

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

1 LEGAL STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Sharqiyah Desalination Company SAOG ("the Company") was registered and incorporated as a joint stock company in the Sultanate of Oman on 14 January 2007. The Company was established to acquire, operate and maintain an existing water desalination plant of 2.66 million imperial gallons per day ("MIGD") capacity at Sur. To build, operate and maintain a new 17.66 MIGD capacity water desalination plant at Sur in the Sharqiyah region, Sultanate of Oman.

During 2009, Veolia Eau Compagnie Generale des Eaux which was earlier the Ultimate parent company, transferred ownership of its water and wastewater activities and interests in the Middle East and North Africa (including interest in the Company) to Azaliya SAS, a company incorporated in France. During 2013, Azaliya SAS has changed its name from Azaliya SAS to Veolia Water Middle East SAS. During 2015, Veolia Water Middle East SAS was renamed Veolia Middle East SAS.

On June 2013, the shareholders offered 35% of the Company's shares to the public through an initial public offering ("IPO") on Muscat Security Market. Subsequent to the IPO, the Company became a listed public joint stock company ('SAOG'). There is no parent and ultimate parent of the company.

On July 10, 2014, the Company signed the amended agreement to facilitate plant expansion. Post plant expansion the combined capacity of the plant increased from 17.66 MIGD to 29 MIGD. The term of the amended & restated WPA was extended by 20 years starting from COD of the new plant. All Terms and conditions of WPA dated 17 January 2007 still will be applicable, with the expiry date being March 2036

The Company's registered address is PO Box 685, Postal Code 114, Jibroo, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.

The Company's principal place of business is located at Sur, Sultanate of Oman.

2 SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS

The Company has entered into the following significant agreements:

(i) *Water Purchase Agreement ("WPA") dated 17 January 2007*

The WPA is between the Company and the Ministry of Housing, Electricity and Water (MHEW) (now the Public Authority for Electricity and Water - PAEW – see (iii) below). The WPA commences from its effective date, which is 17 January 2007.

The key elements of the WPA are as follows:

- The Company will make available and sell to PAEW all water output from the plant;
- The Company's consideration for the above supply consists of a water capacity charge and water output charge which are fixed under Schedule (B) of the WPA;
- The plant capacity is determined by an annual performance test to be conducted by the Company under the supervision of PAEW;
- Invoices will be raised by the Company on a monthly basis which are due for payment within 25 days;
- The Company shall pay to PAEW liquidated damages of ~~10~~ 15,000 for each day by which the provisional commercial operation date occurs after the scheduled commercial operation date;
- PAEW have confirmed the Commercial Operation Date (COD) as being 8 October 2009 and the term of the contract shall expire on 7 October 2029.

(ii) *Novation Agreement dated 25 December 2014*

A novation agreement was signed and executed between the Company, PAEW and Oman Power and Water Procurement Company ("OPWP") on 25 December 2014; Subsequently the name changed to Nama Power and Water Procurement ("NPWP"). As per the novation agreement the parties have consented to, and acknowledged that, with effect from 25 December 2014, PAEW transferred its rights, title and interest and novated all of its duties, obligations, liabilities and responsibilities under the WPA to NPWP. Going forward, the Company will continue to have one customer, NPWP.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

2 SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

(iii) Amended & Restated Water Purchase Agreement dated 10 July 2014

The Amended & Restated WPA is between the Company and NPWP. The amended agreement will facilitate plant expansion. Post plant expansion the combined capacity of the plant should increase from 17.66 MIGD to 29 MIGD. The term of the amended & restated WPA will be extended by 20 years starting from COD of the new plant dated 7 February 2017 with the expiry date being March 2036. All Terms and conditions of WPA dated 17 January 2007 still will be applicable

(iv) Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract dated 17 May 2007

The above agreement was entered into with the consortium of OTV SA, Bahwan Engineering Company LLC and OTV SA & Partners LLC (related parties) for constructing the water desalination plant at Sur in the Sharqiyah region of the Sultanate of Oman for of ~~2~~ 58.45 million. The construction work was completed during 2009.

(v) Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP) letter dated 10 July 2014

The LNTP was entered into with OTV SA & Partners LLC and Societe Internationale Dessalement (“SIDEM”) (related parties) for procurement of long lead items, advance engineering, surveys and civil engineering works for the proposed EPC Contract in respect of the Sur Independent Water Expansion Project. The total price of LNTP will be ~~2~~ 1.29 million.

(vi) EPC contract dated 23 March 2015

The above agreement was entered into with OTV SA & Partner LLC, a related party and SIDEM, a related party for a total value of ~~2~~ 28.75 million to facilitate expansion of the Company’s desalination facilities at Sur in the Sharqiyah region of the Sultanate of Oman.

(vii) Usufruct agreement dated 17 January 2007

The above agreement was entered into with the Ministry of Housing of the Government of the Sultanate of Oman for a grant of usufruct rights in respect of use of the land on which the plant is situated for 25 years, with the option of an extension for a further period of 25 years.

(viii) Amendment to the usufruct agreement dated 25 December 2014

Certain provisions of the original site usufruct agreement to permit expansion were amended. The initial term of 25 years now stands extended to 31 years from the WPA effective date.

(ix) Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contract dated 15 May 2007

The O&M contract, which runs for 22 years from 17 January 2007, was entered into by the Company with Bahwan Veolia Water LLC (“BVW”), a related party, a company registered in the Sultanate of Oman, for operation and maintenance of the existing and new plant. Under the O&M contract:

- BVW shall be responsible for maintaining the existing and new plant;
- BVW shall, on behalf of the Company, carry out the Company’s obligations with respect to the annual performance test in accordance with the requirements of the WPA;
- BVW’s consideration for the services under the O&M Contract is fixed under Appendix (F) of the O&M contract;
- Invoices will be raised by BVW on a monthly basis within 10 days of each month; and
- BVW has commenced operation of the New Plant from the COD – 8 October 2009 and the O&M contract shall expire on 7 October 2029.

(x) Amendment agreement to original Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contract dated 22 March 2015

The amendment agreement was entered into by the Company with BVW, a related party, a company registered in the Sultanate of Oman, to record the parties’ obligations with respect to the expansion of the existing plant in accordance with the Amended and Restated WPA.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

2 SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

(xi) *Loan agreement dated 15 May 2007*

The above agreement was entered into with various banks and financial institutions through four mandated lead arrangers: The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC; Societe Generale; Natixis; and Bank Muscat SAOG, for the purpose of financing the project (see note 17).

(xii) *Loan agreement dated 26 March 2015*

An amended & restated agreement was entered into with various banks and financial institutions through four mandated lead arrangers: KFW, Natixis, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation ("SMBC") and The Bank of Tokyo – Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd, for the purpose of refinancing the existing debt and financing the expansion activities. Consequently, the previous loan agreement is no longer in force (see note 17).

(xiii) *Solar generation equipment Agreement dated 16 April 2023*

The agreement was entered by the Company with Total energies Renewables Orient LLC, a lessor, a company registered in the Sultanate of Oman. The lessor leases the solar power generation equipment to the Company. The commercial date of operation was 16th April 2023, and the capacity of the solar Guaranteed Contracted Power Capacity (GCPC) is 17 MWp dc. The contract shall expire on 31 March 2036 (see note 11).

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) including the rules and guidelines on disclosures issued by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) (Formally known as The Capital Market Authority) and the applicable requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis modified to include the measurement at fair value of derivative financial instruments.

(c) Functional currency

These financial statements are presented in Rial Omani (﷮), which is the Company's functional currency.

(d) Use of judgement

Management has made the following judgement apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

(i) Classification of arrangement with NPWP for desalination plant as lease (IFRS 16) or concession arrangement (IFRIC 12)

Judgement is required to ascertain whether the WPA agreement with NPWP is a concession arrangement as per IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements or contains a lease as per IFRS 16 Leases and if the agreement contains a lease, judgement is required to classify the lease as an operating lease or a finance lease as per IFRS 16 Leases. Management has evaluated the applicability of IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements and concluded that IFRIC 12 is not applicable to the arrangement as the residual risk is borne by the Company and not NPWP as the company has control over the significant residual value of the remaining useful life of the plant after the expiry of the water purchase agreement.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

3 BASES OF PREPARATION *(continued)*

(d) Use of judgement *(continued)*

- (i) Classification of arrangement with NPWP for desalination plant as lease (IFRS 16) or concession arrangement (IFRIC 12) *(continued)*

Management considers the requirements of IFRS 16 Leases, which sets out guidelines to determine when an arrangement might contain a lease. The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Once a determination is reached that an arrangement contains a lease, the lease arrangement is classified as either financing or operating according to the principles in IFRS 16 Leases. A lease that conveys the majority of the risks and rewards of operation is a finance lease. A lease other than a finance lease is an operating lease. Further, based on management's evaluation, WPA with NPWP was considered a finance lease. The primary basis for this conclusion is because of the term of agreement is for the major part of the estimated useful life of the plant and the present value of minimum lease payments at inception amounts to substantially all of the fair value of the underlying asset.

(ii) *Asset retirement obligation*

Asset retirement obligation is based on management's assessment of the probable future costs to be incurred in respect of the decommissioning of the plant and restoration of the land.

The company has a usufruct agreement with the Ministry of Housing Oman from the COD of the plant that is valid for 31 years as per amended usufruct agreement dated 25 December 2014. As per clause 11 of the original usufruct agreement, on the expiry date of the usufruct term, the Government may require the company either to remove all the structure or to sell and transfer the plant to the government at the mutually agreed price. However, as per the amended usufruct agreement the company is only required to remove furniture, fixtures, equipment & other property which does not include buildings and other fixed structures that are part of the existing plant.

Management believes that there is no contractual obligation to remove the plant at the expiry of the usufruct, therefore, it gives an option to the company that they may sell and transfer the plant to the Ministry of Housing at such price as is agreed between the two parties. The water plant is a strategic asset serving the Sur area and it is highly probable that government will not ask the company to remove this plant considering a significant amount of capital expenditure would be required to build a new plant to serve in the same area.

The management reassesses this judgment at each reporting date to ensure that there is no change in the outcome.

(e) Use of estimates

Information about assumption and estimates uncertainties at reporting date that have a significant risk resulting in material adjustments to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within next financial years in the followings:

(i) *Measurement of fair values*

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the chief financial officer.

The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of the Accounting Standards, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION *(continued)*

(e) Use of estimates *(continued)*

(i) *Measurement of fair values (continued)*

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's audit committee.

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

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in note 15 for hedging reserve.

(ii) *Expected credit loss (ECL) on finance lease receivable*

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its finance lease receivable, carried at amortized cost. The impairment provisions for financial lease receivable was assessed based on the ECL model, using assumptions about probability of default and loss given default. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting year. Following significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

Please refer to note 23 (i) for disclosure of expected credit losses of the company.

(iii) *Deferred tax assets*

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised. As per tax law in Oman, tax losses can be utilised within next 5 years and hence judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based on the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax-planning strategies.

(iv) *Hedge accounting*

The Company's hedge accounting policies include an element of judgement and estimation. Estimates of future interest rates and the general economic environment will influence the availability and timing of suitable hedged items, with an impact on the effectiveness of the hedge relationships.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION *(continued)*

(f) Change in the accounting policies

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Those, which are relevant to the Company, are set out below.

New and revised IFRS in issue and effective

- Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

For the reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, Lack of Exchangeability – amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates specifies 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 amendments did not have a material impact on the company's financial statements.

New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's 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
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11
- Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

There are no other IFRS standards, amendments or interpretations that are expected to have a material impact on the Company.

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

4.1 Financial Instruments

Initial measurement of financial instruments

All financial assets and financial liabilities recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

a) *Classification of financial assets*

To determine their classification and measurement category, IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.1 Financial Instruments (continued)

a) Classification of financial assets (continued)

The classification and measurement categories are:

- (1) Financial assets carried at amortised cost;
- (2) Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- (3) Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(1) Financial assets carried 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 FVTPL:

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

- a) The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

(b) SPPI test

As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial asset to identify whether they meet the SPPI test. 'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of profit within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the profit rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimise exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and profit on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

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

i) Debt instruments at FVOCI

The Company applies the category of debt instruments measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met and is not designated through FVTPL

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test.

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI. Financing income and foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognised in statement of comprehensive income. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.1 Financial Instruments (continued)

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

ii) Equity instruments at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Company may elect to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument by instrument basis.

The Company have no equity instruments at FVOCI.

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, financial assets may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company does not have financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

IFRS 9 divides all financial assets into two classifications - those measured at amortised cost and those measured at fair value. Where the Company measures financial assets at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in profit or loss (fair value through profit or loss, "FVTPL"), or recognized in other comprehensive income (fair value through other comprehensive income, "FVTOCI").

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Company categorises its financial liabilities into two measurement categories: FVTPL and amortized cost. The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable, due to related parties, fair value of derivatives 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.

a) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company 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.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.1 Financial Instruments (continued)

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

a) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

For trade receivable covered under IFRS 15, 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. For finance lease receivable covered under IFRS 16, the company applies general approach in calculating the ECL and is determined by using the probability of default (PD), exposure at default (EAD) and loss given default (LGD).

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

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

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

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

4.1.1 Derivative financial instruments

When the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the hedged item or hedging instrument changes as a result of IBOR reform and therefore there is no longer uncertainty arising about the cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument, the Company amends the hedge documentation of that hedging relationship to reflect the change(s) required by IBOR reform. For this purpose, the Company amends the hedge designation only to make one or more of the following changes:

- designating an alternative benchmark rate as the hedged risk;
- updating the description of the hedged item, including the description of the designated portion of the cash flows or fair value being hedged; or
- updating the description of the hedging instrument.

The Company amends the description of the hedging instrument only if the following conditions are met:

- it makes a change required by IBOR reform by changing the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the hedging instrument or using another approach that is economically equivalent to changing the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the original hedging instrument; and
- the original hedging instrument is not derecognised.

The Company amends the formal hedge documentation by the end of the reporting year during which a change required by IBOR reform is made to the hedged risk, hedged item or hedging instrument. These amendments in the formal hedge documentation do not constitute the discontinuation of the hedging relationship or the designation of a new hedging relationship.

If changes are made in addition to those changes required by IBOR reform described above, then the Company first considers whether those additional changes result in the discontinuation of the hedge accounting relationship. If the additional changes do not result in the discontinuation of the hedge accounting relationship, then the Company amends the formal hedge documentation for changes required by IBOR reform as mentioned above.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.1 Financial Instruments (continued)

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

a) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

When the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged future cash flows had been based is changed as required by IBOR reform, for the purpose of determining whether the hedged future cash flows are expected to occur, the Company deems that the hedging reserve recognised in OCI for that hedging relationship is based on the alternative benchmark rate on which the hedged future cash flows will be based.

4.1.2 Hedge accounting

The Company designates derivatives as hedging instruments in respect of interest rate risk in cash flow hedges and commodity price due to market fluctuation.

At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

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

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.

4.1.3 Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives and other qualifying hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of Cumulative changes in fair values, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the year when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non financial asset or a non financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are removed from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non financial asset or non financial liability. This transfer does not affect other comprehensive income. Furthermore, if the Company expects that some or all of the loss accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve will not be recovered in the future, that amount is immediately reclassified to profit or loss. The Company discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship (or a part thereof) ceases to meet the qualifying criteria (after rebalancing, if applicable). This includes instances when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The discontinuation is accounted for prospectively.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.1 Financial Instruments (continued)

4.1.4 Cash and bank equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

4.1.5 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if:

There is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and;
There is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.2 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

4.3 Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Capital work in progress is recorded at cost less impairment, if any.

Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and any other costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

4.3 Property and equipment *(continued)*

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of Property and equipment is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of an item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods of the property and equipment as follows

	Years
Building- Sea Wells	7
Equipment and machinery	7
Office equipment	7
Furniture and fixtures	7
Computer and accessories	7

Management re-assess the useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods for property and equipment annually.

4.4 Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

Right-of-use asset

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. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets for the current and comparative periods, as follows :

Motor vehicles	3 to 5 years
Solar equipment	13 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any 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 Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

4.4 Leases *(continued)*

Lease liabilities (continued)

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because 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., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (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 of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

At inception or on modification 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 standalone prices.

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

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

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Company applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Company further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

At commencement, the company recognises a finance lease receivable at an amount equal to its net investment in the lease, which comprises the present value of the lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value accruing to the company. The present value is calculated by discounting the lease payments and any unguaranteed residual value, at the interest rate implicit in the lease. Initial direct costs are included in the measurement of the finance lease receivable, because the interest rate implicit in the lease, used for discounting the lease payments, takes initial direct costs incurred into consideration.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.4 Leases (continued)

Company as a lessor (continued)

The company derecognises the underlying asset and recognises the difference between the carrying amount of the underlying asset and the finance lease receivable in profit or loss when recognising the finance lease receivable. This gain or loss is presented in profit or loss in the same line item as that in which the company presents gains or losses from sales of similar assets. For a discussion of manufacturer or dealer company.

Over the lease term, the company accrues finance income on the net investment. The receipts under the lease are allocated between reducing the net investment and recognising finance income, to produce a constant rate of return on the net investment.

4.5 Fair values

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Company.

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

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

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

The fair value of interest-bearing items is estimated based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for items with similar terms and risk characteristics. The fair value of unquoted derivatives is determined by reference to broker/dealer price.

4.6 Employees' end of service benefits

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 applicable law and in compliance with IAS-19: 'Employee Benefits'. Employee entitlements to annual leave and leave salary are recognised when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date. These accruals are disclosed in current liabilities, while that relating to end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement plan and occupational hazard insurance for Omani employees in accordance with the applicable law and are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

4.7 Trade and other payable

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

4.8 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position 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. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

4.9 Revenue

The Company's revenue stream comprises operation and maintenance charge, electricity charges calculated in accordance with the agreement with Nama Power and Water Procurement Company SAOC for sale of desalinated water and interest income on lease receivable.

Revenue from operations and maintenance charges and electricity charges are recognized over time when the services are provided.

The Company has a long-term agreement with NPWP which determines performance obligation, transaction price and allocates the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations. The Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for time value of money as the period between the transfer of the promised output to the customer and payment by the customer does not exceed one month and the sales are made with agreed credit terms which is in line with the industry practice. No revenue is recognized if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due.

The Water Purchase Agreement provides that the company will make available and sell to NPWP all water output of the plant.

4.10 Finance charges

Finance charges comprise interest payable on term loan, hedging charges and similar expenses. Finance charges are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred. Finance income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as it accrues. For finance income in respect of finance lease receivable refer note 4.4 above.

4.11 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax

Income tax is calculated as per the fiscal regulations of the Sultanate of Oman. Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using the tax rates ruling at the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Further, taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then the future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences are considered based on the business plans of the company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

4.11 Income tax *(continued)*

Deferred tax *(continued)*

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

4.12 Directors' remuneration

The Directors' remuneration is governed as set out by the Commercial Companies Law of 2019 of the Sultanate of Oman and the rules prescribed by the Financial Services Authority and are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

4.13 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the strategic decisions maker.

The Company's operating activities are disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements. The strategic business unit offers similar products and services and is managed as one segment. Performance is measured based on the profit before income tax, as included in the internal management reports. The management considers the business of the Company as one operating segment and monitors accordingly.

4.14 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

4.15 Legal reserve

In accordance with the Article 132 of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019, annual appropriations of 10% of the profit for the year are made to this reserve until the accumulated balance of the reserve is equal to one third of the value of the Company's paid-up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution.

4.16 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

4.17 Dividend

The Board of Directors takes into account appropriate parameters including the requirements of the Financial Services Authority while recommending the dividend. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised when they are approved for payment in a general meeting prior to the reporting date.

4.18 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprises convertible notes

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

4 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.19 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

For 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.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment is recognised immediately 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.

5 REVENUE

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026 <u>₹</u>	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2025 <u>₹</u>
Point in time		
Operation and maintenance charges	1,456,165	1,050,458
Electricity charges	206,360	611,123
Interest income on finance lease	1,016,482	1,106,939
	<u>2,679,007</u>	<u>2,768,520</u>
Over a period of time		
Amortisation of deferred revenue	3,350	3,066
Total	<u>2,682,357</u>	<u>2,771,586</u>

The entire revenue of the company is generated from only one customer i.e., NPWP. The company's revenue and all its assets are attributable to the company's country of domicile i.e., Sultanate of Oman.

6 COST OF SALES

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026 <u>₹</u>	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2025 <u>₹</u>
Operation and maintenance fixed charges	1,013,184	1,073,934
Electricity charges	395,229	350,367
Operation and maintenance charges	358,827	332,540
Depreciation on right of use asset (note 11)	98,087	98,088
Depreciation on property plant and equipment (note 9)	10,610	27,993
Desalination licence fee	9,959	9,433
Amortisation on Intangible asset (note 10)	5,155	5,164
	<u>1,891,051</u>	<u>1,897,519</u>

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

7 (a) ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2025
	£	£
Employee related costs (see below)	77,556	71,324
Legal and professional expenses	27,274	21,579
Directors' sitting fee	875	8,050
Insurance	31,763	32,461
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (note 9)	3,905	4,253
Travelling expenses	4,446	2,155
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (note 11)	-	1,184
Miscellaneous expenses	16,281	12,680
	<u>162,100</u>	<u>153,686</u>

Employee related expenses are as follows:

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2025
	£	£
Salaries, wages, and other benefits	73,772	68,064
End of service benefit	-	-
Contributions to Omani Social Insurance Scheme	3,784	3,260
	<u>77,556</u>	<u>71,324</u>

7 (b) EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

Movement in the provision recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2025
	£	£
Balance as at 1 January	33,726	33,726
Charge for the year	-	-
Paid during the year	(33,726)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>33,726</u>
Balance as at 31 December	-	33,726

8 (a) FINANCE COSTS

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2025
	£	£
Finance costs		
Interest on long term loan	561,337	647,107
Income from Hedge (note 16)	(113,227)	(151,834)
Amortisation of deferred finance costs (note 17)	24,902	23,470
Performance bond commission and guarantee	10,500	10,500
Agency and role fees	10,233	9,925
Interest on leases (note 19)	54,410	58,645
Others	155	-
	<u>548,310</u>	<u>597,813</u>

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

8 (b) FINANCE INCOME

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2025
	<u>،</u>	<u>،</u>
<i>Finance income</i>		
Interest income from call account	<u>10,460</u>	<u>9,659</u>

9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	<i>Buildings</i> <u>،</u>	<i>Equipment</i> <u>،</u>	<i>Office equipment</i> <u>،</u>	<i>Furniture and fixtures</i> <u>،</u>	<i>Computer and accessories</i> <u>،</u>	<i>Total</i> <u>،</u>
Cost						
1 January 2026	104,285	760,686	100,303	112,863	117,278	1,195,415
31 March 2026	<u>104,285</u>	<u>760,686</u>	<u>100,303</u>	<u>112,863</u>	<u>117,278</u>	<u>1,195,415</u>
Accumulated depreciation						
1 March 2026	104,285	587,753	92,509	93,113	110,105	987,765
Charge for the year	-	10,610	786	1,912	1,207	14,515
31 March 2026	<u>104,285</u>	<u>598,363</u>	<u>93,295</u>	<u>95,025</u>	<u>111,312</u>	<u>1,002,280</u>
Net book value						
31 March 2026	<u>-</u>	<u>162,323</u>	<u>7,008</u>	<u>17,838</u>	<u>5,966</u>	<u>193,135</u>
Cost						
1 January 2025	104,285	760,686	100,303	112,863	117,278	1,195,415
31 December 2025	<u>104,285</u>	<u>760,686</u>	<u>100,303</u>	<u>112,863</u>	<u>117,278</u>	<u>1,195,415</u>
Accumulated depreciation						
1 January 2025	103,435	487,385	89,163	85,467	105,198	870,648
Charge for the year	850	100,368	3,346	7,645	4,907	117,116
31 December 2025	<u>104,285</u>	<u>587,753</u>	<u>92,509</u>	<u>93,112</u>	<u>110,105</u>	<u>987,764</u>
Net book value						
31 December 2025 Cost	<u>-</u>	<u>172,933</u>	<u>7,794</u>	<u>19,751</u>	<u>7,173</u>	<u>207,651</u>

- (i) Depreciation charges are included within cost of sales (note 6) and administrative and general expenses (note 7 (a)).

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2025
	<u>ﷲ</u>	<u>ﷲ</u>
Cost of sales (note 6)	10,610	27,993
Administrative and general expenses (note 7(a))	3,905	4,253
	<u>14,515</u>	<u>32,246</u>

- (ii) The commercial mortgages on all the assets (lease receivable and PPE) and project insurances of the Company, together with any other assets, are subject to the security constituted by any of the Security Documents (as defined in amended and restated facilities agreement) (note 17).

10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2025
	<u>ﷲ</u>	<u>ﷲ</u>
Software (for Plant)		
Cost		
At 1 January	137,674	137,674
At 31 March	<u>137,674</u>	<u>137,674</u>
Accumulated amortisation		
At 1 January	60,231	39,593
Charge for the year	5,155	5,164
At 31 March	<u>65,386</u>	<u>44,757</u>
Net book value 31 March 2026	<u>72,288</u>	<u>92,917</u>

* Intangible assets represent the software of the plant with a useful life of 7 years.

11 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

	Vehicles	Solar Power Equipment (note 11.1)	Total
	<u>ﷲ</u>	<u>ﷲ</u>	<u>ﷲ</u>
Cost			
At 1 January 2026	18,948	5,100,512	5,119,460
31 March 2026	<u>18,948</u>	<u>5,100,512</u>	<u>5,119,460</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2026	18,948	1,062,607	1,081,555
Charge for the year	-	98,087	98,087
Retirement	-	-	-
31 March 2026	<u>18,948</u>	<u>1,160,694</u>	<u>1,179,642</u>
Net book value 31 March 2026	<u>-</u>	<u>3,939,818</u>	<u>3,939,818</u>

* Vehicle are obtained for the period of 5 years.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

11 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS *(continued)*

As further disclosed in note 21 of the financial statement, the company is having a right to use the land owned by Ministry of Housing. The company is required to make a nominal payment of ~~₹~~ 1,000 each year which is considered immaterial to the financial statements.

11.1 Solar power generation equipment aims at reducing the desalination project's dependence on gas powered electricity and focus on generating around 32,000 MWH of green electricity annually. The agreement was entered by the Company with Total energies Renewables Orient LLC, a lessor, a company registered in the Sultanate of Oman. The lessor leases the solar power generation equipment to the Company. The commercial date of operation was 16th April 2023, and the capacity of the solar Guaranteed Contracted Power Capacity (GCPC) is 17 MWp dc. The contract shall expire on 31 March 2036.

	Vehicles ₹	Solar Power Equipment ₹	Total ₹
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	18,948	5,100,512	5,119,460
	-----	-----	-----
31 December 2025	18,948	5,100,512	5,119,460
	=====	=====	=====
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	12,726	670,260	682,986
Charge for the year	3,552	392,347	395,899
Retirement	2,670	-	2,670
	-----	-----	-----
31 December 2025	18,948	1,062,607	1,081,555
	=====	=====	=====
<i>Net book value</i> 31 December 2025	-	4,037,905	4,037,905
	=====	=====	=====

11.2 Depreciation charge on right of use assets is allocated as follows:

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026 ₹	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2025 ₹
Cost of sales (note 6)	98,087	98,088
Administrative and general expenses (note 7(a))	-	1,184
	-----	-----
	98,087	99,272
	=====	=====

12 FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLE

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026 ₹	<i>Audited</i> 31 December 2025 ₹
At 1 January	47,376,277	51,592,320
Add: Finance income (note 5)	1,016,483	4,400,249
Less: Lease instalments	(2,124,565)	(8,616,291)
Less: Provision for expected credit loss (note 12.1)	(8,860)	(8,860)
	-----	-----
	46,259,335	47,367,418
	=====	=====

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

12 FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLE (continued)

- 12.1 The Company determined an expected credit loss on finance lease receivable and recorded a provision for expected credit loss in statement of financial position of ~~£~~ 8,860 (2025: 8,860)

The Company received COD confirmation for the new plant from NPWP and accordingly ~~£~~ 34,105,087 was transferred from plant expansion WIP to finance lease receivable on 7 February 2017 and the related amortisation is performed based on the revised amortisation schedule.

Refer to note 1, Company has entered into an Amended and Restated Water Purchase Agreement ("NAMA") with NPWP. Management has concluded that the agreement satisfies the requirements of IFRS 16 "Leases". Further, management has assessed the lease classification as per the requirements of IFRS 16 "Leases" and has concluded that the arrangement is a finance lease, as the term of agreement is for the major part of the remaining economic life of the Company's plant. Accordingly, a finance lease receivable has been recognised in the financial statements.

The commercial mortgages on all the assets (lease receivable and PPE) and project insurances of the Company, together with any other assets are subject to the security constituted by any of the Security Documents (as defined in amended and restated facilities agreement) (note 17).

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026 £	<i>Audited 31</i> December 2025 £
Non-current	41,569,890	42,776,473
Current	4,689,445	4,590,945
	<u>46,259,335</u>	<u>47,367,418</u>

The following table shows the maturity analysis of finance lease receivables:

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026 £	<i>Audited 31</i> December 2025 £
31 March / December		
Less than one year	8,616,291	8,616,291
One to two years	8,616,291	8,616,291
Two to three years	8,616,291	8,616,291
Three to four years	8,616,291	8,616,291
Four to five years	8,616,291	8,616,291
More than five years	23,969,225	23,969,225
Total undiscounted lease receivables	<u>67,050,680</u>	<u>67,050,680</u>
Unearned finance income	<u>(20,791,345)</u>	<u>(19,683,262)</u>
Net investment in the lease	<u>46,259,335</u>	<u>47,367,418</u>

Note 23 (i) includes disclosure relating to the credit risk.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

13 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Audited 31</i> December 2025
	£	£
Financial assets		
Receivable from OPWP	1,382,236	1,347,430
Less: Provision for expected credit loss (note 23)	(258)	(258)
	<u>1,381,978</u>	<u>1,347,172</u>
Non-financial assets		
Prepayments	74,822	30,402
VAT due from tax authority	96,019	94,784
	<u>1,552,819</u>	<u>1,472,358</u>

The Company calculated the expected credit loss on trade and other receivables and recorded a provision for expected credit loss in the statement of financial position of ~~£~~ 258 (2025: 258). Note 23 (i) includes disclosure relating to the credit risk.

14 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Audited 31</i> December 2025
	£	£
Bank balances	1,991,246	1,809,284
Less: Provision for expected credit loss (note 23. (i))	(333)	(333)
	<u>1,990,913</u>	<u>1,808,951</u>

The Company calculated the expected credit loss on bank balance and recorded a provision for expected credit loss in the statement of financial position of ~~£~~ 333 (2025: ~~£~~ 333). Note 23 (i) includes disclosure relating to the credit risk.

15 SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

(a) Share capital

Authorised share capital comprises 105,000,000 ordinary shares (31 December 2025 105,000,000 ordinary shares).

Issued and fully paid share capital of the Company is ~~£~~ 9,780,216 (2025: ~~£~~ 9,780,216), comprising of 97,802,160 of ~~£~~ 0.1 per share (2025: 97,802,160 of ~~£~~ 0.1 per share). With share capital as follows:

	2026		2025	
	No of		No of	
	shares	%	shares	%
Veolia Eau-Compagnie Generale des Eaux	10	-	10	-
Middle East Investment Company	28,607,130	29.25%	28,607,130	29.25%
Veolia Middle East SAS	34,964,250	35.75%	34,964,250	35.75%
Civil Services Employees' Pension Fund	14,154,860	14.47%	14,154,860	14.47%
General public	20,075,910	20.53%	20,075,910	20.53%
	<u>97,802,160</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>97,802,160</u>	<u>100%</u>

Note – The percentages for the shareholding are rounded-off two decimal places.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

15 SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (continued)

(b) Legal reserve

As required by the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman, 10% of annual profit of the Company is required to be transferred to legal reserve until the reserve equal to one third of the Company's issued share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution.

(c) Dividend distribution

In an Annual General Meeting held on 16 March 2025 the shareholders' approved the distribution of a cash dividend at rate of 15 baizas per share (﷮ 1,467,032).

In an Annual General Meeting held on 17 March 2026 the shareholders' approved the distribution of a cash dividend at rate of 15 baizas per share (﷮ 1,467,032).

16 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The long-term loan facilities of the Company bear interest at SOFR plus applicable margins. In accordance with the hedge facilities agreement, the Company has fixed the rate of interest with four hedge providers through an International Swap Dealers Association Inc. Master Agreement ('ISDA'- Hedge Agreement) at: (i) during the period prior to the first anniversary of the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date, for no less than 75 percent of the utilised amounts under the Term Facilities as at the last day of each Interest Period; and (ii) at all times on and after the first anniversary of the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date until the end date, for no less than 90 percent of the utilised amounts under the Term Facilities of the amended and restated agreement. The corresponding maximum-hedged notional amount is approximately:

- (i) ﷮ 8.42 million (USD 21.88 million) at a fixed interest rate of 5.55% per annum, and
- (ii) In the range of 2.645% to 2.675% for the top-up swaps amounting to ﷮ 18.72 million (USD 48.60 million).

	<i>Unaudited 31 March 2026</i>	<i>Audited 31 December 2025</i>
	﷮	﷮
Opening -Net on 01 January	689,704	1,411,375
Fair value of the cash flow hedge adjustment – gross	274,265	(402,247)
Reclassification to profit or loss – gross	(113,227)	(319,424)
Closing- Net on 31 March / December	850,742	689,704
Derivative Asset	1,064,293	963,736
Derivative Liability	(213,551)	(274,032)
Closing- Net on 31 March / December	850,742	689,704

At 31 March 2026, 6-month SOFR was approximately 4.23% (31 December 2025: 4.23%), whereas the Company has fixed interest on its borrowings as described above. Based on the interest rates gap, over the life of the ISDA, the indicative losses were assessed at approximately ﷮ 0.161 million (losses 31 December 2025: ﷮ 0.721 million) by the counterparties to the ISDA. Net of deferred tax has been recorded within equity amounting to approximately losses of ﷮ 0.137 million (31 December 2025: losses of ﷮ 0.613 million) is recorded under asset / liabilities.

In order to comply with International Financial Reporting Standard 9 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" this hedge is being tested for its effectiveness and, consequently, ineffective and effective portions are being recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income, respectively.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

16 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Notional amounts by term to maturity					
	<i>Positive / (Negative) fair value of derivatives S'000</i>	<i>Notional Amount S'000</i>	<i>1 - 12 Months S'000</i>	<i>More than 1 up to 5 years S'000</i>	<i>Over 5 years S'000</i>
31 March 2026					
Interest rate swaps	<u>851</u>	<u>18,778</u>	<u>5,402</u>	<u>13,376</u>	<u>-</u>
31 December 2025					
Interest rate swaps	<u>690</u>	<u>27,098</u>	<u>3,227</u>	<u>16,485</u>	<u>7,386</u>

All of these interest rate swaps are designated as effective cash flow hedges and the effective portion of fair value thereof has been recognised in other comprehensive income within equity.

After the transition, the interest rate swaps have similar critical terms as the hedged item, such as reference rate, reset dates, payment dates, maturities and notional amount. The Company applies hedge accounting and the mismatch between the hedging instrument and the hedged item is recognised into profit or loss. As of 31 March 2026, hedge was 90 percent effective.

17 LONG TERM LOAN

	<i>Unaudited 31 March 2026 S</i>	<i>Audited 31 December 2025 S</i>
Term loan (syndicated)	30,931,199	30,931,199
Less: deferred finance costs	<u>(811,178)</u>	<u>(836,080)</u>
Balance as at 31 March / December	<u>30,120,021</u>	<u>30,095,119</u>
Current	3,685,037	3,685,037
Non-current	<u>26,434,984</u>	<u>26,410,082</u>
	<u>30,120,021</u>	<u>30,095,119</u>

Loan agreement dated 26 March 2015. As per the agreement, the Company is required to make biannual repayment in June and December.

In July 2017, the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA'), which regulates the London Interbank Offered Rate ('LIBOR'), announced that 6 month USD Libor would cease after June 2023. In a process of LIBOR transition to new bench mark, the Company entered into Amendment Agreement on 29 May 2024, by which, the Company changed the benchmark from LIBOR to SOFR plus ISDA fallback Credit Adjustment Spread.

The facilities agreements contains financial covenant relating to liquidity, specifically the debt service coverage ratio. The Company's debt service coverage ratio for the year was 1.32 times (31 December 2025: 1.25 times), compared to the minimum requirement of 1.05 times.

At 31 March 2026 and 2025, the Company was in compliance with this covenant.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

17 LONG TERM LOAN (continued)

Reconciliation of financing cash flows

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

	At 1 January	Repayments during the year	Non-cash changes	At 31 March
Borrowings				
31 March 2026				
Term loans	30,931,199	-	-	30,931,199
Interest cost	9,703	-	448,110	457,813
Lease liabilities (including interest)	4,262,955	(137,001)	54,410	4,180,364
	<u>34,367,777</u>	<u>(137,001)</u>	<u>502,519</u>	<u>35,569,376</u>
31 December 2025				
Term loans	33,474,418	(3,473,180)	93,881	30,095,119
Interest cost	11,685	(1,955,455)	1,953,473	9,703
Lease liabilities (including interest)	4,590,002	(555,320)	228,273	4,262,955
	<u>38,076,105</u>	<u>(5,983,955)</u>	<u>2,275,627</u>	<u>34,367,777</u>

An amended and restated agreement was entered into on 26 March 2015 with various banks and financial institutions through four mandated lead arrangers: KFW, Natixis, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation ("SMBC") and The Bank of Tokyo – Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd, to obtain term and contingency loan facilities up to ~~64.2~~ 64.2 million (US\$ 166.71 million), for the purpose of refinancing the existing debt and financing the expansion activities. Consequently, the previous loan agreement is no longer in force. The loan facilities bear interest at 6-month SOFR plus applicable margin of 1.75% -1.85%, having maturity at 25 March 2033.

The credit facilities are secured by comprehensive legal and commercial mortgages on all the assets and project insurances of the Company, together with any other assets which are subject to the security constituted by any of the Security Documents (as defined in amended and restated facilities agreement). As per the amended and restated facilities agreement, the loan repayment commenced from 31 December 2016.

18 (a) TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Unaudited 31 March 2026	Audited 31 December 2025
Accruals	1,145,888	615,118
Trade payables	120,550	127,165
VAT due to tax authority	187,640	185,279
	<u>1,454,078</u>	<u>927,562</u>

18 (b) DEFERRED REVENUE

	Unaudited 31 March 2026	Audited 31 December 2025
Balance as at 1 January	249,739	262,421
Recognised during the year (note 5)	(3,350)	(12,682)
Balance as at 31 March / December	<u>246,389</u>	<u>249,739</u>
Non-current	232,222	236,483
Current	14,167	13,256
	<u>246,389</u>	<u>249,739</u>

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

18 (b) DEFERRED REVENUE (continued)

On the import of certain equipment for establishing the plant, custom duty was not applicable at the time of the approval of the WPA agreement. Later at the time of the import of the equipment, the government-imposed customs duty on that equipment. The applicable customs duty was paid by the company and has been capitalised. Since the cost of customs duties is being amortised over the life of finance lease receivable, the amount reimbursed from NPWP is being amortised at the same IRR over the same duration.

19 LEASE LIABILITIES

	<i>Unaudited</i> <i>31 March 2026</i>	<i>Audited 31</i> <i>December 2025</i>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Lease liability recognised in the current year as follows;		
At 1 January	4,262,955	4,590,002
Addition during the year	-	-
Retirement of Lease	-	(2,624)
Accrual of interest (note 8(a))	54,410	228,273
Payments / Payable during the year	(137,001)	(552,696)
	<u>4,180,364</u>	<u>4,262,955</u>
At 31 March / December	<u>4,180,364</u>	<u>4,262,955</u>
Current lease liabilities	367,142	334,736
Non-current lease liabilities	3,813,222	3,928,219
	<u>4,180,364</u>	<u>4,262,955</u>

Extension option

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the company up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Company seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the company and not by the lessors. The Company assesses at the lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

The Company has estimated that the potential future lease payments, should it exercise the extension option, would result in lease liability of £ 1,461,607.

20 INCOME TAX

The taxation charges for the year comprise:

	<i>Unaudited</i> <i>31 March 2026</i>	<i>Unaudited</i> <i>31 March 2025</i>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Current tax		
Tax payable for the year	(78,968)	(65,940)
	<u>(78,968)</u>	<u>(65,940)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination / (reversal) of temporary differences	62,715	41,925
	<u>(16,253)</u>	<u>(24,015)</u>

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

20 INCOME TAX (continued)

20.1 Movement in current tax during the year was as follows:

	<i>Unaudited</i> <i>31 March 2026</i>	<i>Unaudited</i> <i>31 March 2025</i>
	₹	₹
Current tax		
At 1 January	(284,494)	-
Charge/(reversal) for the year	(78,968)	(34,548)
Paid during the year	-	-
At 31 March	(363,462)	(34,548)

The total income tax for the current year tax can be reconciled to the accounting profits as follows:

	<i>Unaudited</i> <i>31 March 2026</i>	<i>Unaudited</i> <i>31 March 2025</i>
	₹	₹
Accounting profit before tax for the year	91,356	132,227
Tax expense at the rate of 15%	13,703	19,834
Add: Disallowed expenses	2,550	4,181
Less: Carry forward tax losses	-	-
Tax expense for the year	16,253	24,015

The tax rate applicable to the Company is 15% (2025- 15%). For the purpose of determining the taxable results, the accounting profit has been adjusted for tax purposes. Adjustments for tax purposes include items relating to both incomes and expense. The adjustments are based on the current understanding of the existing tax laws, regulations and practices.

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 2026. This tax applies to entities that are part of an Multinational Entity (MNE) Group with annual revenues amounting to or exceeding the Omani rial equivalent of EUR 750 million or more in two of the last four financial years. For Oman, 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 in 2026.

Based on management's assessment, the Company is not within the scope of the Pillar Two GloBE Rules for the financial period ending 31 March 2026, as the company is not a subsidiary of a foreign parent, nor does the company have any foreign subsidiaries or branches. Accordingly, no Pillar Two top-up tax exposure arises for the current reporting period.

Management will continue to monitor the issuance of the Executive Regulations, further OECD guidance, and global implementation developments. Should the Group's structure, operations, or revenue levels change in a manner that could bring it within the scope of Pillar Two, the Company will update its assessment and related disclosures accordingly.

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences using a principal tax rate of 15% (2025: 15%). Deferred tax (assets) and liabilities and deferred tax charge / (credit) in the statement of comprehensive income are attributable to the following items:

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

20 INCOME TAX (continued)

	<i>1 January 2026</i>	<i>Recognised in income</i>	<i>Recognised in OCI</i>	<i>31 March 2026</i>
	<u>₹</u>	<u>₹</u>	<u>₹</u>	<u>₹</u>
Financial lease receivable	3,462,260	(60,345)	-	3,401,915
Right of use	605,731	(14,758)	-	590,973
Lease liabilities	(639,443)	12,388	-	(627,055)
Provision for ECL written back during the year	(1,418)	-	-	(1,418)
Fair value of derivative financial instruments	103,457	-	24,154	127,611
	<u>3,530,587</u>	<u>(62,715)</u>	<u>24,154</u>	<u>3,492,026</u>
Net deferred tax liability				

	<i>1 January 2025</i>	<i>Recognised in income</i>	<i>Recognised in OCI</i>	<i>31 December 2025</i>
	<u>₹</u>	<u>₹</u>	<u>₹</u>	<u>₹</u>
Financial lease receivable	3,647,541	(185,281)	-	3,462,260
Carry forward taxable losses	665,470	(59,739)	-	605,731
Right of use	(688,500)	49,057	-	(639,443)
Lease liabilities	(2,281)	863	-	(1,418)
Provision for ECL written back during the year	-	-	-	-
Fair value of derivative financial instruments	211,708	-	(108,251)	103,457
	<u>3,833,938</u>	<u>(195,100)</u>	<u>(108,251)</u>	<u>3,530,587</u>
Net deferred tax liability				

Status of tax returns

An assessment of the Company has been completed up to the tax year 2021 by the tax authorities.

The tax returns for the year 2022 to 2025 have not yet been assessed by the Secretariat General of Taxation at the Ministry of Finance.

21 Commitments and contingencies

Usufruct right fees

	<i>Unaudited 31 March 2026</i>	<i>Audited 31 December 2025</i>
	<u>₹</u>	<u>₹</u>
Usufruct right fee	<u>13,000</u>	<u>13,000</u>

Usufruct right fees relates to the agreement entered into with the Ministry of Housing of the Government of the Sultanate of Oman for a grant of usufruct rights in respect of use of the land on which the plant is situated for 31 years, with the option of an extension for a further period of 25 years.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The company enters into transactions with companies and parties that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures. These transactions are entered on mutually agreed terms. The Company maintains balances with these related parties which arise in the normal course of business. Outstanding balances at reporting date are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

<i>Amounts due from related parties</i>	Nature of Relationship	Unaudited 31 March 2026	Audited 31 December 2025
Bahwan Veolia Water LLC	Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence	-	-
Veolia LLC	Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence	97,595	69,251
Seureca Muscat LLC	Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence	-	-
Veolia Arabia – Saudi Arabia	Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence	-	-
Middle East Investment	Shareholder having significant influence	-	-
		<u>97,595</u>	<u>69,251</u>

Note 23 (i) includes disclosure relating to the credit risk.

<i>Amounts due to related parties</i>	Nature of Relationship	Unaudited 31 March 2026	Audited 31 December 2025
Veolia Eau Compagnie Generale des Eaux	Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence	3,099	3,099
Veolia LLC	Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence	21,863	-
Bahwan Veolia Water LLC	Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence	914,935	927,944
Enova Facilities Management Services LLC	Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence	-	-
		<u>939,897</u>	<u>931,043</u>

The due to related party balances are interest free and repayable on demand. Transactions with related parties during the period are as below:

	Unaudited 31 March 2026	Audited 31 December 2025
<i>Bahwan Veolia Water LLC (Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence)</i>		
Operation and maintenance services incurred	1,378,762	5,586,803
Other services incurred		
Payments made for the services	(1,391,771)	(5,689,369)
Services rendered	(4,299)	(6,652)
Cash received for services rendered	4,299	6,652
<i>Veolia LLC (Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence)</i>		
Services incurred	64,205	252,925
Payments made for the services	(42,342)	(252,925)
Services rendered	(28,344)	(107,202)
Cash received for services rendered	-	119,209

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

Veolia Environmental Services SPC (Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence)

Services rendered	-	-
Cash received for services rendered	-	-

Veolia Al Bashar (Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence)

Services rendered	-	-
Cash received for services rendered	-	-
Services incurred	-	-
Payments made for the services	-	-

Veolia Arabia (Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence)

Services rendered	-	-
Cash received for services rendered	-	-

Middle East Investment (Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence)

Services rendered	-	(2,625)
Cash received for services rendered	-	2,625

Enova Facilities Management Services LLC (Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence)

Services incurred	-	-
Payments made for the services	-	-

Seureca Muscat LLC (Subsidiary of shareholder having significant influence)

Services rendered	-	-
Cash received for services rendered	-	-

Two of the shareholders Middle East Investment Company and Veolia Middle East SAS have provided a guarantee to the lender of Sharqiyah Desalination Company SAOG and amount of ~~£~~ 2.9 million for Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA), accordingly all bank charges related to these guarantees have been charged back to SDC refer to note 8 (a).

Unaudited	Unaudited
31 March 2026	31 March 2025
£	£

Key management benefits

Short term employee benefits

Board of Directors sitting fees	850	6,900
Audit committee sitting fees	-	-
Remuneration committee sitting fees	-	1,150
Directors' remuneration – accrual	-	-
Key management remuneration	25,718	25,125

Post-employment benefits

Employees' end of service benefit	-	-
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As of 31st March 2026, the Company has two key management personnel (2025: One key management personnel).

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

The annual general meeting shall approve the remuneration and the sitting fees for the Board of Directors provided that such fees shall not exceed 5% of the annual net profit after deduction of the legal reserve and the optional reserve and the distribution of dividends to the shareholders. Such fees shall not exceed ~~200,000~~ 200,000 in one year. The sitting fees for each Director shall not exceed ~~10,000~~ 10,000 in one year.

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date as disclosed below in credit risk.

The classification of financial assets depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market 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.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk results from the potential inability of customers to respect their payment obligations. The Company has only one domestic customer and debtor, NPWP, which is a government owned entity. The Company limits its credit risk with regard to bank balances by only dealing with reputed banks. Maximum credit exposure is considered to be equal to the nominal value of unimpaired financial assets at the reporting date, not yet due, as under:

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of 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.

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Audited 31</i> December 2025
Particulars	2026	2025
Derivative instruments	1,064,293	963,736
Finance lease receivable (note 12)	46,259,335	47,376,278
Trade receivables (note 13)	1,382,236	1,347,430
Amount due from related parties (note 22)	97,595	69,251
Bank balances (note 14)	1,990,913	1,809,284
	<u>50,794,372</u>	<u>51,565,979</u>

The table below shows the balances with banks and customers categorized by short-term credit rating as published by Moody's investor's service at the reporting date.

Bank	Rating	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Audited 31</i> December 2025
Bank balances		2026	2025
Oman Arab Bank (OAB)	Ba3	1,981,080	1,777,934
SMBC Bank	A1	10,166	31,350
		<u>1,991,246</u>	<u>1,809,284</u>
Trade receivables			
NPWP	Ba1	1,382,236	1,347,430
		<u>1,382,236</u>	<u>1,347,430</u>

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Finance lease receivable (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

	Rating	Unaudited 31 March 2026	Audited 31 December 2025
Finance lease receivable		<u>⌘</u>	<u>⌘</u>
NPWP	Ba1	46,259,335	47,376,278
Due from Related party			
Veolia LLC	Baa1	97,595	69,251

The Company has assessed the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on the above balances except for trade receivable using general approach. In this regard, The Company has verified the credit rating of the counterparties. Given that the credit rating has remained constant and no significant increase in credit risk has been identified, the Company has applied the 12-month ECL model to calculate the ECL on these balances. Additionally, The Company has reviewed the outstanding balances to determine if they are past due. All the balances shown above are not past due and hence these have not been considered to be credit impaired.

Age analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Unaudited 31 March 2026		Audited 31 December 2025	
	Trade Receivable <u>⌘</u>	Allowance for impairment <u>⌘</u>	Trade Receivable <u>⌘</u>	Allowance for impairment <u>⌘</u>
Not past dues	1,382,236	258	1,347,430	258
	<u>1,382,236</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>1,347,430</u>	<u>258</u>

The closing loss allowances for trade receivables, lease receivables and cash and cash equivalent as at 31 March 2026 reconcile to the opening loss allowances as follows:

	Unaudited 31 March 2026 <u>⌘</u>	Audited 31 December 2025 <u>⌘</u>
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January calculated under IFRS 9	15,208	15,208
Account receivables	(153)	(153)
Lease receivables	(5,426)	(5,426)
Cash and bank balances	(178)	(178)
At 31 March / December	<u>9,451</u>	<u>9,451</u>

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. A liquidity report is prepared monthly and reviewed by the Executive Management. Sufficient bank facilities are in place to meet the Company's liquidity needs for the foreseeable future, the Company's bankers will continue to meet their obligations and provide facilities and NPWP will meet its obligations under the WPA to purchase water from the Company at prices determined therein.

The management'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 following table presents undiscounted contractual flows of financial liabilities.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

	Cash Flows				
	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flow	Less than 1 year	More than 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
	£	£	£	£	£
31 March 2026					
Derivative Financial Instruments	213,551	(213,551)	(78,828)	(195,203)	-
Term loans (note 17)	30,931,199	(35,422,572)	(2,295,393)	(26,783,375)	(6,343,804)
Trade and other payables (note 18)	1,454,078	(1,454,078)	(1,454,078)	-	-
Amounts due to related parties (note 22)	939,897	(939,897)	(939,897)	-	-
Lease liability (note 19)	4,180,364	(5,480,641)	(545,256)	(2,729,761)	(2,068,620)
	<u>37,719,089</u>	<u>(43,510,739)</u>	<u>(5,313,452)</u>	<u>(29,708,339)</u>	<u>(8,412,424)</u>
31 December 2025					
Derivative Financial Instruments	274,032	(274,032)	(78,828)	(195,204)	-
Term loans (note 17)	30,931,199	(35,422,572)	(2,295,393)	(26,783,375)	(6,343,804)
Trade and other payables (note 18)	927,562	(927,562)	(927,562)	-	-
Amounts due to related parties (note 22)	931,043	(931,043)	(931,043)	-	-
Lease liability (note 19)	4,262,955	(5,480,641)	(545,943)	(2,733,358)	(2,201,340)
	<u>37,326,791</u>	<u>(43,035,850)</u>	<u>(4,778,769)</u>	<u>(29,711,937)</u>	<u>(8,545,144)</u>

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rate and equity price 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 on risk.

Interest rate risk

At the end of the reporting period the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Interest rate	Unaudited 31 March 2026	Audited 31 December 2025
	%	£	£
Floating rate instruments			
Long term loans	SOFR + margins	<u>30,931,199</u>	<u>30,931,199</u>

The Company's borrowings with floating interest rate are exposed to changes in market interest rates. The Company has hedged this interest rate risk through interest rate swaps. The percentage of interest charges hedged is presented below:

Period	Average % of Cover
From 26 March 2015 to 27 June 2017	82
From 28 June 2017	87

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(iii) Market risk *(continued)*

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

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

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The Company has hedged this interest rate at as stated above through interest rate swaps contracts in accordance with the Common Terms Agreement with its lenders. Therefore, changes in interest rates during the year will not significantly affect the Company's cashflow and profit or loss.

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

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	100 bps Increase	100 bps Decrease	100 bps Increase	100 bps Decrease
	<u>₹</u>	<u>₹</u>	<u>₹</u>	<u>₹</u>
31 March 2026				
Variable rate instrument	262,915	(262,915)		
Interest rate swap	26,082	(26,082)	195,971	(195,971)
	<u>288,997</u>	<u>(288,997)</u>	<u>195,971</u>	<u>(195,971)</u>
31 December 2025				
Variable rate instrument	262,915	(262,915)		
Interest rate swap	75,420	(75,420)	162,847	(162,847)
	<u>338,335</u>	<u>(338,335)</u>	<u>162,847</u>	<u>(162,847)</u>

Adoption of amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The company completed its transition to alternative benchmark rates, the interest rate benchmark reform (IBOR reform), in 2022. The Company's remaining IBOR exposures as at 31 March 2026 - corporate debt securities indexed to the US dollar London Inter-bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) - have appropriate fallback clauses. These clauses automatically switch the instrument from USD LIBOR to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate as and when USD LIBOR ceases. As announced by the Financial Conduct Authority, the one-, three- and six-month synthetic USD LIBOR settings will cease on 30 September 2024.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk mainly on borrowings that is denominated in a currency other than Rial Omani. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily US Dollar which is effectively pegged to the Rial Omani and, therefore, Management believes that the Company is not significantly exposed to foreign currency risk.

Equity price risk

The Company does not have investments in securities and is not exposed to market price risk.

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(iii) Market risk *(continued)*

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Financial instruments comprise financial asset, financial liabilities and derivatives. The carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during 2026.

As at 31 March 2026, the Company held interest rate swap derivatives instruments measured at fair value. The fair values of the interest rate swaps arrangements are worked out using level 2 valuation technique and related details are included in note 17.

The fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Estimates of future floating rate cash flows are based on quoted swap rates, futures prices and interbank borrowing rates.

Estimated cash flows are discounted using a yield curve constructed from similar sources and which reflects the relevant benchmark interbank rate used by market participants for this purpose when pricing interest rate swaps. The fair value estimate is subject to a credit risk adjustment that reflects the credit risk of the Company and of the counterparty; this is calculated based on credit spreads derived from current credit default swap or bond prices.

The fair values of other financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying value.

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(iv) Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

	Fair value				
	Fair value– hedging instrument	Financial assets at amortized cost	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 2
31 March 2026	ﷲ	ﷲ	ﷲ	ﷲ	ﷲ
Financial Asset measured at fair value					
Derivative instruments	1,064,293	-	-	1,064,293	1,064,293
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Trade receivables	-	1,382,236	-	1,382,236	-
Finance lease receivables	-	46,259,335	-	46,259,335	-
Due from Related parties	-	97,595	-	97,595	-
Cash and bank balances	-	1,990,913	-	1,990,913	-
	<u>1,064,293</u>	<u>49,730,079</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,794,372</u>	<u>1,064,293</u>
Financial Liability measured at fair value					
Derivative instruments	(213,551)	-	-	(213,551)	(213,551)
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Term loan	-	-	(30,931,199)	(30,931,199)	-
Amount due to related parties	-	-	(939,897)	(939,897)	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	(1,454,078)	(1,454,078)	-
	<u>(213,551)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(33,325,174)</u>	<u>(33,538,725)</u>	<u>(213,551)</u>
31 December 2025					
Financial Asset measured at fair value (Restated)					
Derivative instruments	963,736	-	-	963,736	963,736
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Trade receivables	-	1,347,172	-	1,347,172	-
Finance lease receivables	-	47,367,418	-	47,367,418	-
Due from Related parties	-	69,251	-	69,251	-
Cash and bank balances	-	1,808,951	-	1,808,951	-
	<u>963,736</u>	<u>50,592,792</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,556,528</u>	<u>963,736</u>
Financial Liability measured at fair value					
Derivative Instruments	(274,032)	-	-	(274,032)	(274,032)
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Term loan	-	-	(30,931,199)	(30,931,199)	-
Amount due to related parties	-	-	(931,043)	(931,043)	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	(927,562)	(927,562)	-
	<u>(274,032)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(32,789,804)</u>	<u>(33,063,836)</u>	<u>(274,032)</u>

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

23 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

(v) Capital management

The capital of the Company comprises paid-up capital, retained earnings, legal reserve and hedging deficit. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support future development of the business and maximise shareholder value. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is 'net debt' divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, lease liabilities, less cash and short-term deposits.

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026 	<i>Audited 31</i> December 2025 
Term loans (note 17)	30,120,021	30,095,119
Lease liabilities (note 19)	4,180,364	4,262,955
Less: Cash and bank balances (note 14)	(1,990,913)	(1,808,951)
Net debt	<u>32,309,472</u>	<u>32,549,123</u>
Equity	<u>14,160,408</u>	<u>15,415,455</u>
Capital and net debt	<u>46,469,880</u>	<u>47,964,578</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>70%</u>	<u>68%</u>

24 NET ASSETS VALUE PER SHARE

The calculation of net asset value per share is based on net assets and the number of ordinary shares at the end of the year as follows:

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Audited 31</i> December 2025
Net assets ()	14,160,408	15,415,455
Number of outstanding shares at the end of the year (Nos.)	97,802,160	97,802,160
Net asset value per share ()	<u>0.145</u>	<u>0.158</u>

Net assets per share is not a defined performance measure in IFRS standards.

25 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings / (loss) per share is based on profit / (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average ordinary number of shares outstanding as follows:

	<i>Unaudited</i> 31 March 2026	<i>Audited 31</i> December 2025
Profit for the year ()	75,103	502,395
Weighted average number of shares (nos.)	97,802,160	97,802,160
Basic earnings per share ()	<u>0.001</u>	<u>0.005</u>

SHARQIYAH DESALINATION COMPANY SAOG

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 31 March 2026 (Unaudited)

26 CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Below is the cashflow using the direct method instead for better understanding of the user of the financial statement.

	<i>Unaudited</i> <i>31 March 2026</i> <u>£</u>	<i>Unaudited</i> <i>31 March 2025</i> <u>£</u>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from customers (Cash Inflow)	3,952,098	4,086,902
Cash paid (cash outflow)		
O & M contractor cost	(1,391,771)	(1,527,159)
Electricity cost	(366,797)	(447,704)
Other O & M cost	(107,182)	(146,181)
Manpower cost	(96,758)	(62,661)
Other G & A cost	(203,823)	(178,289)
Finance Cost Paid	(54,183)	(58,911)
	<u>1,731,584</u>	<u>1,665,997</u>
Net cash from operating activities		

27 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There are no events post the reporting date that require adjustment or disclosure in these financial statements

28 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.

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.