

1 Legal status and principal activities

Salalah Port Services Company SAOG ("the Company" or "the Parent Company") is registered as a joint stock company in the Sultanate of Oman under the Commercial Companies Law of Oman. The Company's shares are listed in the Muscat Securities Market ("MSM"). Port of Salalah Development Company LLC ("the subsidiary") is the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, together referred to as "the Group".

The Company is primarily engaged in leasing, equipping, operating and managing Container Terminal and General Cargo Terminal facilities in Salalah, Sultanate of Oman. The subsidiary is engaged in property-related activities within the Port of Salalah premises.

The Company's consolidated financial statements as at and for the period ended 30 June 2025 comprise the Company and its subsidiary (together referred to as "the Group"). The Parent's and the Group's financial statements are collectively referred to as the "financial statements" and the separate financial statements are referred to as the "Parent Company financial statements on standalone basis".

2 Basis of Preparation**(a) Statement of compliance**

These financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC"), the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman, 2019 and the disclosure requirements set out in the 'Rules and Guidelines on Disclosure by the issuer of Securities and Insider Trading' issued by the Capital Market Authority (CMA) of the Sultanate of Oman.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared under the historical cost basis except otherwise described in the notes below.

(c) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, 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 the estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a regular basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. 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 24.

(d) New and amended standards adopted by the Group

The Group has adopted all new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2024.

The following standards and interpretations apply for the first time to financial reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2024:

New accounting standards or amendments**Effective for annual periods
beginning on or after**

Non-Current liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1	01 January 2024
Classification of liabilities as Current or Non- Current – Amendment to IAS 1	01 January 2024
Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	01 January 2024
Supplier Financial Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7	01 January 2024

2 Basis of Preparation (continued)**(d) New and amended standards adopted by the Group (continued)**

The above standards and amendments do not have any material impact on the Group financial statements except as a result of the amendment to IAS 1, only the material accounting policies have been disclosed.

(e) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective or adopted

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

New accounting standards or amendments	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21	01 January 2025
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	01 January 2026
Annual Improvement to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11	01 January 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	01 January 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	01 January 2027
Sale or Contribution of Assets between and Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Available for optional adoption / effective date deferred indefinitely

(f) Change in material accounting policies

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

(i) Material accounting policy information

The Group also adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) from 1 January 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material', rather than 'significant', accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

Management reviewed the accounting policies and made updates to the information disclosed in Note 4 'Material accounting policies' (2022: *Significant accounting policies*) in certain instances in line with the amendments.

(ii) Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction

The Group has adopted Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) from 1 January 2023. The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption to exclude transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences-e.g. leases and decommissioning liabilities. For leases and decommissioning liabilities, an entity is required to recognise the associated deferred tax assets and liabilities from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. For all other transactions, an entity applies the amendments to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

The Group accounted for deferred tax on leases liabilities applying the "integrally linked" approach resulting in a similar outcome to the amendments, except that the Company deferred tax asset or liability was recognised on net basis. However, there was no impact on the statement of financial position because the balances qualify for offset under paragraph 74 of IAS 12. There was also no impact on the opening retained earnings as at 1 January 2023 as a result of the change. The key impact for the Group related to disclosure of the deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized is disclosed in note 12 of these financial statements.

3 Significant agreements

The Company has entered into the following significant agreements:

(a) **Concession agreement ("Container Terminal")** with the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to lease, equip, operate and manage Salalah Port Container Terminal facilities ("Container Terminal Facilities Agreement") as per agreement dated 02 October 1996 for a period of thirty years commencing from 01 November 1998 ("Concession Year"). In consideration for granting the concessions, the Company pays a fixed rental and a fixed and variable royalty fee to the Government of Sultanate of Oman which is structured as follows:

- A fixed royalty fee of US\$ 255,814 per annum is payable for the grant of concession for Berth 1 to 4, increasing at the rate of 3% per annum; and
- A fixed rental fee of US\$ 744,184 per annum is payable for the land lease agreement covering (Berth 1-4), increasing at the rate of 3% per annum.
- A fixed royalty fee of US\$ 750,000 per annum is payable for the grant of concession for Berth 5 from 2007 onwards and increasing at the rate of 3% per annum; and
- A fixed royalty fee of US\$ 750,000 per annum is payable for the grant of concession for Berth 6 from 2008 onwards and increasing at the rate of 3% per annum; and
- A variable royalty fee is calculated according to the terms set out in the Container Terminal Facilities Agreement.

(b) **Concession agreement ("General Cargo Terminal")** with the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to equip, operate, market and manage Salalah Port Conventional Terminal facilities ("General Cargo Terminal Facilities Agreement") effective from 1 October 1998. The effective period and the term of the General Cargo Terminal Facilities Agreement is similar to Container Terminal Facilities Agreement as mentioned in 3(a) above. In consideration for granting the concessions, the Company pays the fixed and variable royalty fee to the Government of Sultanate of Oman which is structured as follows:

- A fixed royalty fee of RO 49,900 per annum is payable for the grant of concession from 2005 onwards and increasing at the rate of 3% per annum; and
- A variable royalty fee calculated in accordance with the terms set out in the General Cargo Terminal Facilities Agreement.

Management has evaluated the Concession Agreements (including the terms and conditions as mentioned above) and concluded that the Concession Agreements falls within the purview of IFRS 16 "Leases" and does not meet the definition of IFRIC Interpretation 12 "Service Concession Arrangements" ("IFRIC 12") as the pricing of the services provided to the end customers using the infrastructure provided by the Grantor is controlled by the Operator.

Fixed royalty fee payments in relation to the above mentioned Concession Agreements are include in right of use assets ("ROU") with a corresponding lease liability under the requirements of IFRS 16. ROU asset recognized in relation to the lease of Concession Agreements is being amortised over the period of Concession Agreements. Variable lease payments are excluded from the measurement of ROU and corresponding lease liability and are recorded as an expense in profit and loss as incurred.

(c) **The management agreement** for Container Terminal with AP Moller Terminals Co. LLC ("the Manager"), whereby the Manager is mainly providing technical and other port related support services. This agreement is effective for a period of 30 years in line with the Container Terminal as mentioned in 3(a) above. In consideration of the services provided by the Manager, the Company pays a fee, which varies depending on the operating revenue of the Container Terminal.

(d) **The management agreement** for General Cargo Terminal with AP Moller Terminals Co. LLC ("the Manager"), whereby the Manager is mainly providing technical and other port related support services. This agreement is effective for a period of 30 years in line with the General Cargo Terminal as mentioned in 3(b) above. In consideration of the services provided by the Manager the Company pays a fee, which varies depending on the volumes handled by the General Cargo Terminal.

4 Material accounting policies

The following material accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements throughout the Group to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of consolidation**(i) Subsidiary**

The subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group. The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies which may exist.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of financial position respectively.

(ii) Change in ownership interests in subsidiaries without loss of control

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in a separate reserve within equity attributable to the owners.

(iii) Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in statement of comprehensive income. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

(iv) Non-controlling interest

NCI are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

(v) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

(b) Foreign currencies**(i) Presentation and functional currency**

The functional currency of the Company is Rial Omani ("RO") as this is the currency which determines the pricing of the Group's operational transactions including other primary indicators required to be considered under International Financial Reporting Standards. The presentation currency is also RO. In addition, numbers are also presented in USD as a convenience translation. The exchange rate considered for the conversion is RO 1 = US\$ 2.6.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)**(a) Foreign currencies** (continued)**(ii) Foreign currency transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Rials Omani at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the reporting date are translated to Rials Omani at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary assets and liability are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at historical cost, are translated to Rials Omani at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. The functional currency of all Group companies is same.

(b) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer. Any discounts, incentives and rebates provided as part of the transaction price to the customers are recorded as a reduction from revenue in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 15.

The following table provides information about the nature and time of the satisfaction of performance obligation in contracts with the customers, including significant payment terms and the related revenue recognition policy.

Type of service	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition Policies
Stevedoring services	The Group's stevedoring services consist of (import, export, and transshipment containers), stuffing and unstuffing of the related shipments. These services represents a distinct performance obligation for the Group. The invoices are generated upon completion of performance obligation and are usually payable within 30 to 60 days.	Revenue related to these services are recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is completed. Transaction price is based on tariff rates agreed with the customers.
Marine services	Revenue from marine services mainly comprises of provision of fuel (bunkering charges), port clearance, supply of food and water and passage charges. These services represent a distinct performance obligation for the Group. The invoices are generated upon completion of performance obligation and are usually payable within 30 to 60 days.	Revenue from these services is recognised at a point in time when the services are rendered to the customer. Transaction price is based on tariff rates agreed with the customers.
Yard services	The Group also provides container storage services at the request of the customer based on the usage period in the storage yard which constitute a separate distinct performance obligation. The invoices are generated upon completion of performance obligation and are usually payable within 30 to 60 days.	Revenue from storage services is recognised overtime based on the usage period in the storage yard. For revenue recognition, transaction price is based on tariff rates agreed with the customers.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)**(c) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)**

Other services	Revenue from other services mainly consist of equipment rentals, customs and immigration services and provision of labour services. These services represents a distinct performance obligation for the Group. The invoices are generated upon completion of performance obligation and are usually payable within 30 to 60 days.	Revenue from other services is recognised when the Group provide services to the customers as per the agreed terms and conditions with the customers which is at a point in time . For equipment rentals and provision of labour services revenue is recognised over time . Transaction price is based on rates agreed with customers.
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The Group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. Therefore, the Group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

One of the Group's customer is entitled to volume rebates based on the specified volumes in terms of vessels handling as per the terms and conditions of the contract. Revenue for such arrangements is recorded net of volume rebates. At the time of revenue recognition when the Group determines the transaction price, an estimate is made on the volume rebates that will be provided to the customer and revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered, and services are rendered as this is when the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due. Contract related liabilities include estimated volume rebates in respect of the customer having agreement with the Company to offset the rebate with the future invoices raised to those customers for which revenue is recognised at point in time. A contract related liability is recognised for expected volume rebate payable to customers in relations to sales made until the end of the reporting period.

For all the revenue streams, the Group is acting as a principal under the requirements of IFRS 15.

(d) Finance income and finance cost

Finance income is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest rate method, under which the rate used exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Finance costs mainly comprise interest expense on lease liabilities that is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Except for interest capitalised directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, all borrowing costs are measured at amortised cost and recognised in statement of comprehensive income, using the effective interest method.

(e) Dividend

The Board of Directors takes into account appropriate parameters including the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law 2019 while recommending the dividend, which is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved.

(f) Directors' remuneration and sitting fees

The Board of Directors' remuneration is accrued within the limits specified by the Capital Market Authority and the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019 of the Sultanate of Oman and is recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

(g) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the management. Please refer note 20 for details.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)**(h) Taxation**

Income tax on the results for the year comprises deferred tax and current tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax is calculated in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:
 - is not a business combination; and
 - at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of company.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. 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. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

(i) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data attributable to ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the statement of comprehensive income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

(j) Property and equipment**(i) Recognition and measurement**

Items of property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses [**refer accounting policy "o – impairment of non-financial assets"**]. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of an asset are included in the cost of that asset.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property and equipment. All other expenditure is charged to the profit and loss during the financial year in which they are incurred. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and recognised within 'other income' in the profit and loss.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)**(j) Property and equipment (continued)****(ii) Capital work-in-progress**

Capital work-in-progress is measured at cost (which includes capitalized borrowing costs), less impairment, if any. Capital work-in-progress is not depreciated until such time the assets are ready for intended use and transferred to the respective category under property and equipment.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values under the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in statement of comprehensive income. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Years</u>
Leasehold and Infrastructure improvements	3 – 15
Operational & terminal equipment	3 – 25
Marine & mooring equipment	3 – 25
IT hardware & communication equipment	2 – 5
Furniture, fixtures & office equipment	3 – 5

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Expenditure incurred to dry-dock a vessel is capitalised and is depreciated over its useful life of three to five years. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits of the related item of property or equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as the expense is incurred.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)**(k) Leases****(i) Group as a lessee**

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance costs. The finance cost is charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

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

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

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

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs, and
- Restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in statement of comprehensive income. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. The Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract.

The lease term is considered the non-cancellable period for which the Group has the right to use an underlying asset. The lease term is adjusted for periods covered by an option to extend; if it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised as well as periods covered by an option to terminate the lease; if it is reasonably certain that the option will not be exercised.

(ii) Group as a lessor

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an underlying asset. Lease payments from operating lease are recognised as income on a straight-line basis unless another systematic basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished. Costs incurred in earning the lease income, including depreciation are recognised as expense. The initial direct costs incurred in obtaining a lease, are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income. Modifications to an operating lease is accounted from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease. The respective leased assets are included in the statement of financial position based on their nature.

Finance lease receivables and finance income

Finance leases, which transfer from the Group substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are recognised as a disposal of asset at the inception of the lease and are presented as receivables under a finance lease at an amount equal to the net investment in the finance lease. Lease receivables are apportioned between finance income and reductions of the receivables under a finance lease so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the finance lease. Finance income earned is recognised within profit and loss in the statement of comprehensive income. Lease receivables due within one year are disclosed as current assets.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)**(l) Intangible assets**

These are initially recognised at cost and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any [refer accounting policy (o)]. The intangible assets includes licenses and IT software. The acquired software and licenses are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives three years and concession period respectively.

(m) Inventories

Inventories mainly consist of store, spares, consumables and fuel. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is determined using cost formula based on the nature and use of inventory and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. The Group uses weighted average method for store, spares, consumables and fuel. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. In case if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate evaluation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the profit and loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

(o) Financial assets**(i) Initial recognition and measurement**

At initial recognition, the classification of financial assets depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group 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.

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 Group'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 Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)**(p) Financial assets** (continued)**(ii) Subsequent measurement**

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments).
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and 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 Group. The Group 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 rates ("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 Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; 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.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss. The Group does not have any such instruments.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify its equity investments irrevocably as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment. The Group does not have any such instruments as of reporting date.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)**(p) Financial assets (continued)****(ii) Subsequent measurement (continued)***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.

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, debt instruments 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.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group accounts for impairment losses for financial assets with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Group to record an allowance for ECLs for all debt financial assets not held at FVTPL. The Group has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on the Group's historical credit loss experience as adjusted for forward-looking factors. For other financial assets ECL is calculated based on general approach.

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payment is 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

(q) Trade receivables

Trade receivables represents the amount due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business and initially recognised when they are originated. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, less provision for impairment. See note 14.a for further information about the Company's accounting for trade receivables and note 22 for a description of the Company's trade receivable impairment policies. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against 'net impairment reversal or charge on financial assets' in the statement of comprehensive income.

(r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(s) Term deposits

Term deposits include short-term deposits with original maturities of 12 months and long-term deposits with original maturities of 24 months which are held with financial institutions. Deposit balances are shown at their amortised cost, which is equivalent to their face value. Interest is accrued over the term of deposits and is paid periodically or at maturity.

4 Material accounting policies (continued)**(t) Share capital and share premium**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Any excess of the fair value of the consideration received over the par value of shares issued is recognised as share premium.

(u) 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 Oman Labour Law of 2023 applicable to non-Omani employees accumulated period of service at the end of the reporting period. Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services up to the reporting date. The accrual relating to annual leave and leave passage is disclosed as a current liability, while that relating to end-of-service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement plan for Omani employees in accordance with the Omani Social Insurance Scheme are recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

(v) Trade and other payables

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Group.

(w) Royalty

The royalty fee consist of fixed and variable portion. Fixed royalty fees is treated as lease payments whereas variable royalty fees is calculated based on the terms and conditions as described in the respective concession agreements on an accrual basis and payable with in 6 months from the end of the reporting period.

(x) Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(y) Offsetting

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

4 Material accounting policies (continued)**(z) Fair value**

A number of the Group'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 Group.

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

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Group analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Group verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing to the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Group also compares each of the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

5 Revenue

The Group derives its revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of stevedoring services, yard services, marine services and other services transferred over time and at a point in time. This disclosure is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each reportable segment under IFRS 8 (note 20) and revenue from contracts with customers (note 4c). In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by major service lines and timing of revenue recognition.

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
				Services transferred at a point in time				
66,208	82,088	66,208	82,088	Stevedoring Revenue (net of rebates)	31,572	25,465	31,572	25,465
8,238	10,162	8,238	10,162	Marine Services Revenue	3,908	3,169	3,908	3,169
4,070	4,920	4,070	5,004	Other Revenue	1,893	1,565	1,925	1,565
78,516	97,170	78,516	97,254		37,373	30,199	37,405	30,199
				Services transferred over-time				
12,578	13,025	12,578	13,025	Yard Service Revenue	5,010	4,838	5,010	4,838
91,094	110,195	91,094	110,279	Total Revenue	42,383	35,037	42,415	35,037

5.a Contract related liabilities

The Group has recognised the following contract related liabilities with customers:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
5,643	-	5,643	-	Contract liabilities - rebates related party	-	2,171	-	2,171
1,562	742	1,562	742	Contract liabilities - rebates others	285	601	285	601
7,205	742	7,205	742	Total	285	2,772	285	2,772

6 Direct operating costs

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
31,873	34,505	31,873	34,505	Staff costs (note 11)	13,271	12,259	13,271	12,259
9,820	7,931	9,820	7,931	Depreciation (note 13a)	3,050	3,777	3,050	3,777
8,252	7,503	8,252	7,503	Repair and maintenance	2,886	3,174	2,886	3,174
5,700	5,825	5,700	5,825	Power and fuel	2,240	2,192	2,240	2,192
2,822	3,371	2,822	3,371	Facility Maintenance Cost	1,296	1,085	1,296	1,085
4,478	5,713	4,478	5,713	Variable Royalty fee	2,197	1,722	2,197	1,722
2,290	7,382	2,296	7,388	Depreciation right of use of assets (note 13.b.i)	2,840	881	2,842	883
637	641	637	641	System & Communications	246	245	246	245
1,032	795	1,032	795	Marine Services	306	397	306	397
244	381	244	381	Short-Lease rentals	147	94	147	94
67,148	74,047	67,154	74,053	Total	28,479	25,826	28,481	25,828

7 Other operating expenses

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
3,492	3,464	3,492	3,464	Insurance	1,332	1,343	1,332	1,343
3,758	4,412	3,758	4,426	Management fees	1,700	1,445	1,703	1,445
2,380	8,451	2,393	8,465	Depreciation (note 13a)	3,251	914	3,256	920
325	638	325	638	Amortization (note 13c)	245	125	245	125
9,955	16,965	9,968	16,993	Total	6,528	3,828	6,536	3,833

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8 Administration and general expenses

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
7,879	8,098	7,879	8,098	Staff costs (note 11)	3,115	3,030	3,115	3,030
215	208	215	208	Depreciation right of use of assets (note 13.b.ii)	80	83	80	83
686	823	686	823	Systems and communications	317	264	317	264
535	265	535	265	Inventory Obsolescence (note 13.f)	102	206	102	206
237	252	237	252	Directors Remuneration & Sitting Fees	97	91	97	91
2	155	2	155	Other Claims	60	1	60	1
347	514	354	517	Legal and professional fees	198	134	199	136
39	28	39	28	Depreciation (note 13.a)	11	15	11	15
450	290	450	290	Travelling Expenses	111	173	111	173
85	31	85	31	Corporate Social Responsibility	12	33	12	33
113	146	113	146	Sales and marketing	56	44	56	44
40	77	40	77	Postage, Printing & Stationery	30	15	30	15
215	181	215	181	Office Maintenance Costs	69	83	69	83
10,843	11,068	10,850	11,071	Total	4,258	4,172	4,259	4,174

9 Other income

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
454	422	454	422	Miscellaneous income	162	175	162	175
454	422	454	422	Total	162	175	162	175

10 Finance income and finance cost

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
2,244	1,943	2,244	1,943	Interest income on term loans	747	863	747	863
46	(71)	46	(71)	Other finance Income/(loss)	(27)	18	(27)	18
2,290	1,872	2,290	1,872	Total Finance Income	720	881	720	881
802	2,834	804	2,835	Interest on Lease liabilities	1,090	308	1,091	309
23	26	23	26	Other finance charges	10	9	10	9
825	2,860	827	2,861	Total Finance Cost	1,100	317	1,101	318

11 Staff costs

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
31,391	33,297	31,391	33,297	Wages and salaries	12,806	12,073	12,806	12,073
5,217	5,936	5,217	5,936	Other benefits	2,283	2,007	2,283	2,007
2,160	2,219	2,160	2,219	Contributions to defined contribution retirement plan	854	831	854	831
984	1,151	984	1,151	Employees' end of service benefit (13.h)	443	378	443	378
39,752	42,603	39,752	42,603	Total	16,386	15,289	16,386	15,289

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
31,873	34,505	31,873	34,505	Direct operating costs (note 6)	13,271	12,259	13,271	12,259
7,879	8,098	7,879	8,098	Administration and general expenses (note 8)	3,115	3,030	3,115	3,030
39,752	42,603	39,752	42,603	Total	16,386	15,289	16,386	15,289

12 Taxation

The Parent Company and its subsidiary are assessed separately for taxation. The tax rate applicable is 15% (2024: 15%). For the purpose of determining the tax expense for the year, the accounting profit has been adjusted for tax purposes relating to both income and expense items. After giving effect to these adjustments, the average effective tax rate is estimated to be 15% (2024: 15%).

12.a Income tax

Parent Company		Consolidated					
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025				
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000				
1,865	3,892	1,865	3,899	Statement of comprehensive income statement			
(1,032)	(2,764)	(1,032)	(2,764)	Current tax - current year			
833	1,128	833	1,135	Deferred tax - current year			
				Tax Expense for the period			
Parent Company		Consolidated					
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025				
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000				
2,216	3,647	2,216	3,664	Tax provision			
(2,295)	(3,648)	(2,295)	(3,648)	1 January			
1,865	3,892	1,865	3,899	Paid during the year			
1,786	3,891	1,786	3,915	Movement during the period			
				Closing at the end period			
Parent Company		Consolidated					
Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024				
RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000				
1,497	718	1,500	717				
(1,063)	(398)	(1,063)	(397)				
434	320	437	320				
Parent Company		Consolidated					
Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024				
RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000				
1,403	852	1,409	852				
(1,403)	(884)	(1,403)	(883)				
1,497	718	1,500	717				
1,497	686	1,506	686				

12.b Tax reconciliation

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

Parent Company		Consolidated					
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025				
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000				
4,937	7,538	4,909	7,584	Profit before income tax			
742	1,128	739	1,135	Income tax on accounting profit before tax			
13	-	16	-	Non-deductible expenses			
78	-	78	-	Prior year current tax			
833	1,128	833	1,135	Tax expense for the year			
Parent Company		Consolidated					
Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024				
RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000				
2,896	1,900	2,916	1,890				
434	285	437	284				
-	5	-	6				
-	30	-	30				
434	320	437	320				

12.c Status of the tax assessments

The Company's tax assessments have been completed and agreed with Oman Taxation Authorities for all years up to 31 December 2020. The Company's management is of the opinion that additional taxes, if any, assessed for the open tax years would not be material to the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2025.

12.d Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences using a principal tax rate of 15% (2024 - 15%). The deferred tax liability in the statement of financial position and deferred tax charge in the statement of comprehensive income is attributable to the following items:

	Parent			Consolidated		
	2025	Charge / (credit) for the period		2025	Charge / (credit) for the period	
		01-Jan	30-Jun		01-Jan	30-Jun
		RO '000	RO '000		RO '000	RO '000
Deferred tax assets						
Provisions		506	522		506	522
Lease liabilities		4,009	4,011		4,012	4,014
		4,515	4,533		4,518	4,535
Deferred tax liabilities						
Accelerated tax depreciation		(3,762)	(3,155)		(3,758)	(3,151)
Right of use assets		(3,380)	(2,942)		(3,382)	(2,944)
		(7,142)	(6,097)		(7,140)	(6,095)
Net deferred tax liabilities		(2,627)	(1,564)		(2,622)	(1,559)

12 Taxation (continued)

12.d Deferred tax (continued)

	2024	Parent			Consolidated		
		01-Jan	Charge / (credit) for the period	30-Jun	01-Jan	Charge / (credit) for the period	30-Jun
		RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000
Deferred tax assets							
Provisions		444	38	482	444	38	482
Lease liabilities		1,362	756	2,118	1,362	756	2,118
		1,806	794	2,600	1,806	794	2,600
Deferred tax liabilities							
Accelerated tax depreciation		(4,335)	326	(4,009)	(4,330)	325	(4,005)
Right of use assets		(1,104)	(722)	(1,826)	(1,104)	(722)	(1,826)
		(5,439)	(396)	(5,835)	(5,434)	(397)	(5,831)
Net deferred tax liabilities		(3,633)	398	(3,235)	(3,628)	397	(3,231)

	2025	Parent			Consolidated		
		01-Jan	Charge / (credit) for the period	30-Jun	01-Jan	Charge / (credit) for the period	30-Jun
		US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Deferred tax assets							
Provisions		1,315	42	1,357	1,315	42	1,357
Lease liabilities		10,424	4	10,428	10,424	4	10,428
		11,739	46	11,785	11,739	46	11,785
Deferred tax liabilities							
Accelerated tax depreciation		(9,782)	1,579	(8,203)	(9,770)	1,579	(8,191)
Right of use assets		(8,787)	1,139	(7,648)	(8,787)	1,139	(7,648)
		(18,569)	2,718	(15,851)	(18,557)	2,718	(15,839)
Net deferred tax liabilities		(6,830)	2,764	(4,066)	(6,818)	2,764	(4,054)

	2024	Parent			Consolidated		
		01-Jan	Charge / (credit) for the period	30-Jun	01-Jan	Charge / (credit) for the period	30-Jun
		US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000	US\$ '000
Deferred tax assets							
Provisions		1,154	100	1,254	1,154	100	1,254
Lease liabilities		3,541	1,965	5,506	3,541	1,965	5,506
		4,695	2,065	6,760	4,695	2,065	6,760
Deferred tax liabilities							
Accelerated tax depreciation		(11,270)	844	(10,426)	(11,258)	844	(10,414)
Right of use assets		(2,870)	(1,877)	(4,747)	(2,870)	(1,877)	(4,747)
		(14,140)	(1,033)	(15,173)	(14,128)	(1,033)	(15,161)
Net deferred tax liabilities		(9,445)	1,032	(8,413)	(9,433)	1,032	(8,401)

13 Non-financial assets and liabilities

This note provides information about the Company's non-financial assets and liabilities, including:

- specific information about each type of non-financial asset and non-financial liability
 - property and equipment (note 13.a)
 - right of use assets (note 13.b (i))
 - lease liabilities (note 13.b (iv))
 - intangible assets (note 13.c)
 - investments in subsidiary (note 13.d)
 - long term deposits (note 13.e)
 - inventories (note 13.f)
 - other current assets (note 13.g)
 - employees' end of service benefits (note 13.h)

13.a Property and equipment

Refer pages 46 till 49 for the schedule of property and equipment.

The depreciation charge has been allocated in the unaudited consolidated and parent statement of comprehensive income as follows:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
9,820	7,931	9,820	7,931	Direct operating costs (note 6)	3,050	3,777	3,050	3,777
2,380	8,451	2,393	8,465	Other operating expenses (note 7)	3,251	914	3,256	920
39	28	39	28	Administration expenses (note 8)	11	15	11	15
12,239	16,410	12,252	16,424	Total	6,312	4,706	6,317	4,711

13.b Leases**(i) Right of use assets:**

The Company has entered into the following lease agreements;

- 1) **Port concessions** leases run for a period of 30 years with no option to renew the lease after the expiration of 30 years;
- 2) **Operational equipment** - The Company entered into an agreement with AP Moller Terminals Co. LLC ("related party") for the lease of operational equipment, comprising of cranes and other port related equipment. The lease period commenced in 2024 which runs until 2028, in line with the expiration of the port concession agreements of Container and General Cargo Terminal (refer to Note 3). The additions of operational equipment are non-cash;
- 3) **Vehicle leases** typically run for a period ranging from 1 to 3 years with an option to renew the lease after that date; and
- 4) **Office lease** which expired at the beginning of 2024, has been renewed for only one year and, therefore, does not fall under the purview of IFRS 16.

Interest is charged at an effective interest rate ranging between 6.3% to 8.89% per annum. For vehicles and office premises leases, the Group is restricted from entering any sub-lease arrangements.

	Parent					Consolidated				
	Port concessions lease	Operational Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total	Port concessions lease	Operational Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total
	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000
2025										
Cost										
1 January 2025	13,404	18,600	1,386	128	33,518	13,445	18,600	1,386	128	33,559
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 June 2025	13,404	18,600	1,386	128	33,518	13,445	18,600	1,386	128	33,559
Accumulated Depreciation										
1 January 2025	(8,070)	(1,930)	(859)	(128)	(10,987)	(8,094)	(1,930)	(859)	(128)	(11,011)
Depreciation for the period	(666)	(2,174)	(80)	-	(2,920)	(668)	(2,174)	(80)	-	(2,922)
30 June 2025	(8,736)	(4,104)	(939)	(128)	(13,907)	(8,762)	(4,104)	(939)	(128)	(13,933)
Carrying amounts										
30 June 2025	4,668	14,496	447	-	19,611	4,683	14,496	447	-	19,626

13 Non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)**13.b Leases (continued)****(i) Right of use assets (continued)**

	Parent					Consolidated				
	Port concessions lease	Operational Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total	Port concessions lease	Operational Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
2025										
Cost										
1 January 2025	34,850	48,359	3,605	332	87,146	34,957	48,359	3,605	332	87,253
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 June 2025	34,850	48,359	3,605	332	87,146	34,957	48,359	3,605	332	87,253
Accumulated Depreciation										
1 January 2025	(20,981)	(5,017)	(2,233)	(332)	(28,563)	(21,044)	(5,017)	(2,233)	(332)	(28,626)
Depreciation for the period	(1,731)	(5,651)	(208)	-	(7,590)	(1,737)	(5,651)	(208)	-	(7,596)
30 June 2025	(22,709)	(10,665)	(2,441)	(332)	(36,147)	(22,781)	(10,668)	(2,441)	(332)	(36,222)
Carrying amounts										
30 June 2025	12,141	37,694	1,164	-	50,999	12,176	37,691	1,164	-	51,031

	Parent					Consolidated				
	Port concessions lease	Operational Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total	Port concessions lease	Operational Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total
	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000
2024										
Cost										
1 January 2024	13,404	-	1,386	128	14,918	13,445	-	1,386	128	14,959
Addition	-	5,779	-	-	5,779	-	5,779	-	-	5,779
30 June 2024	13,404	5,779	1,386	128	20,697	13,445	5,779	1,386	128	20,738
Accumulated Depreciation										
1 January 2024	(6,735)	-	(702)	(124)	(7,561)	(6,756)	-	(702)	(124)	(7,582)
Depreciation for the period	(667)	(214)	(79)	(4)	(964)	(669)	(214)	(79)	(4)	(966)
30 June 2024	(7,402)	(214)	(781)	(128)	(8,525)	(7,425)	(214)	(781)	(128)	(8,548)
Carrying amounts										
30 June 2024	6,002	5,565	605	-	12,172	6,020	5,565	605	-	12,190

	Parent					Consolidated				
	Port concessions lease	Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total	Port concessions lease	Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
2024										
Cost										
1 January 2024	34,850	-	3,604	333	38,787	34,958	-	3,604	333	38,895
Addition	-	15,026	-	-	15,026	-	15,026	-	-	15,026
30 June 2024	34,850	15,026	3,604	333	53,813	34,958	15,026	3,604	333	53,921
Accumulated Depreciation										
1 January 2024	(17,512)	-	(1,824)	(323)	(19,659)	(17,566)	-	(1,824)	(323)	(19,713)
Depreciation for the period	(1,734)	(557)	(205)	(10)	(2,506)	(1,739)	(557)	(205)	(10)	(2,511)
30 June 2024	(19,243)	(557)	(2,029)	(333)	(22,162)	(19,305)	(557)	(2,029)	(333)	(22,224)
Carrying amounts										
30 June 2024	15,607	14,469	1,575	-	31,651	15,653	14,469	1,575	-	31,697

13 Non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)**13.b Leases (continued)****(ii) Amounts recognised in statement of comprehensives:**

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Amounts recognised in profit or loss								
Jun-2024 US \$ '000	Jun-2025 US \$ '000	Jun-2024 US \$ '000	Jun-2025 US \$ '000		Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
2290	7382	2296	7388	Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (note 6)	2,840	881	2,842	883
215	208	215	208	Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (note 8)	80	83	80	83
802	2,834	804	2,835	Interest expense on lease liabilities (note 10)	1,090	308	1,091	309
4,478	5,713	4,478	5,713	*Variable portion of Port concessions leases (note 6)	2,197	1,722	2,197	1,722

*All the leases in which the Group is the lessee contain fixed-lease payment terms except port concessions leases which contains both fixed and variable lease payment terms. The variable lease payment is accounted for in profit and loss account as incurred.

** Short-term lease rentals mainly comprises of port related equipment leased from third parties for a short-term period (less than 12 months).

(iii) Amounts recognised in statement of cashflows:

Jun-2024 US \$ '000	Jun-2025 US \$ '000	Jun-2024 US \$ '000	Jun-2025 US \$ '000		Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
(2,754)	(2,811)	(2,761)	(2,817)	Total cash flows for leases	(1,082)	(1,059)	(1,085)	(1,062)

(iv) Movement in lease liabilities:

	Parent					Consolidated				
	Port concessions lease	Operational Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total	Port concessions lease	Operational Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total
	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000
2025										
Cost										
1 January 2025	7,062	19,225	443	-	26,730	7,081	19,225	443	-	26,749
Add: Finance charges	222	848	20	-	1,090	223	848	20	-	1,091
Less: Lease payments	(945)	-	(137)	-	(1,082)	(948)	-	(137)	-	(1,085)
30 June 2025	6,339	20,073	326	-	26,738	6,356	20,073	326	-	26,755

	Parent					Consolidated				
	Port concessions lease	Operational Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total	Port concessions lease	Operational Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
2025										
Cost										
1 January 2025	18,362	49,984	1,153	-	69,499	18,412	49,984	1,150	-	69,546
Add: Finance charges	578	2,205	51	-	2,834	579	2,205	51	-	2,835
Less: Lease payments	(2,456)	-	(357)	-	(2,813)	(2,464)	-	(357)	-	(2,821)
30 June 2025	16,484	52,189	847	-	69,520	16,527	52,189	844	-	69,560

13 Non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)**13.b Leases (continued)****(iv) Movement in lease liabilities (continued)**

2024	Parent					Consolidated				
	Port concessions lease	Operational Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total	Port concessions lease	Operational Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total
	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000
Cost										
1 January 2024	8,418	-	668	4	9,090	8,442	-	668	4	9,114
Add: Addition	-	5,779	-	-	5,779	-	5,779	-	-	5,779
Add: Finance charges	239	43	25	-	307	240	43	25	-	308
Less: Lease payments	(918)	-	(137)	(4)	(1,059)	(921)	-	(137)	(4)	(1,062)
30 June 2024	7,739	5,822	556	-	14,117	7,761	5,822	556	-	14,139

2024	Parent					Consolidated				
	Port concessions lease	Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total	Port concessions lease	Equipment Lease	Vehicles lease	Muscat office lease	Total
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Cost										
1 January 2024	21,886	-	1,737	10	23,633	21,949	-	1,737	10	23,696
Add: Addition	-	15,026	-	-	15,026	-	15,026	-	-	15,026
Add: Finance charges	623	111	65	-	799	624	111	65	-	800
Less: Lease payments	(2,387)	-	(357)	(10)	(2,754)	(2,394)	-	(357)	(10)	(2,761)
30 June 2024	20,122	15,137	1,445	-	36,704	20,179	15,137	1,445	-	36,761

The Group does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Group's treasury function. Maturity analysis of the lease liabilities is disclosed in note 22.

The current and non-current classification of lease liabilities as of the reporting date is as follows:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
6,748	24,930	6,760	24,942	Current Portion	9,589	2,596	9,593	2,600
29,956	44,590	30,001	44,618	Non-Current Portion	17,149	11,521	17,162	11,539
36,704	69,520	36,761	69,560		26,738	14,117	26,755	14,139

13 Non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)**13.c Intangible assets**

The movement in Intangible assets is as set out below:

	Parent			Consolidated		
	Licenses	Software	Total	Licenses	Software	Total
	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000
Cost						
1 January 2025	425	3,857	4,282	425	3,857	4,282
30 June 2025	425	3,857	4,282	425	3,857	4,282
Accumulated Depreciation						
1 January 2025	(368)	(2,916)	(3,284)	(368)	(2,916)	(3,284)
Depreciation for the period (Note 7)	(7)	(238)	(245)	(7)	(238)	(245)
30 June 2025	(375)	(3,154)	(3,529)	(375)	(3,154)	(3,529)
Carrying amounts						
30 June 2025	50	703	753	50	703	753
	Licenses	Software	Total	Licenses	Software	Total
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Cost						
1 January 2025	1,105	10,031	11,136	1,105	10,031	11,136
30 June 2025	1,105	10,031	11,136	1,105	10,031	11,136
Accumulated Depreciation						
1 January 2025	(961)	(7,579)	(8,540)	(961)	(7,579)	(8,540)
Depreciation for the period (Note 7)	(19)	(619)	(638)	(19)	(619)	(638)
30 June 2025	(980)	(8,198)	(9,178)	(980)	(8,198)	(9,178)
Carrying amounts						
30 June 2025	125	1,833	1,958	125	1,833	1,958

	Parent			Consolidated		
	Licenses	Software	Total	Licenses	Software	Total
	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000
Cost						
1 January 2024	425	3,067	3,492	425	3,067	3,492
30 June 2024	425	3,067	3,492	425	3,067	3,492
Accumulated Depreciation						
1 January 2024	(355)	(2,658)	(3,013)	(355)	(2,658)	(3,013)
Depreciation for the period (Note 7)	(7)	(118)	(125)	(7)	(118)	(125)
30 June 2024	(363)	(2,775)	(3,138)	(363)	(2,775)	(3,138)
Carrying amounts						
30 June 2024	62	291	353	62	291	353
	Licenses	Software	Total	Licenses	Software	Total
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Cost						
1 January 2024	1,105	7,973	9,078	1,105	7,973	9,078
30 June 2024	1,105	7,973	9,078	1,105	7,973	9,078
Accumulated Depreciation						
1 January 2024	(924)	(6,910)	(7,834)	(924)	(6,910)	(7,834)
Depreciation for the period (Note 7)	(19)	(306)	(325)	(19)	(306)	(325)
30 June 2024	(943)	(7,216)	(8,159)	(943)	(7,216)	(8,159)
Carrying amounts						
30 June 2024	162	757	919	162	757	919

13 Non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)**13.d Investments in subsidiary**

Parent Company		Consolidated		
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	
546	546	-	-	Ordinary Shares - Unquoted
546	546	-	-	Total

Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
210	210	-	-
210	210	-	-

13.e Long term deposits

Parent Company		Consolidated		
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	
49,400	-	49,400	-	Long term Deposits (2 years)
49,400	-	49,400	-	Total

Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
-	19,000	-	19,000
-	19,000	-	19,000

During 2023, the Company placed long term deposits in US\$ and RO with local commercial banks in Sultanate of Oman with residual maturities of two years. These deposits carry an effective annual interest rate of 5.50% to 5.90% (2024: 5.25% to 5.90%). Deposit of RO 9k (USD 23.4k) maturing during 2025 has been reclassified under short term deposits.

13.f Inventories

Parent Company		Consolidated		
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	
12,925	14,836	12,925	14,836	Spares and consumables
(6,839)	(7,467)	(6,839)	(7,467)	Less: Provision for slow moving inventories
6,086	7,369	6,086	7,369	Total

Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
5,706	4,971	5,706	4,971
(2,872)	(2,630)	(2,872)	(2,630)
2,834	2,341	2,834	2,341

Movement in the provision for obsolete inventories is as follows:

Parent Company		Consolidated		
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	
6,302	7,202	6,302	7,202	1 January
537	265	537	265	Provided during the period
6,839	7,467	6,839	7,467	Provision at end of period

Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
2,770	2,424	2,770	2,424
102	206	102	206
2,872	2,630	2,872	2,630

13.g Other current assets

Parent Company		Consolidated		
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	
1,380	1,238	1,380	1,238	Prepaid expenses
190	873	190	873	Advance to Suppliers
5,839	1,716	5,839	1,716	Value added tax receivable
253	272	253	272	Business Advances
7,662	4,099	7,662	4,099	Total

Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
476	531	476	531
336	73	336	73
660	2,246	660	2,246
105	97	105	97
1,577	2,947	1,577	2,947

13 Non-financial assets and liabilities (continued)**13.h Employees' end of service benefits**

Movements in the liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
13,039	13,634	13,039	13,634	1 January	5,244	5,015	5,244	5,015
984	1,151	984	1,151	Accruals during the period	443	378	443	378
(791)	(862)	(791)	(862)	End of service benefit paid	(332)	(304)	(332)	(304)
13,232	13,923	13,232	13,923	Closing	5,355	5,089	5,355	5,089

14 Financial assets and liabilities

This note provides information about the Group's financial instruments, including:

- an overview of all financial instruments held by the Group
- specific information about each type of financial instrument
- accounting policies
- information about determining the fair value of the instruments, including judgements and estimation uncertainty involved.

The Company holds the following financial instruments:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
10,729	28,104	10,729	28,104	Financial Assets	10,809	4,126	10,809	4,126
8,883	15,789	8,883	15,789	Trade receivables (note 14.a)	6,073	3,416	6,073	3,416
30,600	61,999	30,600	61,999	Other financial assets at amortized cost (note 14.b)	23,846	11,769	23,846	11,769
49,400	-	49,400	-	Short term deposits (note 14.c)	-	19,000	-	19,000
14,723	24,851	14,724	24,853	Long term deposits (note 13.e)	9,558	5,663	9,559	5,663
114,335	130,743	114,336	130,745	Cash and cash equivalents (note 14.d)	50,286	43,974	50,287	43,974
Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
36,704	69,520	36,761	69,560	Financial liabilities	26,738	14,117	26,755	14,139
54,571	62,438	53,814	61,463	Lease liabilities (note 13.b.iv)	24,012	20,981	23,640	20,691
7,205	742	7,205	742	Trade and other payables (note 14.e)	285	2,772	285	2,772
98,480	132,700	97,780	131,765	Contract liabilities (note 5.a)	51,035	37,871	50,680	37,601

14.a Trade receivables

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
568	12,293	568	12,293	Receivables from related parties	4,728	218	4,728	218
11,221	16,944	11,221	16,944	Trade receivables	6,517	4,316	6,517	4,316
(1,060)	(1,133)	(1,060)	(1,133)	Less : Provision for impairment	(436)	(408)	(436)	(408)
10,161	15,811	10,161	15,811	Trade receivables Net of Provision	6,081	3,908	6,081	3,908
10,729	28,104	10,729	28,104	Total Trade Receivables	10,809	4,126	10,809	4,126

Terms and conditions of trade receivables from related parties are set out in note 19.

14 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**14.a Trade receivables (continued)***(i) Classification as trade receivables*

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 to 60 days and therefore are all classified as current. These receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognised at fair value.

The Group holds these receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Details about the Group's impairment policies and the calculation of the loss allowance are provided in note 22.

(ii) Carrying and fair values of trade receivables

The carrying amounts of the Group's trade receivables are denominated in Rial Omani. Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount approximates their fair value.

(iii) Impairment and risk exposure

Information about the impairment of trade receivables and Group's exposure to credit risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk can be found in note 22.

14.b Other financial assets at amortized cost

The Group classifies its financial assets as at amortized cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at amortized cost include the following:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
4,637	298	4,637	298	Receivables from the Government of	115	1,783	115	1,783
659	12,834	659	12,834	Sultanate of Oman	4,936	253	4,936	253
3,305	2,256	3,305	2,256	Other receivables	868	1,271	868	1,271
282	401	282	401	Accrued Bank interest income	154	109	154	109
				Employee Advance				
8,883	15,789	8,883	15,789	Total	6,073	3,416	6,073	3,416

(i) Classification

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group. Interest may be charged at commercial rates where the terms of repayment exceed six months. Collateral is not normally obtained.

(ii) Carrying and fair values of other financial assets at amortized cost

The carrying amounts of the Group's other financial assets at amortized cost are denominated in Rial Omani. Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount approximates to their fair value

(iii) Impairment and risk exposure

Information about the impairment of other financial assets at amortized cost and Group's exposure to foreign currency risk, and interest rate risk and credit risk can be found in note 4 (p).

14 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**14.c Short-term deposits**

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
30,600	61,999	30,600	61,999	Short term deposits	23,846	11,769	23,846	11,769
30,600	61,999	30,600	61,999	Total	23,846	11,769	23,846	11,769

Short-term deposits are placed in US\$ and RO with local commercial banks in Sultanate of Oman with residual maturities of 12 months. Short-term deposits carry an effective annual interest rate of 4.55% to 5.00% (2024: 5.25 to 5.50 %). Long term Deposit of RO 9k (USD 23.4k) maturing during 2025 has been reclassified under short term deposits.

14.d Cash and cash equivalents

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
3,309	3,573	3,310	3,575	Cash and bank balances	1,374	1,273	1,375	1,273
11,875	21,722	11,875	21,722	Call deposit accounts	8,355	4,567	8,355	4,567
15,184	25,295	15,185	25,297	Total	9,729	5,840	9,730	5,840
(461)	(444)	(461)	(444)	Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(171)	(177)	(171)	(177)
14,723	24,851	14,724	24,853	Total	9,558	5,663	9,559	5,663

Call deposits are placed in US\$ and RO with local commercial banks in Sultanate of Oman. Call deposits carry effective annual interest rates ranging from 0.10% to 4.00% (2024: 0.10% to 4.00%).

Balances with banks including term deposits are considered to be in stage 1 since these banks are highly regulated by the Central Bank of Oman (CBO). Accordingly, loss allowance on balances with banks is recognised based on the loss allowance expected within next 12 months.

None of the balances with banks at the end of the reporting period are past due and taking into account the historical default experience and the current credit ratings of the bank, the management of the Group have assessed the ECL (Expected Credit Losses) allowance and recognised an impairment reversal on these balances (note 22 (ii)).

The cash and cash equivalents and term deposits are held with banks and financial institutions counterparties, which are rated as follows;

Bank	2024 Ratings
Bank Muscat	Ba1
National Bank of Oman	Ba1
Sohar International Bank (SIP)	Ba1
Bank Dhofar	Ba1
Maisarah Islamic Bank	NA
Standard Chartered Bank	A1
Bank Nizwa	Ba3
Ahli Bank	BB

14 Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**14.e Trade and other payables**

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
6,646	9,568	6,646	9,568	Trade payables	3,680	2,554	3,680	2,554
5,306	6,597	5,306	6,597	Amounts due to Government of Sultanate of Oman	2,537	2,039	2,537	2,039
7,166	4,259	5,779	3,260	Amounts due to related parties (note 19)	1,637	2,754	1,254	2,222
35,453	42,014	36,083	42,038	Accrued expenses and other liabilities	16,158	13,634	16,169	13,877
54,571	62,438	53,814	61,463	Total	24,012	20,981	23,640	20,691

*Accrued expenses and other liabilities as of the reporting date includes a provision in relation to the ongoing discussion with the Government of Sultanate of Oman on the matter of segmentation for one of the berths. Refer note 20.

15 Equity**(a) Share capital**

	2025 RO'000	2024 RO'000		2025 RO'000	2024 RO'000
No. of Shares Authorised (in 000's)	200,000	200,000	No. of Shares Issued and fully paid (in 000's)	179,837	179,837
Authorised Share Capital @ RO 0.100 per Share	20,000	20,000	Issued and Fully Paid Share Capital @ RO 0.100 per Share	17,984	17,984

In the extraordinary general meeting held on 25 March 2009, approval was obtained to split the nominal value of the shares in the Parent company from RO 1 to Bzs 100 and then split each share into 10 shares.

(b) Share premium

Share premium of RO 2,948,569 represents a premium on shares issued during the year 2000 and transferred to share premium account during the year 2001.

Shareholders of the Company who own 10% or more of the Company's shares, as at year end whether in their name, or through a nominee account, and the number of shares they hold are as follows:

	2025 No. of shares	%	2024 No. of shares	%
APM Terminal B.V.	54,180,000	30	54,180,000	30
Asyad Group SAOC	36,120,000	20	36,120,000	20
HSBC A/C HSBC BK PLC A/C IB	27,455,320	15	27,455,320	15

(c) Legal reserve

The Commercial Companies Law of 2019 of the Sultanate of Oman, requires that 10% of a Company's profit be transferred to a non-distributable legal reserve until the amount of legal reserve becomes equal to one-third of the Company's share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution. This has been achieved; therefore no further transfers were being made during the year.

16 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year is as follows:

Parent Company		Consolidated		Earnings per share	Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
4,104	6,410	4,076	6,449	Net profit for the period <US \$ '000 / RO '000>	2,462	1,580	2,479	1,570
179,837	179,837	179,837	179,837	Weighted average number of shares outstanding at the end of the period ('000)	179,837	179,837	179,837	179,837
0.023	0.036	0.023	0.036	Basic earnings per share	0.014	0.009	0.014	0.009

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.

17 Dividends

The Board of Directors had proposed a cash dividend of RO 0.010 (2023: RO 0.010) [US\$ 0.026 (2023: US\$ 0.026)] per share totalling to amount of approximately RO 1.798 million (2023: RO 1.798 million) [US\$ 4.676 million (2023: US\$ 4.676 million)] for the year ended 31 December 2024, which was subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting in March 2025. Withholding tax, if any applicable, will be deducted and paid on the payment of the dividends to non-resident shareholders.

Shareholders approved cash dividend of RO 0.010 (US\$ 0.026) per share for 2024 totalling to RO 1.798 million (US\$ 4.676 million) approving the board's proposal of RO 0.010 (US\$ 0.026) amounting to RO 1.798 million (US\$ 4.676 million) in the Company's annual general meeting held in March 2025.

As per the directives of the Capital Market Authority (CMA), the amount of unpaid dividend which is outstanding for more than six months is required to be transferred to the Investors' Trust Fund established by the CMA. As on 30 June 2025, total amount of unclaimed dividend amounted to RO 1,454,100. Any outstanding unpaid dividend more than six months will be transferred to the Investors' Trust Fund in December 2024.

18 Net assets per share

Net assets per share is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company at the end of the period by the number of ordinary shares outstanding at 30 June as follows:

Parent Company		Consolidated		Net assets per share	Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
194,937	198,349	195,304	198,884	Net assets <US \$ '000 / RO '000>	76,289	74,981	76,494	75,120
179,837	179,837	179,837	179,837	Weighted average number of shares outstanding at the end of the period ('000)	179,837	179,837	179,837	179,837
1.084	1.102	1.087	1.105	Net assets per share <US \$ / RO >	0.424	0.417	0.425	0.418

19 Related party transactions

The Company enters into transactions with companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures. Related parties comprise key management personnel and business entities that have the ability to control or exercise significant influence over financial and operating decisions of the Company. The Company maintains balances with these related parties which arise in the normal course of business from the commercial transactions at mutually agreed terms. Prices and terms of these transactions are on mutually agreed terms and conditions which are approved by the Company's management and Board of Directors.

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiary, which is a related party, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. The aggregate value of significant transactions and balances with other related parties for the year ended were as follows:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
46,078	53,469	46,078	53,469	(i) Provision of Services	20,565	17,722	20,565	17,722
7	15	-	-	Other related parties	6	3	-	-
46,085	53,484	46,078	53,469	Subsidiary company	20,571	17,725	20,565	17,722
4,726	5,859	4,726	5,859	(ii) Purchases & expenses	2,254	1,818	2,254	1,818
-	84	-	-	Other related parties	32	-	-	-
4,726	5,943	4,726	5,859	Subsidiary company	2,286	1,818	2,254	1,818

(a) These transactions mainly relate to revenue earned through provision of stevedoring, marine and yard services to entities over which one of the shareholders "APM Terminal B.V." exerts control in accordance with IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures".

(b) These transactions mainly relate to the procurement of services in relation to the management agreements entered with AP Mollers Terminals Co. LLC ("the entity"), APM Terminal B.V. exerts control in accordance with the requirements of IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures".

Compensation of key management personnel:

Key management personnel are those having authority for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise).

The key management personnel compensation and director's remuneration for the year comprised the following:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
426	646	426	646	Short term benefits	248	164	248	164
39	56	39	56	Post employment benefits	22	15	22	15
195	195	195	195	Directors other remuneration	75	75	75	75
42	57	42	57	Directors sitting fees	22	16	22	16
702	954	702	954	Total	367	270	367	270

The balance with related parties arising from sales, purchases of goods and services included in the statement of financial position are as follows: These balances are interest free and repayable / receivable on demand.

19 Related party transactions (continued)

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
568	12,293	568	12,293	(i) Trade & other receivables	4,728	218	4,728	218
-	-	-	-	Other related parties	-	-	-	-
568	12,293	568	12,293	Subsidiary company	4,728	218	4,728	218
6,369	3,260	5,776	3,260	(ii) Trade & other payables	1,254	2,449	1,254	2,222
793	997	-	-	Other related parties	383	305	-	-
7,162	4,257	5,776	3,260	Subsidiary company	1,637	2,754	1,254	2,222
5,643	-	5,643	-	(ii) Contract Liabilities	-	2,171	-	2,171
-	-	-	-	Other related parties	-	-	-	-
5,643	-	5,643	-	Subsidiary company	-	2,171	-	2,171
-	-	-	-	(ii) Advance to Supplier	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Other related parties	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Subsidiary company	-	-	-	-

Balance receivable from / payable to related parties as of the reporting date are disclosed in notes 13.g, 14.a and 14.e, respectively.

The above-mentioned related party receivables as of the reporting date are unsecured and will be settled in the next twelve months from the reporting date. Accordingly balance due from related parties are considered in stage 1 and ECL is recognised based on the loss allowance expected within next 12 months from the reporting date. Furthermore, none of these balances with these related parties at the end of the reporting period are past due.

In accordance with IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", the Group has applied the exemption for 'Government entities' and has elected not to disclose transactions with Government of Oman ("Government"), as the Government exerts significant influence over the Group. However, the Group has disclosed transactions which are either individually significant or that are collectively significant, but not individually, considering both quantitative and qualitative factors. The nature of such significant transactions are in relation to royalty fees payable to the Government (as disclosed in note 3) and procurement of services.

20 Operating segment information

For management purposes, the Company is organised into two major operating divisions – Container Terminal and General Cargo Terminal. The Container Terminal Division comprises of berths which as per concession agreement are to be engaged in leasing, equipping, operating and managing a Container Terminal. The General Cargo Terminal Division comprises of berths which as per concession agreement are to be engaged in providing stevedoring and other cargo related services to vessel and cargo operators. These segments are the basis on which the Company reports its primary segmental information. None of the other operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segment.

The two segments are organized based on the classification of individual berths as set out in the two concession agreements with the Government of Sultanate of Oman ("Government"). Accordingly, all operational revenues of the berths are presented within Container Terminal and General Cargo Terminal as per their classification mentioned in the two concession agreements and are disclosed in the table below. The impact of difference in actual usage on royalty fees for General Cargo Terminal in relation to one of the berths (the "Berth") currently classified in Container Terminal as per the concession agreement is currently under discussion with the Government. However, the provision recorded as of the reporting date for the Berth is adequate and no additional provision is required as of the reporting date in this regard. Refer note 14.e.

Management (the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM)) monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment at least quarterly. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit and loss. Information related to each reportable segment is set out below.

	Container Terminal		General Cargo Terminal		Total	
	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
External Revenue						
Stevedoring Revenue	19,560	15,154	12,012	10,310	31,572	25,465
Yard Service Revenue	2,501	2,388	2,509	2,450	5,010	4,838
Marine Services Revenue	1,711	1,278	2,197	1,891	3,908	3,169
Other Revenue	1,600	1,373	293	192	1,893	1,565
Inter Segment Revenue						
Elimination of inter-segment revenue	2,180	1,666	(2,180)	(1,666)	-	-
Total Revenue	27,552	21,859	14,831	13,177	42,383	35,037
Depreciation and amortisation	6,395	4,663	162	168	6,557	4,831
Finance cost	1,083	302	17	15	1,100	317
Finance income	370	671	350	210	720	881
Income tax (Net of Deferred tax)	(929)	(329)	1,363	649	434	320
Net Profit / (Loss)	(1,793)	(2,419)	4,255	3,999	2,462	1,580
Operating Assets	70,331	63,752	65,409	58,109	135,740	121,861
Operating Liabilities	52,237	39,092	7,214	7,788	59,451	46,880
Other disclosures						
Capital Expenditure	1,974	1,829	-	3,062	1,974	4,891

20 Operating segment information (continued)

	Container Terminal		General Cargo Terminal		Total	
	Jun-2025 USD'000	Jun-2024 USD'000	Jun-2025 USD'000	Jun-2024 USD'000	Jun-2025 USD'000	Jun-2024 USD'000
External Revenue						
Stevedoring Revenue (net of rebates)	50,856	39,402	31,232	26,806	82,088	66,208
Yard Service Revenue	6,503	6,209	6,522	6,369	13,025	12,578
Marine Services Revenue	4,449	3,322	5,713	4,916	10,162	8,238
Other Revenue	4,160	3,570	760	500	4,920	4,070
Inter Segment Revenue						
Elimination of inter-segment revenue	5,668	4,332	(5,668)	(4,332)	-	-
Total Revenue	71,636	56,835	38,559	34,259	110,195	91,094
Depreciation and amortisation	16,627	12,124	421	440	17,048	12,564
Finance cost	2,816	785	44	40	2,860	825
Finance income	962	1,745	910	545	1,872	2,290
Income tax (Net of Deferred tax)	(2,415)	(855)	3,543	1,688	1,128	833
Net Profit / (Loss)	(4,662)	(6,289)	11,072	10,393	6,410	4,104
Operating Assets	182,866	165,765	170,063	151,083	352,929	316,848
Operating Liabilities	135,824	101,662	18,756	20,249	154,580	121,911
Other disclosures						
Capital Expenditure	5,132	4,755	-	7,962	5,132	12,717

Capital expenditure consists of additions of property and equipment. During the year, the Company has allocated common marine and IT assets among Container terminal and General cargo terminal segment as per the policy approved by the Board of Directors i.e. in the ratio of marine revenue and operational revenue of previous period audited financial statements respectively.

Geographical information:

The geographical information analyses the Company's revenue and non-current assets by the Company's country of domicile and other countries. A geographical analysis of segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of the customers and segment assets were based on geographical location of the assets which is set out below:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024 US \$ '000	Jun-2025 US \$ '000	Jun-2024 US \$ '000	Jun-2025 US \$ '000		Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
42,096	53,073	42,096	53,158	Oman	20,413	16,191	20,444	16,191
48,131	56,164	48,131	56,164	Europe	21,602	18,513	21,602	18,513
867	959	867	959	Asia, Africa, America & Middle East	369	334	369	334
91,094	110,196	91,094	110,281	Total	42,383	35,037	42,415	35,037

All the Company's assets are located in Sultanate of Oman.

Revenues from major products and services:

The Company's revenues from its major services are disclosed in note 5.

21 Commitments and contingencies**21.a Property and equipment commitments.**

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024 US \$ '000	Jun-2025 US \$ '000	Jun-2024 US \$ '000	Jun-2025 US \$ '000		Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000	Jun-2025 RO'000	Jun-2024 RO'000
30,738	23,083	30,738	23,083	Capital expenditure commitments	8,878	11,822	8,878	11,822

21 Commitments and contingencies (continued)**21.b Claims and contingent liability**

- (i) In Cyclone Mekunu related cargo claim matters, on 23 November 2020, Maersk issued arbitration notice before LMAA against the Company to protect their time in respect of any indemnity claims that Maersk have in respect of Cyclone Mekunu. Based on the delayed extension of time given by the Company, Maersk subsequently granted the Company an extension of time to appoint an arbitrator in its arbitration proceeding for which notice was given, and that extension of time remains in place. Meanwhile, the Company has replied to Maersk's Arbitration notice as it is time barred from claiming any indemnity and that preconditions to initiate an arbitration proceeding by Maersk have not been met with. Till date no response received from Maersk. The Company has sought Maersk to withdraw the Arbitration proceeding for which Maersk has sought time till the cases related to cyclone Mekunu cargo claims pending in Egypt, Oman and India against Maersk are concluded. As of the date of approval of these financial statements, the management is following up with Maersk for closure of pending Cyclone Mekunu related cargo claims. Also, the Management is working on the closure of the arbitration process initiated by Maersk against the Company.
- (ii) Oscar Middle East Ships Management, Dubai (Claimant) owners of MV Fox (Vessel) has filed a case against 1. Public Prosecution, 2. Ministry of Transport Communications and Information Technology ("MOTCIT"), 3. Salalah Port Services Company SAOG (the "company") and 4. Royal Oman Police ("ROP"), Salalah claiming compensation of Omani Rials 10 Million plus legal and lawyers' fees the sum of RO 100,000 due to the reason that detention of their Vessel at Port of Salalah for a longer period had caused monetary loss due to loss of business.

The Administrative Court issued its three different decisions against the Defendants in its Judgment on 06 March 2024, as follows:

- i. With respect to Royal Oman Police (ROP) and the Supreme Judicial Council, the Court ruled that it lacked jurisdiction to hear the claims against them without any referrals;
- ii. With respect to the Company, the Court ruled that it did not have jurisdiction, and referred the case (against SPS only), to the Court in Salalah (Commercial Circuit), with a first hearing to be scheduled in April; and
- iii. Against MOTCIT, the Court rejected the claims raised by the Claimant.

The Claimant had filed an appeal against the Administrative Court order. The Parties submitted their response submissions on 7 January 2025. The Court adjourned the hearing to 24 June 2025 for Judgment. On 24 June, the Court re-opened the pleadings for further information to be provided by the Appellant to the Court and adjourned the hearing till August 2025.

- (iii) Ministry of Transport, Communications, and Information Technology ("MOTCIT") had served a Notice dated 16 April 2023 on the Company stating that several non-compliance in the certification of the employees of Port Control Office were found during its inspection between 26 to 28 February 2023. Additionally, MOTCIT had found that Port Control office had not complied with the Ministerial Decision 186/2016, Ministerial Decision 70/2017 and Ministerial Decision 138/2017 and had called upon the Company to deposit RO 400,000 towards the administrative penalties and also urged the Company to comply with its maritime legislations issued by the Ministry. In furtherance to the compliance with the aforesaid Ministerial Decisions by the Company, MOTCIT had reduced the maximum amount payable for the violations by 50%, i.e., RO 200,000 (Omani Rial Two Hundred Thousand only), provided that all causes leading to violations be removed and that the Company shall undertake to not repeat the same and comply with applicable laws and regulations. During the year 2024, the Company has paid OMR 57,000 in lieu of the said violation to MOTCIT and is taking all steps with MOTICT and Ministry of finance for a further waiver on the balance penalty.
- (iv) A Former Employee (resigned from SPS) – The Claimant filed a case against SPS for a claim of OMR 380,000 as a medical disability compensation and against the Insurance Company for a claim of OMR 10,000. The Primary Court dismissed the case on 29 April 2025. The Claimant filed an appeal against the Primary Court order and the Appeal Court session is scheduled on 11 October 2025.
- (v) 49 Marine Staff filed individual labour cases against SPS in which each employee claimed OMR 20,000 against overtime, risk allowance or nature of work allowance of OMR 150 and allowance of OMR 3,000 every 2 years. The Court ruled to appoint two HR Experts in the case and the Experts provided their reports to the Court. SPS submitted responses to the Experts reports. The Court adjourned the case until 7 August 2025 for Claimants to submit their response on SPS submission.
- (vi) A Former Employee (Retired on medical grounds due to a non-occupational reason) - The Claimant filed a case against Liva Insurance Company & SPS for a claim of OMR 101,000, seeking compensation under the insurance policy coverage for non-occupational retirement. The Primary Court of Salalah initially ruled to dismiss the case. The claimant appealed the judgment, and the Court of Appeal decided to appoint an insurance expert to determine the claimant's entitlement, if any. The expert was given a deadline of May 5, 2025, to submit the report. The court has scheduled a hearing on 3 November 2025, for the final replies from all parties and to present the original insurance documents by Salalah Port Services Company.

22 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to variety of risks from its use of financial instruments:

- (i) Credit risk
- (ii) Liquidity risk
- (iii) Market risk
- (iv) Currency risk

The Company has established a risk policy whose administration is vested with the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Financial Officer is nominated as the Risk Champion and a body consisting of departmental Managers constitutes the Risk Management Committee. The working of the Risk management framework as above is coordinated through the Audit Committee.

(i) **Credit risk** is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade receivables: Credit is extended to customers only with an objective of optimizing the Company's profits and the prime responsibility for providing credit to customers and the timely collection of all debts rests with the functional manager. Credit has a cost to the business and necessary controls and procedures are established to manage the Company's credit risk and its working capital. It is therefore Company's policy to have effective credit control systems in place which are flexible enough to respond to changing market needs yet rigorous enough to ensure that customer credit limits are established and regularly updated on the basis of reliable up-to-date information.

This is an aggregate of our transactions with many customers and the risk profiles vary with their composition from time to time. Generally, the Company deals with the customers based on cash or guarantees from reputed banks. In the case of major customers who have been provided credit status, their credit worthiness has been thoroughly evaluated in advance and their credit terms are governed by their respective contracts with the Company. The Company has an approved credit policy forming part of its financial policies and procedures. In case of exceptions provisions are created as appropriate.

Furthermore, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each trade and other receivables including dues from related parties and Government of Sultanate of Oman on an individual basis at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate loss allowance is made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, management considers that the Company's credit risk is significantly reduced. If the customer independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, the Company assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experiences, and other factors.

Exposure to credit risk for trade receivables including related parties and receivables from Government of Sultanate of Oman at the end of the reporting date by geographic region:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
15,065	16,265	15,065	16,265	Oman	6,256	5,793	6,256	5,793
1,299	12,843	1,299	12,843	Europe	4,940	500	4,940	500
62	108	62	108	Others	42	24	42	24
16,426	29,216	16,426	29,216	Total	11,238	6,317	11,238	6,317

Exposure to credit risk for trade receivables including related parties and receivables from government at the end of reporting date by the type of customer:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
1,889	13,628	1,889	13,628	Shipping Lines	5,242	727	5,242	727
14,537	15,588	14,537	15,588	Others	5,996	5,590	5,996	5,590
16,426	29,216	16,426	29,216	Total	11,238	6,317	11,238	6,317

22 Financial risk management (continued)

The ageing of the trade and other receivables including receivables from related parties and government at the reporting date was:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
5,694	16,146	5,694	16,146	Current (not past due)	6,210	2,190	6,210	2,190
2,667	5,490	2,667	5,490	1-30 days (past due)	2,112	1,026	2,112	1,026
2,150	2,654	2,150	2,654	31-60 days (past due)	1,021	827	1,021	827
716	1,381	716	1,381	61-90 days (pas due)	531	275	531	275
5,199	3,545	5,199	3,545	Above 90 days (credit impaired)	1,364	1,999	1,364	1,999
16,426	29,216	16,426	29,216	Total	11,238	6,317	11,238	6,317

With respect to exposures with banks, management considers the credit risk exposure to be minimal as the Group deals with reputed banks. Management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group has trade receivables ,term deposits, other financial assets at amortised cost and cash and cash equivalents as financial assets that are subject to IFRS 9's expected credit loss model.

Trade and other receivables

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring ECL which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been Grouped based on shared credit risk characteristic and the days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on payment profiles of the trade receivables over a period of 36 months before 30 June 2025 and corresponding historical credit loss experience which are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information based on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group has identified Gross Domestic Product of Oman to be the most relevant factors and accordingly, adjust the historical loss rates based on expected changes in the factor.

The loss allowance for amount due from related parties and Government of Sultanate of Oman as of 30 June 2025 has been computed based on probability of default in the matrix from the accredited resources (Moody's Investors service) and loss given default based on the historical defaults. Due from related parties and Government of Sultanate of Oman are not credit impaired at the reporting date as these are currently considered to be in stage 1 and ECL is recognised based on the loss allowance expected within next 12 months.

a) Trade receivables including dues from related parties and Government of Sultanate of Oman:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
1,060	1,121	1,060	1,121	Provision for Impairment of Trade receivable	431	408	431	408
-	13	-	13	1 January	5	-	5	-
1,060	1,134	1,060	1,134	Movement during the period	436	408	436	408
				Closing				

b) Cash and cash equivalent:

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
331	447	331	447	Provision for Impairment of Cash & Cash Equivalent	172	127	172	127
130	(2)	130	(2)	1 January	(1)	50	(1)	50
461	445	461	445	Movement during the period	171	177	171	177
				Closing				

22 Financial risk management (continued)

c) Impairment losses on financial assets

Parent Company		Consolidated			Parent Company		Consolidated	
Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025		Jun-2025	Jun-2024	Jun-2025	Jun-2024
US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000	US \$ '000		RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
-	(13)	-	(13)	Trade receivables	(5)	-	(5)	-
(130)	2	(130)	2	Cash & cash equivalent	1	(50)	1	(50)
(130)	(11)	(130)	(11)	Total	(4)	(50)	(4)	(50)

On that basis, the loss allowance as of 30 June 2025 was determined for trade receivables other than dues from related parties and Government of Sultanate of Oman (refer note 14 (a)).

	Current (not due)	0 - 30 days	31 - 60 days	61 - 90 days	Above 90 days
30 June 2025					
Trade receivables	3.20%	19.94%	51.65%	100%	100%
30 June 2024					
Trade receivables	1.63%	14.42%	41.23%	90%	100%

The loss allowance for cash & cash equivalent and term deposits balance as of 30 June 2025 has been computed based on rating grades issued by external rating agency (Moody's Investors service and Basel framework).

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group.

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

Other financial assets at amortised cost

Other financial assets at amortised cost includes other receivables, receivables from Government, advances to staff and accrued bank interest. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount. Based on past experience and collection history, other financial assets at amortised cost are currently considered to be in stage 1 and ECL is recognised based on the loss allowance expected within next 12 months.

(ii) **Liquidity risk** is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due which are settled either by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk 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.

Trade and other payables: The Company prepares periodical forecast cash flows to assess the liquidity requirements from time to time which forms the basis for allocation of available "cash and cash equivalent" resources.

22 Financial risk management (continued)

The table below summarises the maturities of the Group's undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities based on contractual payment dates:

	Jun-2025					Jun-2024				
	Less than 1 years	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years	Total Contractual Cash flow	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 years	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years	Total Contractual Cash flow	Carrying Amount
	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
Lease Liabilities	9,593	20,592	-	30,185	26,755	2,600	14,222	-	16,822	14,139
Trade and Other Payables	22,384	2	-	22,387	22,387	18,449	20	-	18,470	18,470
Amount due to related Parties	1,254	-	-	1,254	1,254	2,222	-	-	2,222	2,222
	33,232	20,594	-	53,826	50,396	23,271	14,242	-	37,513	34,830
	US \$'000					US \$'000				
	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000
	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000	US \$'000
Lease Liabilities	24,942	53,540	-	78,482	69,560	6,760	36,977	-	43,737	36,761
Trade and Other Payables	58,197	6	-	58,203	58,203	47,982	53	-	48,035	48,035
Amount due to related Parties	3,260	-	-	3,260	3,260	5,779	-	-	5,779	5,779
	86,399	53,546	-	139,945	131,023	60,521	37,030	-	97,551	90,575

(iii) **Market risk** is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

d) **Currency risk:** The Group's income is generally based in US dollars to which the local currency Omani Rial is pegged, therefore, the effect on the financial statements is minimal. However, it affects the alternative currency purchases. This is partly mitigated by opting for purchase of alternate currencies when such requirements can be forecasted well in advance. Depended on emerging scenarios the Company may opt for appropriate risk mitigating measures, such as entering into forward exchange contracts.

Investments: The Company generally does not invest in stock markets. The Company has no investments as of reporting date.

Capital management: The Company recognises the importance of maintenance of a strong capital base which would assist in maintenance of investor, creditor and market confidence. With this end in view, the Company has in place adequate mechanisms to monitor return on capital, shareholder value creation, etc.

The Board of Directors monitors the return on equity, which the Company defines as profit divided by total shareholders' equity. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company and its subsidiary's capital requirements are determined by the requirements of Capital Market Authority and by the Commercial Companies Law of 2019 of the Sultanate of Oman.

23 Fair values of the financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets consist of cash and bank balances, term deposits, receivables and other financial assets at amortised cost. Financial liabilities consist of payables and lease liabilities.

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities at the end of the reporting date are not materially different from their carrying values:

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Cash and bank balances, short-term deposits, trade and related parties receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Fair value hierarchy

The Group 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.

During the period ended 30 June 2025, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

24 Critical accounting judgements and estimates**(i) Useful lives of property and equipment**

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

(ii) Allowance for slow moving or obsolete inventories.

Inventories are held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. When inventories become old or obsolete, an estimate is made of their net realisable value. For individually significant amounts this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the inventory type, similar characteristics or purpose and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on anticipated selling prices.

At the end of the June 2025, gross inventories were approximately RO 5,706k (US\$ 14,836k) [June 2024 – RO 4,971k (US\$ 12,925k)] and provisions for old and obsolete inventories was RO 2,872k (US\$ 7,467k) [June 2024 – RO 2,630k (US\$ 6,839k)]. Any difference between the amounts actually realised in future years and the amounts expected will be recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

24 Critical accounting judgements and estimates(continued)**(iii) Contract related liabilities.**

Contract related liabilities is associated with rebates granted to customers upon achieving specified sale volume targets in a specified time period in the form of credit notes under special contracts in place. The contract related liabilities estimation involves a judicious evaluation of historical sales data, customer patterns, and market dynamics. Management exercises prudent judgment in assessing the likelihood of meeting volume targets and determining the corresponding financial impact on revenue recognition. Additionally, changes in economic conditions or shifts in customer behaviour may influence the accuracy of the estimated rebate provision.

(iv) Discount rate used for initial measurement of lease liability.

The Group, as a lessee, measures the lease liability at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group, on initial recognition of the lease, uses its incremental borrowing rate. The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

SALALAH PORT SERVICES COMPANY SAOG
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements as of 30-06-2025.

Note 13.a Property and equipment for the period ended 30 June 2025

	Note 1.(b) Leasehold Improvements	Note 1.(a) Operational & Terminal Equipment	Note 1.(a) Marine & Mooring Equipments	Note 1.(b) IT Hardware & Communication Equipment	Note 1.(c) Furniture, Fixtures & office Equipment	CWIP	Total
	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000
Cost							
1 January 2025	33,713	119,212	21,679	4,653	819	1,603	181,679
Transfers to PPE	-	196	177	128	32	(533)	-
Additions for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,974	1,974
30 June 2025	33,713	119,408	21,856	4,781	851	3,044	183,653
Accumulated Depreciation							
1 January 2025	(10,782)	(85,786)	(16,129)	(3,354)	(768)	-	(116,819)
Depreciation for the period	(3,014)	(2,430)	(620)	(242)	(11)	-	(6,317)
30 June 2025	(13,796)	(88,216)	(16,749)	(3,596)	(779)	-	(123,136)
Carrying amounts							
30 June 2025	19,917	31,192	5,107	1,185	72	3,044	60,517

	Note 1.(b) Leasehold Improvements	Note 1.(a) Operational & Terminal Equipment	Note 1.(a) Marine & Mooring Equipments	Note 1.(b) IT Hardware & Communication Equipment	Note 1.(c) Furniture, Fixtures & office Equipment	CWIP	Total
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Cost							
1 January 2025	87,656	309,956	56,365	12,093	2,129	4,165	472,364
Transfers to PPE	-	510	461	333	83	(1,387)	-
Additions for the year	-	-	-	-	-	5,132	5,132
30 June 2025	87,656	310,466	56,826	12,426	2,212	7,910	477,496
Accumulated Depreciation							
1 January 2025	(28,036)	(223,045)	(41,937)	(8,719)	(1,996)	-	(303,733)
Depreciation for the period	(7,837)	(6,318)	(1,613)	(628)	(28)	-	(16,424)
30 June 2025	(35,873)	(229,363)	(43,550)	(9,347)	(2,024)	-	(320,157)
Carrying amounts							
30 June 2025	51,783	81,103	13,276	3,079	188	7,910	157,339

Note : 1

- (a) Depreciation related to operational & terminal equipment and marine & mooring equipment is a part of direct operating cost (Note 13a)
- (b) Depreciation related to leasehold & infrastructure improvements and IT hardware & communication equipment is a part of other operating cost (Note 13a)
- (c) Depreciation related to furniture, fixtures & office equipment is a part of administration and general expenses (Note 13a)

Note : 2 No separate schedule presented for PPE pertaining to parent company as the difference between consolidated PPE and parent company PPE pertains to 'leasehold & infrastructure improvements' of the subsidiary company having cost of RO 233k (2024: RO 233k) USD 606k (2024: USD 606k), depreciation for the period of RO 5k (2024: RO 5k) USD 13k (2024: USD 13k) and accumulated depreciation of RO 185k (2024: RO 174k) USD 481k (2024: USD 452k) resulting in carrying value of RO 48k (2024: RO 59k) USD 125k (2024: USD 154k).

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Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements as of 30-06-2025.

Note 13.a Property and equipment for the period ended 30 June 2024

	Note 1.(b) Leasehold Improvements	Note 1.(a) Operational & Terminal Equipment	Note 1.(a) Marine & Mooring Equipments	Note 1.(b) IT Hardware & Communication Equipment	Note 1.(c) Furniture, Fixtures & office Equipment	CWIP	Total
	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000	RO '000
Cost							
1 January 2024	10,313	125,029	20,206	3,739	819	12,109	172,215
Transfers to PPE	6,009	42	202	-	-	(6,253)	-
Additions for the year	-	-	-	-	-	4,891	4,891
30 June 2024	16,322	125,071	20,408	3,739	819	10,747	177,106
Accumulated Depreciation							
1 January 2024	(8,243)	(85,729)	(14,587)	(3,168)	(744)	-	(112,471)
Depreciation for the period	(836)	(2,969)	(808)	(84)	(15)	-	(4,712)
30 June 2024	(9,079)	(88,698)	(15,395)	(3,252)	(759)	-	(117,183)
Carrying amounts							
30 June 2024	7,243	36,373	5,013	487	60	10,747	59,923

	Note 1.(b) Leasehold Improvements	Note 1.(a) Operational & Terminal Equipment	Note 1.(a) Marine & Mooring Equipments	Note 1.(b) IT Hardware & Communication Equipment	Note 1.(c) Furniture, Fixtures & office Equipment	CWIP	Total
	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000
Cost							
1 January 2024	26,814	325,076	52,536	9,721	2,130	31,483	447,760
Transfers to PPE	15,623	109	525	-	-	(16,257)	-
Additions for the year	-	-	-	-	-	12,717	12,717
30 June 2024	42,437	325,185	53,061	9,721	2,130	27,943	460,477
Accumulated Depreciation							
1 January 2024	(21,430)	(222,895)	(37,926)	(8,236)	(1,935)	-	(292,422)
Depreciation for the period	(2,174)	(7,720)	(2,100)	(219)	(39)	-	(12,252)
30 June 2024	(23,604)	(230,615)	(40,026)	(8,455)	(1,974)	-	(304,674)
Carrying amounts							
30 June 2024	18,833	94,570	13,035	1,266	156	27,943	155,803

Note : 1

- (a) Depreciation related to operational & terminal equipment and marine & mooring equipment is a part of direct operating cost (Note 13a)
- (b) Depreciation related to leasehold & infrastructure improvements and IT hardware & communication equipment is a part of other operating cost (Note 13a)
- (c) Depreciation related to furniture, fixtures & office equipment is a part of administration and general expenses (Note 13a)

Note : 2 No separate schedule presented for PPE pertaining to parent company as the difference between consolidated PPE and parent company PPE pertains to 'leasehold & infrastructure improvements' of the subsidiary company having cost of RO 233k (2024: RO 233k) USD 606k (2023: USD 606k), depreciation for the period of RO 5k (2023: RO 5k) USD 13k (2023: USD 13k) and accumulated depreciation of RO 174k (2023: RO 164k) USD 452k (2023: USD 427k) resulting in carrying value of RO 59k (2023: RO 69k) USD 154k (2023: USD 179k).