

1. Legal status and principal activities

Renaissance Services SAOG (“the Parent Company”) is registered as a public joint stock company registered and incorporated in the Sultanate of Oman. The business activities of Renaissance Services SAOG and its subsidiary companies (together referred to as “the Group”) include investing in companies and properties, providing turnkey and other contract services including accommodation solutions, facilities management, facilities establishment, contract catering, operations and maintenance services, training services, waste management and general trading and related activities. The registered address of the Parent Company is PO Box 1676, Muttrah, Postal code 114, Sultanate of Oman.

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) (IFRSs)

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

In the current period, the Group has applied a number of other amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2024. The adoption of the following IFRSs have not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements and are listed below:

- Amendments to IFRS 16 – Lease Liability in a Sale and Lease back
- Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 - Supplier Finance Arrangement

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

The Group has not yet applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendment to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

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

3. Accounting policies

Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and applicable requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019 and the Financial Services Authority (FSA) of Sultanate of Oman.

The separate statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Parent Company are provided in the attached schedule to the consolidated financial statements, in order to comply with the disclosure requirements of FSA. For a further understanding of the Parent Company's separate financial position and the results of its operations and the auditor's report on those financial statements, the schedule should be read in conjunction with the full set of separate financial statements of the Parent Company.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in Rials Omani (RO) rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Rial Omani (RO), which is the Group's presentation currency.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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 Group 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 consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis.

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:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly: and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the parent company and entities controlled by the group made up to 31 December each year. Control is achieved when the group:

- has the power over the investee
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

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

When the Parent Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it considers that it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Parent Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Parent Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Parent Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders
- potential voting rights held by the Parent Company, other vote holders or other parties
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Parent Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Parent Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Parent Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the Parent Company gains control until the date when the Parent Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with the group's accounting policies.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between the members of the group are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are identified separately from the group's equity therein. Those interests of noncontrolling shareholders that are present ownership interests entitling their holders to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation may initially be measured at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Other non-controlling interests are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the group's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the parent company.

Business combinations

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

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

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 Share-based Payment at the acquisition date (see below)

assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Business combinations (continued)

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

When the consideration transferred by the group in a business combination includes a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the group's previously held interests (including joint operations) in the acquired entity are remeasured to its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

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

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recognised and measured as set out above.

Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On disposal of a cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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

Depreciation is calculated based on the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets on a straight-line basis commencing when the assets are ready for their intended use. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each statement of financial position date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Buildings	5 - 40
Motor vehicles, furniture and fixtures	3 - 10
Machinery and equipment	3 -15

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Property and equipment (continued)

Freehold land and properties under construction are not depreciated.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Capital work in progress

Capital work-in-progress is transferred to the related property and equipment when the construction or installation and related activities necessary to prepare the property and equipment for their intended use have been completed, and the property and equipment are ready for operational use.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets (or cash generating units) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment (if any).

The loss arising on an impairment of an asset is determined as the difference between the recoverable amount and carrying amount of the asset and is recognised immediately in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount and the increase is recognised as income immediately, provided that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised earlier.

The recoverable amount of an asset or its cash generating unit is the greater of its value-in-use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the cash-generating unit).

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. 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 asset's 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.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

Amortised cost and effective interest rate method

Bank balances and cash and trade and other receivables (except advances to suppliers) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument through the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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

Debt instruments designated as at FVTOCI

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve.

The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

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

The Group classifies the following financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

- Equity instruments that are held for trading.
- Equity investments for which the Group has not elected to recognize fair value gains and losses through other comprehensive income.
- Debt instruments with contractual cash flows not representing solely payments of principal and interest are mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL; and
- The Fund evaluates the performance of bond portfolios which are designated at FVTPL (such as bond) using the fair value basis and the business model is neither to held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVTPL is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when the right to the payment has been established.

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Group holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying the Group's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period, there was no change in the business model under which the Group holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on all its financial assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e. loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 month ECL at the current reporting date; or
- Full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument.

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for all its financial assets. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

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

The Group considers an asset to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of investment.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Group under the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive arising from the weighting of future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's EIR.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised costs are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact in the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not designated as FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities (continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount and the increase is recognised as income immediately, provided that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised earlier.

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. The repurchase of equity instruments issued by the group is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of equity instruments issued by the group.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined applying the weighted average method depending on the category of inventory and includes all costs incurred in acquiring and bringing them to their present location and condition. Net realisable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

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. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of statement of cash flows.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Deposits under lien

Cash, which is under lien and held by commercial banks, is classified as deposits under lien.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position 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.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a 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.

Employee benefits

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement plan for Omani employees, in accordance with the Oman social insurance scheme, are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss as incurred.

End of service benefits are accrued in accordance with the terms of employment of the Company's employees at the reporting date, having regard to the requirements of the Oman Labour Law 2003, (for employees working in Oman). Employee entitlements to annual leave and leave passage 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 entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' salary and length of service, subject to completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

Dividend distribution

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the year in which they are approved by the group's shareholders.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. To the extent that variable rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective cash flow hedge of interest rate risk, the effective portion of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss when the qualifying asset affects profit or loss. To the extent that fixed rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective fair value hedge of interest rate risk, the capitalised borrowing costs reflect the hedged interest rate. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares represent the shares of the Parent company that are held by the Group and liquidity provider. Treasury shares are measured at cost and deducted from equity.

Revenue recognition

Goods sold and services rendered

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the profit or loss when the control has been passed to the customer i.e. when goods are delivered and accepted by the customer and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue from services rendered is recognised in the profit or loss over the period the service is provided to the customer as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as and when the Group performs. Revenue is recognized in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the right to receive the consideration is established.

No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding the recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

Contract Services

Revenues from provision of contract services, provision of accommodation services, providing facilities management, facilities establishment, contract catering, operations and maintenance services are recognized over the period service is provided to the customer as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as and when the Group performs.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the profit or loss on the date that the right to receive dividend is established.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Directors' remuneration

The remuneration of the Parent Company's Board of Directors is accrued within the limits specified by the FSA and the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman.

Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax provisions as prescribed by the Income tax laws of the Sultanate of Oman.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates and laws prescribed by the Income tax laws of the Sultanate of Oman. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Parent Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the profit and loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency

In preparing the financial statements of the Group, transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except as otherwise stated in the Standards.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

The assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity.

Leases

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

Group as a lessee

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

Right of use assets

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

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

Lease liabilities

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

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group 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.

Group as a lessor

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

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 30/06/2025**RENAISSANCE SERVICES SAOG & ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes****4. Inventories**

Inventories can be analysed as follows:

	6 months ended 30th June 2025 Amount Rial '000	6 months ended 30th June 2024 Amount Rial '000
Catering stock and consumables	4,345	4,389
Less: provision for obsolescence	(20)	-
	4,325	4,389

5. Trade receivables & Prepayments

Trade receivables can be analysed as follows

	6 months ended 30th June 2025 Amount Rial '000	6 months ended 30th June 2024 Amount Rial '000
Trade receivables and Prepayments & advances	48,831	45,374
Less: Provisions	(2,444)	(2,499)
	46,387	42,875

6. Segment Reporting

Renaissance currently operates one business segment, Integrated Facilities Management (IFM).

7. Bank loans and overdrafts

These can be analysed as follows:

	6 months ended 30th June 2025 Amount Rial '000	6 months ended 30th June 2024 Amount Rial '000
Term loans	50,704	59,106
Short term loans	6,000	-
Bank overdraft	2,308	-
Current maturities of term loans		
	59,012	59,106
Short term loans	(11,020)	(8,733)
Overdraft & Short-term loans	(8,308)	-
Long term portion of term loans		
	39,684	50,373

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT WERE APPROVED BY THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON 07 AUGUST 2025

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 30/06/2025

RENAISSANCE SERVICES SAOG & ITS SUBSIDIARIES

The maturity of long term loans:

	6 months ended 30th June 2025 Amount Rial '000	6 months ended 30th June 2024 Amount Rial '000
Due within one year	11,020	8,733
Due after one year	39,684	50,373
	50,704	59,106

8. Investments in associates and subsidiaries

Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the consolidated method as per International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The principal operating subsidiaries of Renaissance Services SAOG (RS or the company) are as follows:

Company	30 th June 2025 Holding %	30 th June 2024 Holding %
1) Tawoos Industrial Services Company SAOC (TISCO)	100%	100%
2) Renaissance Duqm Holding SAOC (RDH)	54.8%	54.8%
3) Mekdam Tech Renaissance JV Trading & Services LLC (MTR)*	50.00%	50.00%

Subsidiaries of TISCO

1) Rusail Catering & Cleaning Services LLC (RCCS)	100%	100%
2) Renaissance Sager Environment Solutions LLC (RS SAGER)	51%	51%
3) Renaissance Contract Services International LLC (RCSI)	100%	100%
4) Renaissance Facilities Management Company LLC (RFMC)	100%	100%

Subsidiary of RDH

1) Renaissance Duqm Accommodation Company SAOC (RDAC)	100%	100%
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RCSI through its subsidiary in UAE, provides catering and allied services.

*The non-controlling shareholder of the subsidiary MTR had previously initiated legal proceedings in Qatar to liquidate the subsidiary. The Group did not object to this, provided the non-controlling shareholder accepted their legal obligation to cover their share of the losses included in the non-controlling interest. The court has pronounced its final rulings that the subsidiary can proceed with liquidation.

9. Investments

Investments include all long term and short term investments of the company, excluding only those associates and subsidiaries listed in Note 5. Marketable Securities are carried at their open market value.

Unquoted and other investments are carried at cost adjusted for any appreciation or diminutions in value.

Investments can be analysed as follows:

	Market Value 6 months ended 30th June 2025	Market Value 6 months ended 30th June 2024	Book Value 6 months ended 30th June 2025	Book Value 6 months ended 30th June 2024
Short Term investments	Amount Rial '000	Amount Rial '000	Amount Rial '000	Amount Rial '000
Equity	5	6	5	6
Bond Funds	2,179	-	2,179	-
Investment fund units	2,260	3,233	2,260	3,233
	4,443	3,239	4,443	3,239

Long Term investments

Long term investments of RO 4,816K (2024: RO 6,204K) represents market value of investments in Omani and Foreign quoted/unquoted shares, bonds and other fixed income instruments. These investments are classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). The movement in the market value of these investments have been recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income and disclosed under other reserves in the balance sheet.

Gains and losses accumulated through revaluation of bonds in the statement of other comprehensive income are reclassified to the profit or loss account upon sale of fixed income instruments. Gains and losses accumulated through revaluation of equity instruments in the statement of other comprehensive income are not reclassified to the profit or loss account upon their sale.

Treasury Shares held by subsidiary

A subsidiary company holds 22,559,241 shares (2024 - 22,829,241 shares) in Renaissance Services SAOG. Cost of these treasury shares of Rial 6,772K (2024: Rial 6,853K) has been shown as a deduction from equity (treasury shares).

Treasury Shares held by liquidity provider

During the previous year, the group entered into an agreement with a Liquidity Provider in respect of Renaissance's shares listed on the Muscat Stock Exchange ('MSX') in accordance with MSX Resolution No. 73/2023 issuing the Market Making Regulations.

9a. Investment income

Realised

Realised investment income represents gains and losses on disposal of investments and other realised investments related gains and losses and income earned out of investments.

Unrealised

Marketable securities/Unquoted securities are recorded at their open market value/fair value. Movements in the carrying values of these securities are taken to unrealised investment income.

Investment income can be analysed as follows	6 months ended 30th June 2025 Amount Rial '000	6 months ended 30th June 2024 Amount Rial '000
Realised	260	360
Unrealised	173	(150)
	433	210

10. Related party transactions

The value of transactions involving related parties during the period were as follows:

Income items

	6 months ended 30th June 2025 Amount Rial '000	6 months ended 30th June 2024 Amount Rial '000
National Training Institute LLC	123	124
Badr Enhanced Oil Recovery LLC	26	2
Tawoos LLC	7	5
Tawoos Power & Telecom LLC	2	-
HH Tarik Shabib	-	0.5
Babcock Oman LLC	0.5	19
Special Oil field Services LLC	125	160
Modern Dairy Factory SAOC	-	45
	284	355

Expense Items

Oman Flour Mills Company SAOG	68	60
National Training Institute LLC	17	9
National Hospitality Institute SAOC	-	10
Mohsin Haider Darwish LLC	5	15
Areej Vegetable Oils & Derivatives	187	135
Modern Dairy Factory SAOC	4	0.4
	282	229

INTERIM CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION, 30/06/2025

RENAISSANCE SERVICES SAOG & ITS SUBSIDIARIES

10a. Related Party Balances Due

	6 months ended 30th June 2025 Amount Rial '000	6 months ended 30th June 2024 Amount Rial '000
Receivables Due		
Badr Investment Group LLC	86	129
National Training Institute LLC	158	94
Badr Al Qurum LLC	83	88
Badr Enhanced Oil Recovery LLC	25	-
Tawoos Agricultural Systems LLC	-	1
Special Oil field Services LLC	102	84
Modern Dairy Factory SAOC	-	10
Babcock Oman LLC	0.8	14
Tawoos LLC	1	10
Tawoos Power & Telecom LLC	2	0.6
HH Tarik Shabib	0.2	0.2
	457	431
Payables Due	45	54
Oman Flour Mills Company SAOG	65	72
Areej Vegetable Oils & Derivates SAOG	28	34
Mohsin Haider Darwish LLC	-	1
Sager SRL, Italy	-	5
National Hospitality Institute SAOC	0.2	0.2
Mekdam Technology W.L.L., Qatar	0.3	-
Tawoos Agricultural Systems LLC	2	0.3
Modern Dairy Factory SAOC		
	141	166

11. Provisions

Changes to the level of provision for current assets during the period can be analysed as follows.

Provisions for:	Receivables & Prepayments	Value of Investments	Inventories	Total Amount Rial '000
Provision at the beginning of the period	2,754	-	20	2,774
Provision made during the period	97	-	-	97
(Written off) during the period	(407)	-	-	(407)
Provision balance as of 30 th June 2025	2,444	-	20	2,464

Book value of Assets:	Receivable & Prepayments	Value of Investments	Inventories	Total Amount Rial '000
Value of assets before provision	48,831	9,259	4,345	62,435
Provision balance as of 30th June 2025	(2,444)	-	(20)	(2,464)
Book value of assets as of 30th June 2025	46,387	9,259	4,325	59,970

12. Shareholders

All the shareholders of the company who own 10% or more of the company's shares and the number of shares they hold are as follows:

	6 months ended 30th June 2025 No of shares	6 months ended 30th June 2024 No of shares
Common Shareholders:		
Tawoos LLC	27,381,324	27,381,324
Social Protection Fund (various accounts)	24,898,626	17,829,694
Samir J Fancy	23,733,124	20,911,101
Preferred Shareholders:		
Nil	-	-
	76,013,074	66,122,119