the fact that DISC is not a party to the dispute between the Bank and Ozdil. The Court in the meantime ordered the Bank to join the liquidators of Ozdil, Salim Al Khusaibi Auditors, as a co-defendant in the suit, which was done. In the hearing held on 8 January 2015 the Bank submitted an amended statement of claim. DISC submitted its response to the amended statement of claim in the hearing held on 29 January 2015. On 29 October 2015, the Court appointed an accountancy firm, Abu Timam Grant Thornton, as expert in this case who submitted their report on 25 October 2015. DISC submitted their comments on the Expert Report on 19 November 2015. After reviewing the comments submitted by the parties, the Court directed the Expert to submit a Supplementary Report.

25 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

25.2 (i) *Case filed by Bank Muscat against Ozdil (continued)*

The expert submitted the report on 25 February 2016 and later posted the case for judgment. The court pronounced its judgment on 12 May 2016 and obliged the office of Salim Al Khusibi – (Liquidator of the first defendant) along with the second defendant; jointly and severally to the plaintiff RO 10,481,870 with interest of 12% per annum from date of suit till final settlement. The Court also obliged the 1st and 2nd defendant with the Court fees and RO 300 as lawyer fees and rejected all the other reliefs.

Bank appealed this judgment before the Court of Appeal, Muscat (case no. 511/2016) and on 11 December 2016, the Appeal Court issued the judgment, accepting the appeal in form and on the merits rejected the appeal and upheld the primary court judgment and also obliged the appellant with court expenses.

Bank Muscat filed an appeal before the Supreme Court, and the management has filed their response on 30 November 2017. The first hearing in the remanded case was held at the Muscat Primary Court on 05 July 2021 in which the Company requested the Court to stay the case procedures until the Supreme Court issues its judgment. The Bank submitted a request to the court to join Mott MacDonald LLC ("Mott") as a co-defendant. On 27 December 2021, the Court stayed the case proceedings until the Supreme Court issued its judgement.

On 13 October 2023, the Supreme Court issued its judgment dismissing the appeal filed by the Company. Following the Supreme Court's judgment, the Muscat Primary Court reinstated the proceedings in the remanded case and set the date of 30 January 2023 for its hearing.

On 30 January 2023, Oman Electricity Transmission Company submitted their memo and produced a copy of the Supreme Court judgment to the Muscat Primary Court. The Court adjourned the case to 1 May 2023 for the parties to submit their final memos.

On 30 October 2023, the supreme court issued its judgment dismissing the appeal filed by DISC. Following the Supreme Court judgment, the Muscat Primary Court reopened the proceedings and on 19 February 2024, an expert was appointed which is then replaced with another expert by the Court.

On 30 October 2023, the supreme court issued its judgment dismissing the appeal filed by DISC. Following the Supreme Court judgment, the Muscat Primary Court reopened the proceedings and on 19 February 2024, an expert was appointed which is then replaced with another expert by the Court. On 26 June 2025, the Court issued its judgement dismissing the case against both Oman Electricity Transmission Company SAOC and Dhofar Integrated Services Company SOAC. The bank has submitted an appeal before the Muscat Appeal Court against the said judgement. The management believes that no additional provision is required to be recorded as at 31 December 2025.

(ii) *Dispute with ACE (Associated Consulting Engineers)*

This is an arbitration claim filed by SSDC against Associated Consulting Engineering international LLC (ACE). The claim is for losses in the total amount of RO 9,000,695 plus interests and attorney fees. SSDC has initiated this claim due to ACE's negligence in the performance of its duties under the agreement signed between the two parties for the design and supervision of the expansion of the wastewater treatment plant in Raysut, Salalah. The arbitration award was issued on 22 April 2020 in favour of SSDC. The award obligates ACE to pay SSDC:

- an amount of RO 8,205,762;
- arbitration fees amounting to RO 220,718; and
- Attorney fees of RO 30,000.

SSDC deposited the arbitration award at Muscat Primary Court on 25 June 2020. ACE filed annulment proceedings before the Administrative Court of Appeal. The court accepted SSDC's defence that the court has no jurisdiction over the dispute; it dismissed the annulment proceedings and obliged ACE to bear the case registration fee. ACE filed annulment proceedings before the Court of Appeal in Muscat. On 11 October 2020, SSDC submitted the memorandum of response. On 15 November 2020, the Appeal Court in Muscat dismissed ACE annulment claim and obliged them to pay case expenses and an amount of OMR 300 for attorney fees.

25 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

25.2 (i) Dispute with ACE (Associated Consulting Engineers) (continued)

SSDC opened enforcement file at Muscat Enforcement court with number 3606/9103/2020. On 22 December 2020, SSDC submitted a request to continue the enforcement procedure. On 28 December 2020, ACE filed Estishkal at the enforcement Court. The first hearing is scheduled on 03 January 2021. On 3 January 2021, SSDC submitted memorandum of response to the ACE's Estishkal and the court decided to reject the Estishkal on 17 January 2021. ACE filled appeal of Estishkal at the Appeal court in Muscat, The first hearing was on 14 February 2021. SSDC submitted our memorandum of response and the Court decided on 7 March 2021 to reject ACE's appeal.

On 29 June 2021, the Court issued arrest warrants and detain the authorized signatories of ACE. SSDC also requested the Court to send a letter to Ministry of Finance to know the projects that ACE is working on it in order to seize it. SSDC requested the Court also to send a letter to Oman Water Wastewater Services Company SAOC to seize what ACE has funds with them as they have some project with them. The Court has accepted SSDC's request and send it the above mentioned letters.

SSDC followed up with the Enforcement Court on 28 July 2021 and 16 August 2023 to chase up the proceedings. On 12 October 2021, the court informed us that they will send a follow up letters to the local banks and the Royal Oman Police. On 24 November 2021, we submitted a request to the court to issue an order to arrest warrants and detain ACE authorized signatories. SSDC followed up with the Court on 5 December 2021.

On 3 August 2023, the Enforcement Court issued an arrest order against the authorized signatories of the company. On 8 November 2023, Boshier Police station had informed the Court that they arrested one of the authorized signatories. On 27 December 2023, DISC submitted a request to follow up and continue the enforcement process. The enforcement proceedings are still ongoing.

The Company believes that there is an uncertainty regarding the recovery of the amount from ACE, accordingly the Company has disclosed the same as contingent asset in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

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26(a) REVENUE	2025	2024
	﷮'000	﷮'000
Point in time		
Sale of electricity to private customers	100,145	84,711
Sale of electricity to Government customers	15,810	16,099
Sale of waste water	5,291	5,354
Sale of water to private customers	13,418	13,284
Sale of water to Government customers	6,721	8,218
Government subsidy - electricity	87,137	46,366
Government subsidy - Water	17,600	17,106
Government subsidy - Wastewater	14,400	14,220
Others [note 26(a)(i)]	1,874	855
	262,396	206,213
Revenue (excess) / short of maximum allowed as per price control formula [note 26(a)(ii)]	(17,203)	26,547
	245,193	232,760
Over period of time		
Installation, connection and metering charges (note 17.1)	484	439
Government sponsored projects (note 17.1)	1,022	1,134
Customer contributed assets (note 17.1)	315	292
	1,821	1,865
Total revenue	247,014	234,625

26(a)(i) Others mainly relates to disconnection and reconnection revenue.

26(a)(ii) The Company is entitled to revenue as computed under Maximum Allowed Revenue (MAR) under the license issued by APSR. Any excess / short of actual regulated revenue as compared to the revenue computed under MAR, is reduced/added to actual revenue with a corresponding impact in K-factor payable (note 21) / (receivable) (note 10).

26(a)(iii) The Company has earned its total revenue in the Sultante of Oman.

26(b) GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY

Funds received as government subsidy relates to reimbursement for expenses, other than PCR, incurred by the Company and accounted for under IFRS 15.

27 OPERATING COSTS	2025	2024
	﷮'000	﷮'000
Electricity and water purchases (note 23.1)	119,819	113,591
Operation and maintenance charges	23,061	20,795
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 6.4)	15,754	15,813
Transmission use of system charge (note 23.1)	12,144	13,132
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (note 7)	13,857	13,848
Commission charges	7,521	7,568
Transmission connection charges (note 23.1)	2,642	2,654
	194,798	187,401

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28 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Employees' costs (note 28.1)	16,656	15,816
Office and professional expenses (note 28.2)	7,369	6,419
Utilities	2,286	1,241
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 6.4)	1,020	1,228
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 8)	271	264
Miscellaneous expenses	39	42
	27,641	25,010
	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
28.1 <i>Employees' costs</i>		
Salaries and wages	12,058	11,527
Other allowances and benefits	4,571	4,213
Accruals for end of service benefits (note 20)	27	30
Early exit scheme	-	46
	16,656	15,816

28.2 *Office and professional expenses*

Office and professional expenses mainly include expenses incurred for professional consultancy, repair and maintenance, license fee to regulator, vehicle fuel, shared services and other general overheads.

29 FINANCE COSTS / FINANCE INCOME

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
29.1 <i>Finance costs</i>		
Interest on lease liabilities (note 19.3)	5,308	6,219
Interest on short term borrowings	3,731	6,440
Interest on term loans	5,887	3,699
Unwinding of interest on payables - capital project (note 18)	1,551	1,812
Unwinding of financial liability (note 16.1)	659	363
Amortised transaction cost - term loans (note 16.2)	288	190
Transaction cost on derecognition of financial liability (note 16.2)	-	132
Modification gain on financial liability (note 16.1)	-	(2,246)
Other finance cost	338	240
	17,762	16,849
29.2 <i>Finance income</i>		
Interest on short term bank deposits	1,357	521

30 TAXATION

30.1 Tax (expense) / credit recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income:

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
<i>i) Statement of profit and loss</i>		
Deferred tax	(3,007)	(2,286)
<i>ii) Statement of other comprehensive income</i>		
Deferred tax	141	138

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

30 TAXATION (continued)

The Company is subject to income tax at the rate of 15% (2024:15%) of taxable income in accordance with the Income Tax Law of the Sultanate of Oman. No current tax has been provided due to tax deductible losses for current and prior years. The deferred tax on all temporary differences have been calculated and dealt with in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

30.2 The reconciliation of income tax expense

The following is a reconciliation of income tax on the accounting profit with the tax (credit) / expense at the applicable tax of 15% (2024:15%):

	2025	2024
	₹ '000	₹ '000
Profit before tax	<u>17,339</u>	<u>7,499</u>
Income tax as per applicable tax rate	2,601	1,125
Adjustments	<u>406</u>	<u>1,161</u>
Tax expense / (credit) for the year	<u><u>3,007</u></u>	<u><u>2,286</u></u>

No deferred tax asset has been recognised on tax losses of RO 120.5 million (2024: RO 125.6 million) as it is probable that future taxable profits will not be available against which the Company can utilise taxable losses.

The Company's effective tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2025 was 17% (31 December 2024: 30%).

30.3 Movement in the deferred tax is as follows:

	2025	2024
	₹ '000	₹ '000
At 1 January	10,497	8,349
Charge / (reversal) for the year	<u>2,866</u>	<u>2,148</u>
At 31 December	<u><u>13,363</u></u>	<u><u>10,497</u></u>

30.4 Deferred tax

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 15% (2024: 15%). Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	2025	2024
	₹ '000	₹ '000
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for expected credit losses	(3,244)	(1,641)
Provision for stores and spares obsolescence	(162)	(90)
Deferred revenue	(631)	(672)
Payables - capital project	(828)	(496)
Lease liabilities (including usufruct charges)	(1,241)	(1,398)
Modification gain on financial liability	337	337
Fair value adjustment of cash flow hedge (note 15)	47	188
	<u>(5,722)</u>	<u>(3,772)</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Accelerated depreciation	19,085	14,269
	<u>19,085</u>	<u>14,269</u>
	<u><u>13,363</u></u>	<u><u>10,497</u></u>

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

30 TAXATION (continued)

30.5 Status of assessments

As at 31 December 2025, the Company's tax assessments have been completed up to 2021 by the Tax Authority of the Sultanate of Oman. The Company's assessment for the tax years 2022 to 2024 have not yet been finalised with the Tax Authority. The management believes that additional taxes, if any, in respect of open tax years, would not be significant to the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2025.

On 31 December 2024, Oman issued Royal Decree Number 70/2024, enacting new global minimum tax rules to align with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Pillar Two rules (GloBE Rules). The enacted law introduces a domestic minimum top-up tax (DMTT) and an Income Inclusion Rule (IIR), effective from 1 January 2025. This tax applies to entities that are part of an MNE Group with annual revenues amounting to or exceeding the Rial Omani equivalent of EUR 750 million or more in two of the last four financial years. The taxable income and effective tax rate will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Regulations to the Royal Decree, which are expected to be issued during 2026.

For the year ending 31 December 2025, the GloBE Rules are not expected to have a significant impact on income tax expense for the Company as the Holding Company is currently in the process of assessing the impact. The Company will continue to monitor the legislation and accrue any potential top-up tax in the year 2026, in accordance with the IAS 12 Amendments and consider the Transitional Country-by-Country (CbC) Safe Harbour relief. In the absence of Executive Regulations to the Royal Decree, the potential exposure, if any, for Pillar Two income taxes is currently not known or could not be reasonably estimated.

31 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return to shareholders. The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company comprises share capital, reserves and retained earnings.

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

Other than the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019, the Company is subject to externally imposed capital requirements under the "Dual Currency Term Facility Agreement" with lenders which requires that the Company's total net debt does not exceed 2.33 times total equity (gearing ratio). The gearing ratio as at 31 December 2025 was 1.2 (31 December 2024: 0.98) which is in compliance with the lender covenant.

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

31 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

	2025 <u>₹</u> '000	2024 <u>₹</u> '000
Net debt		
Term loans	236,395	56,750
Lease liabilities	62,388	75,275
Short term borrowings	-	108,750
Less: cash and bank balances	(35,023)	(34,918)
	263,760	205,857
Equity (excluding cash flow hedge reserve)		
Share capital	29,702	29,702
Legal reserve	10,597	10,597
Additional shareholder contribution	162,514	162,514
Retained earnings	17,180	7,868
	219,993	210,681
Gearing ratio	1.20	0.98

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, among other things, aims to ensure that it meets its financial covenants attached to the interest bearing term loans and borrowings that defines capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the lenders to immediately call term loans and short term borrowings. Financial covenant compliance during the current and prior year has been disclosed in note 16.

32 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

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

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for establishing and overseeing the Company's risk management framework. The Board has entrusted the management with the responsibility of developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies and procedures and its compliance with them.

32.1 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 Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instruments or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The tariff for distribution of electricity is determined by long term agreements with customers or under the permitted Tariff Regulations issued by the Authority for Public Services Regulations (APSR). Accordingly, the Company is not exposed to significant price risk.

Dhofar Integrated Services Company SAOC

Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

32 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.1 Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Company has borrowings which are interest bearing and exposed to changes in underlying interest rates. The Company has entered into interest rate swaps to hedge its interest rate risk exposure on its term loans and short term borrowings. The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of profit or loss and the Company does not designate hedging instruments under a fair value hedge accounting model.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial liabilities was:

	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Financial liabilities		
Term loans	238,037	57,236
Lease liabilities	62,388	75,275
Payables - capital project	15,647	16,578
Short term borrowings	-	108,750
	<u>316,072</u>	<u>288,239</u>

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in the variable interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and statement of profit or loss by the amounts of RO 3.2 million (2024: RO 2.8 million). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

Lease liabilities and short term borrowings carry interest rate at fixed rate. Accordingly, these financial liabilities are not subject to interest rate risk variations in the statement of profit or loss.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of change in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from currency exposure primarily with respect to the US Dollar. The Rial Omani is effectively pegged to the US Dollar and since most of the foreign currency transactions are in US Dollar, the management believes that exchange rate fluctuations would have an insignificant impact on the Company's statement of other comprehensive income.

32.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and cash balances and short term deposits held with banks.

The Company limits its credit risk with regard to bank deposits by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Trade and other receivables	53,504	51,131
Amounts due from related parties	1,552	969
Financial asset at amortised cost	3,002	3,002
Bank deposits	80,000	47,000
Bank balances	35,021	34,916
	<u>173,079</u>	<u>137,018</u>

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

32 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.2 Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the Company's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country, in which customers operate, has less of an influence on credit risk. The Company's major receivable is from ONIEC who has been transacting with the Company as a service provider for many years, and no significant losses have occurred. The Company establishes an allowance for expected credit losses that represents its estimate of expected credit losses in respect of gross trade receivables.

	2025 S'000	2024 S'000
Amounts due from customers	22,863	10,375
Amounts due from ONEIC	21,674	27,805
Government customers receivables	8,967	12,951
	53,504	51,131

The age of trade receivables and related expected credit losses at the reporting date is:

	2025			2024		
	Gross carrying value S'000	ECL S'000	Net carrying value S'000	Gross carrying value S'000	ECL S'000	Net carrying value S'000
Not past due	9,701	1,111	8,590	9,764	569	9,195
Past due:						
Less 30 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 to 90 days	23,674	4,059	19,615	21,925	1,329	20,596
91 to 365 days	8,229	4,638	3,591	10,571	4,684	5,887
Above one year	11,900	8,969	2,931	8,871	5,398	3,473
	53,504	18,777	34,727	51,131	11,980	39,151

Credit quality disclosure

	ECL Model	12 months or Lifetime ECL	Gross amounts S'000	ECL S'000	carrying amounts S'000
31 December 2025					
Trade receivables	Provision matrix	Lifetime	53,504	18,777	34,727
Government bond	External rating	Lifetime	3,002	-	3,002
Bank deposits	External rating	Lifetime	80,000	927	79,073
Bank balances	External rating	12 month	35,021	3	35,018
31 December 2024					
Trade receivables	Provision matrix	Lifetime	51,131	11,980	39,151
Bank deposits	External rating	Lifetime	3,002	-	3,002
Bank balances	External rating	12 month	47,000	315	46,685

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Notes to the financial statements

At 31 December 2025

32 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.2 Credit risk (continued)

For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach in IFRS 9 to measure the loss allowance at lifetime ECL. The Company determines the expected credit losses on these items by using a provision matrix, estimated based on historical credit loss experience based on the past due status of the debtors, adjusted as appropriate to reflect current conditions and estimates of future economic conditions. Accordingly, the credit risk profile of these assets is presented based on their past due status in terms of the provision matrix.

Bank balances and bank deposits

The Company limits its credit risk with respect to bank deposits by only dealing with banks with high credit rating. The table below shows the balances with banks categorised by short term credit ratings as published by Moody's Service at the reporting date.

	<i>Rating</i>	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Bank balances:			
Bank Muscat SAOG	BAA3	32,340	14,777
Bank Dhofar SAOG	BAA3	1,182	9,490
Ahli Bank SAOG	A2	243	8,272
National Bank of Oman	BAA3	616	859
First Abu Dhabi Bank	AA3	638	320
Oman Arab Bank	BAA3	1	500
Bank Nizwa	BA1	-	466
Sohar Islamic Bank	BB	-	232
		35,020	34,916
Bank deposits			
	<i>Rating</i>	2025 ﷲ'000	2024 ﷲ'000
Bank Muscat	BAA3	25,000	26,000
Oman Arab Bank	BAA3	25,000	7,000
Bank Dhofar	BAA3	25,000	-
First Abu Dhabi Bank	AA3	5,000	-
Bank Nizwa	BA1	-	9,000
Oman Housing	BA3	-	5,000
		80,000	47,000

32.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will 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 Company's reputation. The Company limits its liquidity risk by ensuring that a working capital facility is available, when required. Liquidity requirements are monitored on a monthly basis and management ensures that sufficient liquid funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments:

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32 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Contractual cash flow</i>	<i>Less than 3 months</i>	<i>3 months to 1 year</i>	<i>More than 1 year</i>
<i>At 31 December 2025</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Non-interest bearing					
Trade and other payables	52,261	53,287	53,287	-	-
Amounts due to related parties	91,174	91,174	-	91,174	-
	143,435	144,461	53,287	91,174	-
Interest bearing					
Term loans	236,395	291,600	2,869	8,361	280,370
Payables - capital project	15,647	25,555	-	2,482	23,073
Lease liabilities	62,388	100,492	-	20,152	80,340
	314,430	417,647	2,869	30,995	383,783
	457,865	562,108	56,156	122,169	383,783
31 December 2024					
Non-interest bearing					
Trade and other payables	53,292	53,287	53,287	-	-
Amounts due to related parties	83,305	83,305	-	83,305	-
	136,597	136,592	53,287	83,305	-
Interest bearing					
Term loans	56,750	68,366	2,869	8,361	57,136
Short term borrowings	108,750	115,275	-	115,275	-
Payables - capital project	16,578	28,037	-	2,482	25,555
Lease liabilities	75,275	126,651	-	26,265	100,386
	257,353	338,329	2,869	152,383	183,077
	393,950	474,921	56,156	235,688	183,077

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amount.

Fair value hierarchy:

The management believes that the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are not significantly different from their carrying amounts as shown in the financial statements at the reporting date. All the financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost except derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value through OCI. Derivative financial instruments fair value is based on level 2 technique as disclosed in note 15.

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year.

33 CLIMATE RELATED RISKS

The Company and its customers may face significant climate-related risks in the future. These risks include the threat of financial loss and adverse non-financial impacts that encompass the political, economic and environmental responses to climate change. The key sources of climate risks have been identified as physical and transition risks. Physical risks arise as the result of acute weather events such as hurricanes, floods and wildfires, and longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as sustained higher temperatures, heat waves, droughts and rising sea levels and risks. Transition risks may arise from the adjustments to a net-zero economy, e.g., changes to laws and regulations, litigation due to failure to mitigate or adapt, and shifts in supply and demand for certain commodities, products and services due to changes in consumer behaviour and investor demand. These risks are receiving increasing regulatory, political and societal scrutiny, both within the country and internationally.

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33 CLIMATE RELATED RISKS (continued)

While certain physical risks may be predictable, there are significant uncertainties as to the extent and timing of their manifestation. For transition risks, uncertainties remain as to the impacts of the impending regulatory and policy shifts, changes in consumer demands and supply chains. The Company is making progress on embedding climate risk in its risk framework.

34 SEASONALITY OF BUSINESS

The Company's revenue and cash flows are both subject to seasonal fluctuations as the demand of electricity increases significantly during summer season and decreases significantly during winter season. Generally, demand for electricity is significantly higher in the warmer summer period (May to September) than in the cooler winter period (October to April) due to the increased use of air conditioning in the summer months. As a result, the Company's revenue tends to be higher in the second and third quarters of each year. The Company manages the seasonality of working capital principally by supplementing operating cash flows with utilization of revolving working capital facilities.

35 CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	<i>1 January</i> 2025 <u>£</u> '000	<i>Cash flows</i> <u>£</u> '000	<i>Others</i> <u>£</u> '000	<i>31 December</i> 2025 <u>£</u> '000
Term loans	56,750	180,142	(497)	236,395
Short term borrowings	108,750	(108,750)	-	-
Lease liabilities	75,275	(20,152)	7,265	62,388
	<u>240,775</u>	<u>51,240</u>	<u>6,768</u>	<u>298,783</u>
	<i>1 January</i> 2024 <u>£</u> '000	<i>Cash flows</i> <u>£</u> '000	<i>Others</i> <u>£</u> '000	<i>31 December</i> 2024 <u>£</u> '000
Term loans	70,023	(11,307)	(1,966)	56,750
Short term borrowings	108,750	-	-	108,750
Lease liabilities	89,053	(20,046)	6,268	75,275
	<u>267,826</u>	<u>(31,353)</u>	<u>4,302</u>	<u>240,775</u>

36 OPERATING SEGMENTS

For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on its services and has three reportable segments, as follows:

- Water
- Wastewater
- Electricity

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

The Chief Executive Officer is the Chief Operating Decision Maker and monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements. There has been no inter-segment adjustments and eliminations during the current and prior year.

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36 OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

Year ended	Water	Wastewater	Electricity	Total
31 December 2025	₹'000	₹'000	₹'000	₹'000
Revenue and other income	55,066	29,367	179,822	264,255
Operating, general and administrative expenses	(16,190)	(12,860)	(170,559)	(199,609)
Depreciation and amortisation	(15,745)	(3,126)	(12,031)	(30,902)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	(5,681)	(2,192)	(9,889)	(17,762)
Finance income	336	337	684	1,357
Taxation	(1,626)	(1,814)	433	(3,007)
Total expenses	(38,906)	(19,655)	(191,362)	(249,923)
Segment profit / (loss)	16,160	9,712	(11,540)	14,332
Total assets	134,734	146,986	456,528	738,248
Total liabilities	113,276	48,513	356,203	517,992

Year ended	Water	Wastewater	Electricity	Total
31 December 2024	₹'000	₹'000	₹'000	₹'000
Revenue and other income	56,228	22,825	173,244	252,297
Operating, general and administrative expenses	(15,975)	(10,208)	(156,952)	(183,135)
Depreciation and amortisation	(15,739)	(3,558)	(11,856)	(31,153)
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	(3,139)	(11,043)	-	(14,182)
Finance costs	(6,328)	(2,124)	(8,397)	(16,849)
Finance income	118	235	168	521
Taxation	(1,941)	(1,321)	976	(2,286)
Total expenses	(43,004)	(28,019)	(176,061)	(247,084)
Segment loss	13,224	(5,194)	(2,817)	5,213
Total assets	145,684	111,298	404,536	661,518
Total liabilities	121,586	27,434	300,755	449,775

37 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

The Board of Directors resolved to repay RO 20 million out of the additional shareholders' contribution to the Holding Company. As at 31 December 2025, this transaction was subject to approval from the Oman Investment Authority (OIA). Subsequent to the year end, the Company transferred the amount to the Holding Company on 7 January 2026, after receiving necessary approval from the OIA. This transaction remains subject to shareholders' approval at the Extraordinary General Meeting scheduled to be held in March 2026. There were no other events subsequent to the balance sheet date that require adjustment or disclosure in these financial statements.