

1 LEGAL STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Shell Oman Marketing Company SAOG (the "Company") is registered in the Sultanate of Oman as a public joint stock company and is primarily engaged in the marketing and distribution of petroleum products and blending of lubricants. The Company has its primary listing on the Muscat Stock Exchange.

The accounts of the Company are consolidated in the financial statements of Shell plc (the "Ultimate Parent Company"), a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman, as amended and the Financial Services Authority. They have been prepared under the assumption that the Company operates on going concern basis

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost. All numbers have been rounded to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

c) Functional currency

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

d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in note 4.

2.2 Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is based on the consideration specified in a contract with the customer and is recognised when the control over the goods or services have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the amount of revenue and associated costs can be measured reliably, and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods. Some contracts with the customer provides them with discounts and rebates.

2.3 Director's remuneration

The Company follows the Commercial Companies Law, and other relevant directives issued by FSA, in regard to determination of the amount to be paid as Directors' remuneration. Directors' remuneration is charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year to which it relates.

2.4 End of service benefits and leave entitlements

Payment is made to the Government of the Sultanate of Oman's Social Protection Fund (SPF) as per Royal Decree number 52 / 2023 for Omani employees for retirement benefits and other contingencies. Effective July 2024, payment is also made to SPF for maternity leave benefits for employees.

Provision is made for amounts payable under the Sultanate of Oman's Labour Law as per Royal Decree number 53 / 2023 applicable to expatriate employees' accumulated years of service at the end of the reporting period.

2.5 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.6 Finance costs and income

Finance costs comprise interest cost on borrowings. Finance income comprises interest received or receivable on funds invested. Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as it accrues taking into account the effective yield on the asset. Interest expense is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

2.7 Income tax

Income tax is calculated as per the fiscal regulations of the Sultanate of Oman.

Income tax on the profit for the period comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using the tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date, and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is provided using the Statement of Financial Position liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and credits can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any. Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditure,

is capitalised.

Subsequent expenditure

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant & 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, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment as follows:

Buildings	3-30 Years
Plant and equipment	3-30 Years
Motor vehicles	5-15 Years

Work-in-progress is stated at cost less impairment. When the underlying asset is available for use in its intended condition and location, work-in-progress is transferred to the appropriate property, plant and equipment category and depreciated in accordance with the depreciation policy of the Company.

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

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amounts and are taken into account in determining operating profit.

2.9 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer who manages the Company on a day-to-day basis, as per the directives given by the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

2.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost, net of amortisation and impairment losses if any. Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised only when it is probable that the associated future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised from the date when they are available for use. Amortisation is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the intangible asset.

2.11 Inventories

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

The cost of inventories is determined using the first-in-first-out method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

A provision is made where necessary for obsolete, slow moving and defective items, based on management's assessment.

2.12 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains & losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Company. The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.14 Impairment

(a) Financial assets

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Company to record an allowance for ECLs for all debt financial assets not held at FVTPL. The Company has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience as adjusted for forward-looking factors.

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. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payment is 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

(b) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax asset are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indications exist, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specified to the asset. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.15 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, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provision for environment remediation, resulting from past operations or events, is recognised in the period in which an obligation to a third party arises and the amount can be reliably estimated. Measurement of liabilities is based on current legal requirements and existing technology.

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

2.16 Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders. Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are dealt with as a non-adjusting event after the reporting date.

2.17 Trade and other payables

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

2.18 Interest bearing borrowings

Interest bearing borrowings are recognised initially at cost, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of borrowings on an effective interest rate basis.

Borrowing costs which are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets is capitalised as part of the costs of that asset. All other borrowing costs are

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

2.19 Fair value

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on a number of accounting policies and methods. Where applicable, information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

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 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, or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

2.20 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.

i) Right-of-use assets

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

ii) 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. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses 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.

iii) 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). 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

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

2.21 Share capital

Ordinary and multi-vote shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Other balances representing a residual interest in the net assets of the Company are also classified as equity.

2.22 New and amended standards and interpretations to IFRS relevant to the Company

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for the adoption of new standards effective as of 1 January 2025. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

One amendment that applies in 2025, but does not have any impact on the interim financial statements of the Company is the Lack of exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21.

These amendments have no impact on the interim financial statements of the Company. The Company intends to use the practical expedients in future periods if they become applicable

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including the effects of changes in market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk) and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Board of Directors.

3.2 Market risk

3.2.1 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises where the value of a financial instrument changes due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on sales, purchases and bank deposits that are denominated in foreign currencies. The Company's net exposure to the United

States Dollar (USD) resulting from USD denominated sales is offset by USD denominated purchases of base oils, additives and other items. Since the Rial Omani is currently pegged to the USD, management believes that the exchange rate fluctuation would have an insignificant impact on the profit.

3.2.2 Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest bearing liabilities (bank borrowings). The Management manages the interest rate risk by constantly monitoring the changes in interest rates and the bank borrowing requirements.

3.2.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from cash and cash equivalents, as well as credit exposures to customers. The Company has a credit policy in place and exposure to credit risk is monitored on an on-going basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. The Company requires bank guarantees on higher credit risk customers. The Company does not require collateral in respect of all other financial assets.

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

The Company has significant concentrations of credit risk with the Government sector. There are no other significant concentrations of credit risk.

Credit risk on other financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents arises from the risk of default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these balances.

Cash and bank balances are placed on deposit with reputed financial institutions in the Sultanate of Oman.

3.3 Liquidity risk

The Management monitors liquidity requirements on a regular basis and ensures that sufficient funds are available including unutilised credit facilities to meet all liabilities as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk of maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

3.4 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain a commercially defensible capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. Capital comprises of share capital, legal reserve and retained earnings.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

3.5 Fair value estimation

The nominal value less any estimated credit adjustments for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate their fair values. Financial assets consist of cash and bank balances and trade and other receivables. Financial liabilities consist of payables and accruals.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

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

(a) Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

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

(b) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation. The calculation of useful lives is based on management's assessment of various factors such as the operating cycles, the maintenance programs, and normal wear and tear using its best estimates.

(c) Classification of financial assets

Assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(d) Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(e) Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and nature of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of finalisation of tax assessments. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset.

The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the performance of the assets of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These

estimates are most relevant to right of use and property, plant and equipment recognised by the Company.

5. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

Management has determined the Company's operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Chief Executive Officer that is used to make strategic decisions.

The Chief Executive Officer identifies operating segments based on a business perspective. The reportable operating segments derive their revenue primarily from the sale of refined petroleum products. Mobility sales represent the most significant component of revenue for the Company and no other segments are significant.

6. OTHER INCOME

Other income consists of Shell fuel cards income, aviation commissions, rental income from filling station dealers, convenience stores franchisee fees, and throughput and product handling fees for use of the Company's assets.

7. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	30 Jun 2025 OMR'000	30 Jun 2024 OMR'000	31 Dec 2024 OMR'000
Current tax expense	684	442	837
Deferred tax expense	(160)	(177)	(186)
Total	524	265	651

The Company is liable to income tax in accordance with the income tax law of the Sultanate of Oman at the enacted rate of 15% on taxable income (2024: 15%). For the purposes of determining the tax expense for the period, the accounting profit has been adjusted for tax purposes relating to both income and expense items.

Tax provision movement is as follows:

	At 30 Jun 2025 OMR'000	At 30 Jun 2024 OMR'000	At 31 Dec 2024 OMR'000
At 1 January	859	935	935
Current tax expense for the period	684	442	837
Paid during the period	(863)	(912)	(910)
At end of the period	680	465	859

The following is a reconciliation of income taxes calculated on accounting profits at the applicable tax rate with the income tax expense for the period:

	6 months ended	6 months ended	12 months ended
	30 Jun 2025	30 Jun 2024	31 Dec 2024
	OMR'000	OMR'000	OMR'000
Accounting profit before tax	3,404	1,824	4,391
Tax on accounting profit before tax at 15% (2024: 15%)	511	274	659
Add tax effect of:			
Non-deductible expenses	13	(9)	(8)
Tax charge for the period	524	265	651

The Company's tax assessments for the years 2013 to 2021 have been completed. Assessments for 2022 to 2023 are currently being considered by Oman taxation authorities.

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	At 30 Jun 2025	At 30 Jun 2024	At 31 Dec 2024
	OMR'000	OMR'000	OMR'000
At 1 January	59,351	63,888	63,888
Depreciation charge for the period	(2,551)	(2,569)	(5,289)
Acquisitions	1,647	1,616	5,380
Disposals	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	-	(4,627)
Transfers	-	-	-
At end of the period	58,447	62,935	59,352

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	At 30 Jun 2025	At 30 Jun 2024	At 31 Dec 2024
	OMR'000	OMR'000	OMR'000
At 1 January	97	150	150
Amortisation charge for the period	(18)	(27)	(53)
Acquisitions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-
At end of the period	79	123	97

Intangible assets represent costs incurred in connection with the acquisition, development and implementation of an Enterprise Resources Planning system and other computer software and is amortised over a period of five years.

10. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 15% (2024: 15%). The deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised in the Statement of Financial Position is attributable to the following:

	At 30 Jun 2025 OMR'000	At 30 Jun 2024 OMR'000	At 31 Dec 2024 OMR'000
At 1 January	544	358	358
Charge/(credit) for the period from provision and depreciation	160	177	186
At end of the period	704	535	544

11. INVENTORIES

	At 30 Jun 2025 OMR'000	At 30 Jun 2024 OMR'000	At 31 Dec 2024 OMR'000
Petroleum products	2,280	2,779	2,446
Raw materials	3,521	4,238	4,854
Total	5,801	7,017	7,300

12. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

	At 30 Jun 2025 OMR'000	At 30 Jun 2024 OMR'000	At 31 Dec 2024 OMR'000
Trade receivables	52,240	50,293	45,317
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(2,126)	(2,075)	(2,104)
	50,114	48,218	43,213
Receivables from related parties	3,219	3,002	3,175
Trade and related party receivables, net of impairment losses	53,333	51,220	46,388
Prepayments	1,042	1,101	911
Other receivables	808	813	1,108
Total	55,183	53,134	48,407

As at 30 Jun 2025, trade receivables of OMR 2.126 million (30 Jun 2024: OMR 2.075 million) were impaired and provided against. Movements in the allowance for impairment losses were as follows:

	At 30 Jun 2025 OMR'000	At 30 Jun 2024 OMR'000	At 31 Dec 2024 OMR'000
At 1 January	2,104	2,106	2,106
Provision/(reversal) for the period	22	(31)	(2)
At end of the period	2,126	2,075	2,104

The other classes within receivables and prepayments do not contain impaired assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above.

13. CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	At 30 Jun 2025 OMR'000	At 30 Jun 2024 OMR'000	At 31 Dec 2024 OMR'000
Bank balances	977	2,956	183
Deposit accounts	5,653	4,375	7,020
Total	6,630	7,331	7,203

Cash balances are held with local commercial banks and earn interest at commercial rates.

Bank balances and deposit accounts are placed with reputed financial institutions. Hence management believes that the credit risk with respect to these balances is minimal.

14. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's authorised, issued and fully paid-up share capital consists of 100,000,000 shares of 100 baisa each (2024: 100,000,000 shares of 100 baisa each) as follows:

	At 30 Jun 2025 OMR'000	At 30 Jun 2024 OMR'000	At 31 Dec 2024 OMR'000
5,000,000 multi-vote shares of 100 baisa each	500	500	500
95,000,000 ordinary shares of 100 baisa each	9,500	9,500	9,500
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000

In accordance with Article 6 of the Company's Articles of Association, the holder of each multi-vote share is entitled to two votes at the annual general meeting of the Company. A company controlled by the Ultimate Parent Company holds all the multi-vote shares.

15. LEGAL RESERVE

Commercial Companies Law promulgated by the Royal Decree No. 18/2019 (the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman), as amended requires that 10% of a Company's net profit be transferred to a non-distributable legal reserve until the amount of legal reserve becomes equal to at least one-third of the Company's issued share capital. Since the amount of legal reserve has exceeded one-third of the Company's share capital, no further transfers have been made during the year. This reserve is not available for distribution.

16. EMPLOYEE TERMINAL BENEFITS

	At 30 Jun 2025 OMR'000	At 30 Jun 2024 OMR'000	At 31 Dec 2024 OMR'000
At 1 January	173	150	150
Accrual/(reversal) for the period	12	14	28
Paid during the period	(1)	(1)	(5)
At end of the period	184	163	173

17. SHORT-TERM LOANS

The carrying amount of the Company's short-term loans is denominated in Rial Omani. The short-term loans is unsecured and carries interest at a commercial rate. The Company has adequate facilities with local banks to repay/rollover the loan(s) to meet its ongoing business requirements.

18. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	At 30 Jun 2025 OMR'000	At 30 Jun 2024 OMR'000	At 31 Dec 2024 OMR'000
Trade payables	38,481	38,656	46,885
Accrued expenses	6,393	6,235	6,519
Other payables	2,364	2,656	3,133
Payables to related parties	2,734	2,280	3,003
Total	49,972	49,827	59,540

19. PROVISIONS

(a) Provision for employee retention scheme

	At 30 Jun 2025 OMR'000	At 30 Jun 2024 OMR'000	At 31 Dec 2024 OMR'000
At 1 January	73	37	37
Provision/(reversal) for the period	14	17	36
Less: utilised during the period	(31)	-	-
At end of the period	56	54	73

The Company has an employee retention scheme designed to enhance benefits to certain employees. The associated provision has been created by charging to the Statement of Comprehensive Income and is expected to be utilised after three years of employment in accordance with the scheme.

(b) Decommissioning costs

The Company has a decommissioning obligation upon termination of the lease at a leased site. The management's estimate of decommissioning costs is not material to the financial statements.

20. DIVIDENDS

During the period, dividends of OMR 0.037 per share (6 months ended 30 Jun 2024: OMR 0.036 per share) totalling to OMR 3.700 million relating to 2024 were declared and paid (6 months ended 30 Jun 2024: OMR 3.600 million relating to 2023 were declared and paid).

21. BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is based on profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period as follows:

	6 months ended 30 Jun 2025 OMR'000	6 months ended 30 Jun 2024 OMR'000	12 months ended 31 Dec 2024 OMR'000
Profit for the period	2,880	1,559	3,740
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Basic earnings per share (OMR)	0.029	0.016	0.037

No figure for diluted earnings per share has been presented as the Company has not issued any instruments which would have an impact on earnings per share when exercised.

22. NET ASSETS PER SHARE

	At 30 Jun 2025	At 30 Jun 2024	At 31 Dec 2024
	OMR'000	OMR'000	OMR'000
Net assets as at end of the period	52,829	51,468	53,649
Number of shares outstanding as at end of the period	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Net assets per share as at end of the period (OMR)	0.528	0.515	0.537

23. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has entered into transactions with subsidiaries of the Ultimate Parent Company and entities over which certain directors are able to exercise significant influence. Terms of these transactions are approved by the Board of Directors and Shareholders.

The transactions with related parties included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income were as follows:

	6 months ended 30 Jun 2025	6 months ended 30 Jun 2024	12 months ended 31 Dec 2024
	OMR'000	OMR'000	OMR'000
Sale of goods	20,048	20,651	37,709
Purchase of goods and services	6,696	7,699	14,256
Service and trademark license fees	1,086	1,201	2,418
Total	27,830	29,551	54,383

Revenues from related party sales were to companies controlled by the Shell Group and relate mainly to the sales of lubricants and aviation fuel. Other related party sales relate to sales to entities controlled by the directors of the Company. Related party purchases were from companies controlled by the Shell Group and were primarily for supply of base oils and additives used for lubricants blending.

24. COMMITMENTS

At 30 Jun 2025, the Company has future capital expenditure commitments amounting to OMR 2.864 million (30 Jun 2024: OMR 5.327 million).

25. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

As part of the Company's strategic plan, the Board of Directors, through a resolution dated 19 December 2024 approved to sell certain petroleum products storage and supply facilities located in Mina Al Fahal, Muscat. These assets are constructed on land leased from the Ministry of Energy and Minerals.

Management has determined that these assets are available for immediate sale in their present condition, subject to customary terms. The sale is considered highly probable and is expected to be completed in 2025, with active negotiations ongoing with potential buyers. Accordingly, in accordance with IFRS 5 'Non-current assets held for sale and Discontinued Operations', these assets have been presented separately in statement of financial position.

The assets classified as “assets held for sale” are stated at their existing carrying values as the Management believes the carrying value to be lower than the fair value less cost to sale based on the firm offers received from potential buyers. Accordingly, no impairment loss has been recognised on these assets.

26. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The corresponding figures for the previous period(s) have been reclassified to conform to the presentation for the current period. Such reclassifications do not affect previously reported profit or shareholders' equity.

27. ROUNDING

Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this document may not always add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.