

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1. Legal status and principal activities

Muscat City Desalination Company SAOG (the “Company”) is a public joint stock company registered in the Sultanate of Oman. The Company was incorporated on 19 January 2013. The Company’s principal activity is the sale of desalinated water. The Company commenced commercial production of potable water on 19 February 2016. The Company was listed on the Muscat Securities Market on 2 January 2018.

1.1 Key agreements

Water Purchase Agreement

On 11 February 2013 the Company signed a long term Water Purchase Agreement (WPA) with Oman Power and Water Procurement Company SAOC for the supply of 42 million imperial gallons of water per day. The agreement expires 20 years after the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date of 12 October 2014, subject to any extension period or early termination arising under the terms of the agreement.

Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contract

The Company entered into an agreement for the construction of a desalination plant with a capacity of 42 million imperial gallons of water per day with International Water Treatment LLC (“the EPC Contractor”) on a turnkey basis which was completed during 2016.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contract

The O&M contract, which runs for 20 years after the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date of 12 October 2014, was entered into by the Company on 27 November 2013 and amended on 21 October 2017 with Muscat City Desalination Operation and Maintenance Co LLC, a related party, a company registered in the Sultanate of Oman, for operation and maintenance of the plant.

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”)

2.1 New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the financial statement effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

In the current period, the Company has applied the below amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the Board that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2020. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

- *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards - amendments to IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC-32 to update those pronouncements with regard to references to and quotes from the framework or to indicate where they refer to a different version of the Conceptual Framework*
- *Amendment to IFRS 16 ‘Leases’ to provide lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. The effective date is 1 June 2020.*
- *Amendments in IFRS 7, 9 and IAS 39 regarding pre-replacement issues in the context of the IBOR reform*

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) (continued)

2.1 New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the financial statement effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 (continued)

Effective from 1 January 2020, the Company has implemented amendments to IFRS 9 financial instruments, IAS 39 financial instruments: Recognition, Measurement, and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments Disclosures relating to interest rate benchmark reforms. The amendments (referred as Phase 1 of IBOR transactions project) addresses the hedge accounting requirements arising before Inter-bank offer rate (‘IBOR’) and proposed a hedging relief for such pre replacement hedges. The amendments including other listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

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

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

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (amendments) Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	1 January 2021
Amendment to IFRS 3 Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	1 January 2022
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle Amendments to:	
- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards,	1 January 2022
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments,	1 January 2022
- IAS 41 Agriculture, and	1 January 2022
- IFRS 16 Leases	No effective date is stated
Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	1 January 2023
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> and IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> (2011) relating to the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from and investor to its associate or joint venture.	Effective date deferred indefinitely. Adoption is still permitted.

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

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies****Statement of compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019 of the Sultanate of Oman and the disclosure requirements of Capital Market Authority of the Sultanate of Oman.

Going Concern

The directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value. The financial statements have been presented in Rial Omani ("RO") which is also the functional currency of the Company.

A summary of significant accounting policies, which are consistent with those used in the previous year are set out below.

Functional and presentation currency

The accounting records are maintained in Omani Rial which is the functional and presentation currency for these financial statements.

Following are the significant accounting policies applied by the Company consistently to all the periods presented.

Foreign currencies

Any currency other than the functional currency is considered as a foreign currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Omani Rials at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Omani Rials using the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction whereas those measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rate at the date when fair value was determined. An exchange difference on settlement of monetary items or on translation is generally recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank balances with an original maturity of less than three months.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes the amount of cash and cash equivalents paid or the fair value of other consideration given to acquire an asset at the date of acquisition or construction.

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditure, is capitalised.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining profit or loss. Repairs and renewals are charged to profit or loss when the expense is incurred.

Subsequent costs

The Company recognises in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment the cost of major inspections and the cost of replacing part of such an item when the cost is incurred, if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied in the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognized as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment, other than capital work-in-progress, over their estimated economic useful lives, using the straight line method, from the date that the asset is brought into use.

Where components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Major repairs are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset, or up to the date of the next major repair, whichever is shorter.

The estimated useful lives for the current year are as follows:

	Years
Civil and structural works	40
Plant and machinery	40
Pipelines	40
Decommissioning asset	40
Spares	40
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	4
Motor vehicles	4

The useful lives, depreciation method, and residual values of property, plant and equipment are assessed by the management at reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Membrane, cartridge filters and other tools were capitalised along with useful life of plant, as this will remain as a part of plant till the end of plant's life without any further cost.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any impairment losses. When commissioned, capital work-in-progress is transferred to the appropriate property, plant and equipment category and depreciated in accordance with depreciation policies of the Company.

Derecognition of asset

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period the asset is derecognised.

Impairment

Financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial asset measured at amortised cost, the company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

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

Non-financial assets

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

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Employees' end of service benefits**

With respect to its Omani employees, the Company makes contributions to the Public Authority for Social Insurance under Royal Decree 72/91 calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Company's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due. Provision for non-Omani employee terminal benefits under an unfunded defined benefit retirement plan, is made in accordance with Omani Labour Laws and is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flow estimated to settle the present obligation, the carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Provision for decommissioning obligation

The provision for asset retirement obligation is recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of assets constructed on land under usufruct contracts with the Ministry of Housing, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of provision can be measured reliably. The estimated future obligations include the costs of removing the facilities and restoring the affected areas. A corresponding asset is recognised as part of plant and machinery in property, plant and equipment and depreciated accordingly.

The provision for decommissioning obligation is a best estimate of the present value of expected costs required to settle the obligation, at the reporting date based on the current requirements of the Usufruct agreement, using estimated cash flows. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the asset retirement obligation. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as a finance cost.

The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are dealt with prospectively and reflected as an adjustment to the provision and corresponding decommissioning asset recorded as property, plant and equipment. If there is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset is not fully recoverable, the asset is tested for impairment and an impairment loss is recognised where necessary.

Equity

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

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Revenue**

The Company's revenue stream comprises water capacity investment charge, water capacity operation and maintenance charge, water output operation and maintenance charge and electricity charges calculated in accordance with the agreement with Oman Power and Water Procurement Company SAOC for sale of desalinated water.

Water capacity charge includes water capacity investment charge and water capacity operations and maintenance charge.

The Water Purchase Agreement provides that the company will make available and sell to OPWP a guaranteed water capacity for which the company will receive payment that will compensate for the investments made and the operating costs.

The WPA with OPWP is considered as a lease within the context of IFRS 16 and has been classified as an operating lease under IFRS 16. Water capacity investment charge is recognized based on the capacity made available in accordance with contractual terms stipulated in WPA and treated as lease revenue under IFRS 16 and is recognized as per the requirement of standard. Fixed O&M charge is recognized based on the capacity made available in accordance with contractual terms stipulated in WPA.

Revenue from sale of water to OPWP is recognized in the accounting period in which the actual production and sale of water take place and the capacity is made available as per the contract. The Company has a long-term agreement with OPWP which determines performance obligation, transaction price and allocates the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations. The Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for time value of money as the period between the transfer of the promised output to the customer and payment by the customer does not exceed one month and the sales are made with agreed credit terms which is in line with the industry practice.

Finance expenses

Finance costs comprise interest on borrowings. Borrowing costs, net of interest income, which are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets such as items of property, plant and equipment are capitalised as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment. All other interest expenses are recognised as an expense in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

Deferred financing costs

The cost of obtaining senior facility loan is deferred and amortised over the term of the respective loans using the effective interest rate method. Deferred financing costs less accumulated amortisation are offset against the drawn amount of senior facility loan.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

i) Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and trade and other payables and amount due to related parties.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

ii) Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its interest rate risk exposures. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which case the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset; a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

Hedge accounting

The Company designates the hedging instrument as cash flow hedges. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, as is any gain or loss on any hedging that exceeds 100% of the associated liability.

Amounts previously recognised and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Company revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Income tax**

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. The tax effects on the temporary differences are disclosed under current or non-current liabilities as deferred tax.

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

Dividend

The Board of Directors take into account appropriate parameters including the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law while recommending the dividend.

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised when they are approved for payment.

Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Chief Executive Officer (being the chief operating decision maker) to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess their performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Company's only activity is the sale of desalinated water to OPWP, being the only customer, hence the chief operating decision maker considers the business of the Company as one operating segment.

Water sales take place in the Sultanate of Oman.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Leases****The Company as a lessee**

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received;
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

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

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives; and
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.

The lease liability is presented as a line item in the statement of financial position.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

Lease liability (continued)

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

Right-of-use asset

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate note line item in the property, plant and equipment. The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, plant and equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line 'Operating expenses' in the statement of profit or loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Leases (continued)****The Company as lessor**

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Company applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

Directors' remuneration

Directors' remuneration has been computed in accordance with the Commercial Companies Law and as per the requirements of Capital Market Authority.

Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Earnings and net assets per share

The Company presents earnings per share (EPS) and net assets per share for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Net assets per share is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Net assets for the purpose is defined as net equity.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

**4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
(continued)**

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and in future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

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

Lease classification

The Company has entered into the Water Purchase Agreement (“WPA”) with Oman Power and Water Procurement Company SAOC (“OPWP”) to make available the guaranteed contracted capacity of desalinated water from its Plant.

Management believes that IFRIC 12 is not applicable to the arrangement as the residual interest is borne by the Company and not OPWP. The estimated useful life of the plant of 40 years takes into account the Company’s right to extend the land lease under a Usufruct Agreement for an additional term of 25 years. Furthermore, the residual value of the assets will have substantial value at the conclusion of the WPA and the Company will be able to continue to generate revenue through supply of desalinated water.

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

Once a determination is reached that an arrangement contains a lease, the lease arrangement is classified as either financing or operating according to the principles in IFRS 16 Leases. A lease that conveys the majority of the risks and rewards of operation is a finance lease. A lease other than a finance lease is an operating lease.

Based on management’s evaluation, the WPA with OPWP is considered as a lease within the context of IFRS 16 Leases and has been classified as an operating lease under IFRS 16 Leases since significant risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the plant lies with the Company and not with OPWP.

The primary basis for this conclusion is that the WPA is for a term of 20 years while the economic life of the power plant is estimated to be 40 years. The present value of minimum lease payments under the PPA does not substantially recover the fair value of the plant at the inception of the lease.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

**4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
(continued)**

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the significant estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements:

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost. Management considers that there are no indications of impairment considering that the plant has successfully started commercial operations and expects to comply with the requirement of the WPA and sell potable water thereafter.

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is charged so as to write-off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives. The calculation of useful lives is based on management's assessment of various factors such as the operating life, the maintenance programs, and normal wear and tear using its best estimates.

Provision for decommissioning

Upon expiry of their respective Usufruct Agreement (in relation to land lease) and Water Purchase agreements, the Company will have an obligation to remove the facilities and restore the affected area. The estimated cost, discount rate and risk rate used in the provision for decommissioning costs calculation is based on management's best estimates.

Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19)

In January 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") announced a global health emergency due to the outbreak of coronavirus ("COVID-19"). Based on the rapid increase in exposure and infections across the world, WHO, in March 2020, classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic. Actions taken by governmental authorities, nongovernmental organizations, businesses and individuals around the world to slow the COVID-19 pandemic and associated consumer behaviour have negatively impacted forecasted global economic activity, thereby resulting in lower demand for oil. This has created a current and forecasted oversupply, precipitating the recent steep decline in oil prices and an increase in oil price volatility.

The Company is closely monitoring the situation to manage the potential business disruption on its operations and financial performance. While circumstances are continually evolving, the risks are mitigated by the high level of committed contracts underpinning current forecasts; preventive measures taken by management to mitigate operational risks; continued evidence of demand in core Middle East markets; further cost cutting measures taken to improve financial resilience in the current environment.

The Company has performed an assessment of the potential impact of the pandemic on its financial statements for the year ended and based on the long-term WPA with OPWP has concluded that there is no material impact to the operations or the profitability of the Company. As the situation is evolving, the Company will continue to monitor the situation and adjust its critical judgements and estimates, as necessary, during the course of 2021.

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

5. Property, plant and equipment

	Civil and structural works RO'000s	Plant and machinery RO'000s	Pipelines RO'000s	Decommissioning asset RO'000s	Spare RO'000s	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment RO'000s	Motor vehicles RO'000s	Capital work-in- progress RO'000s	Total RO'000s
Cost									
1 January 2019	31,326	46,369	19,908	334	655	31	39	-	98,662
Additions	5	37	-	-	-	2	-	47	91
31 December 2019	31,331	46,406	19,908	334	655	33	39	47	98,753
1 January 2020	31,331	46,406	19,908	334	655	33	39	47	98,753
Additions	9	3	-	-	-	14	-	151	177
31 December 2020	31,340	46,409	19,908	334	655	47	39	198	98,930
Accumulated depreciation									
1 January 2019	2,242	3,319	1,426	23	42	26	39	-	7,117
Charge for the year	783	1,159	498	9	17	2	-	-	2,468
31 December 2019	3,025	4,478	1,924	32	59	28	39	-	9,585
1 January 2020	3,025	4,478	1,924	32	59	28	39	-	9,585
Charge for the year	783	1,160	498	9	17	3	-	-	2,470
31 December 2020	3,808	5,638	2,422	41	76	31	39	-	12,055
Carrying value									
31 December 2020	27,532	40,771	17,486	293	579	16	-	198	86,875
31 December 2019	28,306	41,928	17,984	302	596	5	-	47	89,168

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

5. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Property, plant and equipment are mortgaged as security for the borrowings of the Company (note 11).

Depreciation charge for the year is recognised as follows:

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Operating costs (note 19)	2,467	2,466
Administrative and general expenses (note 20)	3	2
	<u>2,470</u>	<u>2,468</u>

6. Right-of-use assets

The land on which the plant is constructed has been leased from the Government of the Sultanate of Oman (represented by the Ministry of Housing) for a period of 25 years from 11 February 2013. The lease term can be extended by an additional 25 years at the request of the Company. Lease rentals are paid at the rate of RO 15,045 per annum.

Details of right-of-use assets (ROU) of usufruct contract is as under:

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Cost		
As at 1 January	196	196
Addition: change in the life of land lease	68	-
Total cost as at 31 December	<u>264</u>	<u>196</u>
Depreciation		
As at 1 January	11	-
Charge for the year	3	11
As at 31 December	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>
Carrying value		
As at 31 December	<u>250</u>	<u>185</u>

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

7. Trade and other receivables

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Trade receivables	1,230	1,392
Prepayments and other receivables	89	87
Deposits	3	3
	1,322	1,482

The Company has one customer OPWP which is included in the trade receivables balance as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019. The average credit period on the invoice raised to OPWP on sale of water is within 25 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

The trade receivables as on 31 December 2020 is in the not due category.

Management assessment of expected credit loss on the trade and other receivables refer note 27.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Cash at bank	1,248	1,973
Short term deposits	2,961	-
	4,209	1,973

The short-term deposits are denominated in US Dollars and are with an offshore financial institution with maturities of less than one month. These deposits yield interest at an insignificant rate.

9. Capital and reserves

9.1 Share capital

	Authorised	2019
	2020	RO'000s
	RO'000s	
250,000,000 ordinary shares of 100 Baisa each	25,000	25,000
	15,555	15,555

Issued and fully paid

155,550,400 shares of 100 Baisa each

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

9. Capital and reserves

Shareholders

The Shareholders of the Company are:

	% holding		Country of incorporation
	2020	2019	
Summit Water Middle East Company	32.5	32.5	Cayman Islands
Malakoff Oman Desalination Company Limited	32.5	32.5	British Virgin Islands
Others	35	35	Others
	100	100	

9.2 Legal reserve

Article 132 of the Commercial Companies Law 2019 requires that 10% of a company's net profit be transferred to a non-distributable legal reserve until the amount of the legal reserve becomes equal to at least one-third of the Company's paid up share capital.

The Company had used the share premium received on the issue of share capital during 2014 and 2015 to fulfil this requirement.

9.3 Dividend

During the year ended 31 December 2020, no dividend was proposed for the Company in the Board meeting held on 14 February 2021 (2019: The Company declared and distributed dividend of RO 1,252,958 or Baiza 8.055 per share).

10. Derivative financial instruments

In accordance with the Common Terms Agreement, the Company is required to enter into interest rate hedging agreements to cap the Company's exposure to fluctuating interest rates. This requirement covers the term loans.

As at the reporting date, a principal amount of approximately RO 48,644,055 (USD 126,512,498) (31 December 2019: RO 51,351,214 (USD 133,553,223)) was covered under this agreement for the term loans.

The hedging agreements cap the Company's exposure to fluctuating interest rates. The Company releases a portion of the hedging arrangements in line with the repayment of the term loans.

The hedging arrangement obliges the Company to pay fixed interest at the rate of 2.86% per annum on a quarterly basis for the term loans. These cash flow hedges were assessed as highly effective as at 31 December 2020 (For the year ended 31 December 2019: highly effective).

The fair value movement of RO 2,655,911 (31 December 2019: RO 2,598,367) has been included in other comprehensive income, net of deferred tax.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

10. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The classification of the fair values of the derivative financial instruments based on the remaining period to maturity from the reporting date is as follows:

	2020 RO'000s	2019 RO'000s
Less than 1 year	(399)	(200)
1 to 5 years	(2,170)	(1,057)
More than 5 years	(4,348)	(2,535)
Total more than 1 year	(6,518)	(3,592)
Cumulative changes in fair value	(6,917)	(3,792)

The table below shows the fair values of the interest rate swaps, which are equivalent to the market values, together with the notional amounts analysed by the term to maturity.

	Fair value RO'000s	Notional amount RO'000s	Notional amounts by term to maturity		
			1 - 12 month RO'000s	More than 1 up to 5 years RO'000s	More than 5 years RO'000s
31 December 2020					
Interest rate swaps	6,916	48,644	2,806	15,262	30,576
31 December 2019					
Interest rate swaps	3,792	51,351	2,707	14,307	34,337

Cumulative changes in fair value are recognised as follows:

	2020 RO'000s	2019 RO'000s
Cumulative changes in fair value	(6,917)	(3,792)
Related deferred tax liability/asset	1,038	569
Cumulative changes in fair value, net of deferred tax	(5,879)	(3,223)

Hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions.

The hedging deficit of RO 5.88 million as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: RO 3.22 million) represents the loss which the Company would incur, if it opts to terminate its interest rate hedging agreements on this date. However, under its Common Terms Agreement with its lenders, the Company is not permitted to terminate its interest rate hedging agreements. Therefore, under this circumstance, the loss will remain unrealised and will be realised during the gradual amortisation of the loan interest.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

11. Term loans

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Term loans	57,532	60,719
Less: deferred finance charges	(1,007)	(1,081)
	56,525	59,638
Less: current portion of term loans	(3,314)	(3,188)
Non-current portion of term loans	53,211	56,450

Facilities

On 25 July 2013, the Company entered into a long-term financing agreement for loan facilities ("the term loans") in the aggregate maximum amount of RO 81,451,616 (USD 211,837,752) with a consortium of international banks.

Facilities drawn down

At 31 December 2020, RO 81,244,505 (USD 211,299,102) had been drawn down (31 December 2019: RO 81,244,505 (USD 211,299,102)) and the remaining undrawn amount has been cancelled.

Facilities repayments

The term loans are due for repayment in 76 quarterly instalments. Four instalments totalling RO 3,187,836 were paid during the year.

Interest

The term loans bear interest at three-months USD Libor plus margin. The effective interest rate for the period was 4.42% (31 December 2019: 4.66%).

Security

The term loans are secured by a commercial mortgage over the Company's assets and a legal mortgage over the Company's rights, title and interest in the Usufruct Agreement dated 11 February 2013.

Covenants

The facilities agreements contain certain covenants relating to liquidity. These include restrictions on the debt / equity ratio, the debt service coverage ratio and the loan life cover ratio. The company satisfied with these covenants for the interest period in 2020.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

12. Provision for decommissioning obligation

The decommissioning cost represents the present value of management's best estimate of the future cost to remove the facilities and restore the affected area at the Company's leased site to its original condition. The estimate has been made on the basis of an independent report by a professional consultant, discounted at 4.60% to its present value, over the plant's estimated useful life of 40 years.

13. Shareholders' bridge loans

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Summit Water Middle East Company	2,073	2,073
Malakoff Oman Desalination Company Limited	2,073	2,073
Sumitomo Corporation	2,129	2,129
Malakoff International Limited	2,129	2,129
Interest accrued	450	450
	<hr/> 8,854 <hr/>	<hr/> 8,854 <hr/>

Facilities

The Shareholders' loans of RO 1,691,800 (USD 4,400,000) were provided in October 2015. Further Shareholders' loans of RO 4,037,250 (USD 10,500,000) were provided during the year ended 31 December 2016. Additional Shareholders' loans of RO 4,257,842 (USD 11,073,711) were provided in July 2017.

Facilities repayments

The Shareholders' loans are due for repayment subject to the consent of the term loan lenders which is dependent on cash flows.

Interest

The Shareholders' loans carry interest at the rate of 2% per annum.

Security

The Shareholders' loans are unsecured.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

14. Shareholders' stand-by equity loans

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Summit Water Middle East Company	377	377
Malakoff Oman Desalination Company Limited	377	377
	<u>754</u>	<u>754</u>

The Shareholders' stand-by equity loans of RO 837,031 (USD 2,176,932) were provided in November 2015.

Facilities repayments

The Shareholders' stand-by equity loans are due for repayment on demand subject to the consent of the term loan lenders which is dependent on cash flows.

Interest

The Shareholders' stand-by equity loans are interest free.

Security

The Shareholders' stand-by equity loans are unsecured.

15. Lease liability

The Company adopted IFRS 16 from 1 January 2019 for a plot of land on which the plant is built has been leased from the Government of the Sultanate of Oman (represented by the Ministry of Housing) for a period of 25 years from 11 February 2013. The lease term can be extended by an additional 25 years at the request of the Company. Lease rental is paid at the rate of RO 15,045 per annum.

At 31 December 2020, future minimum lease commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Gross lease liability related to right-of-use assets	280	280
Addition: change in life of land lease	246	-
Future finance charges on finance leases	(268)	(90)
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>258</u>	<u>190</u>
The maturity of finance lease liabilities is as follows:		
Not later than 1 year	3	7
Later than 1 year	255	183
	<u>258</u>	<u>190</u>

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

16. End of service benefits

	2020 RO'000s	2019 RO'000s
1 January 2019	26	15
Provided during the year	12	11
Paid during the year	(34)	-
Closing provision	<u>4</u>	<u>26</u>

17. Trade and other payables

	2020 RO'000s	2019 RO'000s
Trade payables	1,119	943
Other payables	1,093	731
	<u>2,212</u>	<u>1,674</u>

Trade and other payables include an amount of RO 894,329 (31 December 2019: RO 688,630), due to Muscat City Desalination Operation and Maintenance Company LLC, a related party.

18. Revenue

	2020 RO'000s	2019 RO'000s
Water capacity charges	9,929	9,967
Electricity charges	3,948	3,934
Water Output O&M Charges	2,873	2,909
	<u>16,750</u>	<u>16,810</u>

19. Operating costs

	2020 RO'000s	2019 RO'000s
Operation and maintenance cost	4,412	4,164
Electricity charges	3,713	4,013
Amortisation of right-of-use asset	3	11
Depreciation	2,467	2,466
	<u>10,595</u>	<u>10,654</u>

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

20. Administrative and general expenses

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Employee costs	330	342
Insurance	188	187
Legal and professional expenses	137	127
Depreciation	3	2
Directors' sitting fees	16	25
Bad debts written off	27	-
Others	137	184
	838	867

21. Finance costs (net)

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Interest expense on term loans and interest swaps	2,644	2,872
Interest expense on Shareholders' loan	171	170
Amortisation of deferred finance cost	76	76
Interest income on term deposits	(4)	(18)
Other finance cost	70	43
	2,957	3,143

22. Income tax

The Company is liable to income tax at the rate of 15% (31 December 2019: 15%). No provision for income tax has been made for the year ended 31 December 2020 in view of the taxable losses for the period.

Recognised in the statement of comprehensive income

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Deferred tax		
- Current year	520	690

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

22. Income tax (continued)

Tax reconciliation

The reconciliation of income tax expense is as follows:

	2020 RO'000s	2019 RO'000s
Profit for the year	2,360	2,174
Income tax at standard rate	354	326
Non - deductible expenses	26	27
Deferred tax not recognised on losses for the year	300	429
Deferred tax Asset recognised on carry forward losses	(160)	(92)
	520	690

Deferred tax assets and liabilities represent origination and reversal of temporary differences and comprise:

	Asset / (liability) as at 1 January RO'000s	Recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income RO'000s	Asset / (liability) as at 31 December RO'000s
31 December 2020			
Property, plant and equipment	(3,785)	(684)	(4,469)
Deferred tax liability	(3,785)	(684)	(4,469)
Carried forward business losses	92	159	251
Provision for decommissioning obligation	55	3	58
Provision for land lease	-	1	1
Change in fair value of derivative financial instrument (through other comprehensive income)	569	469	1,038
Deferred tax assets	716	632	1,348
31 December 2019			
Property, plant and equipment	(3,001)	(784)	(3,785)
Deferred tax liability	(3,001)	(784)	(3,785)
Carried forward business losses	-	92	92
Provision for decommissioning obligation	52	3	55
Change in fair value of derivative financial instrument (through other comprehensive income)	111	458	569
Deferred tax assets	162	553	716

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

22. Income tax (continued)

Tax reconciliation (continued)

Deferred tax arises on account of tax losses and temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the statement of financial position. No deferred tax asset on losses has been recognised as management does not consider it probable that sufficient taxable income may arise prior to their expiry to obtain the benefits therefrom.

23. Related party transactions

Related parties comprise the shareholders, directors, key management personnel and any business entities in which these parties have the ability to control or exercise significant influence. The Company maintains significant balances with these related parties which arise in the normal course of business. The terms and conditions of related party transactions are mutually agreed.

Significant related party transactions during the year are as follows:

	2020 RO'000s	2019 RO'000s
Operation and maintenance cost to Muscat City Desalination Operation and Maintenance Company LLC	4,412	4,164
Other cost to Muscat City Desalination Operation and Maintenance Company LLC	97	60
Interest expense on Shareholders' loans	171	170
Key management compensation	231	242
Director's sitting fee (net)	16	25

Balances with related parties included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2020 RO'000s	2019 RO'000s
Amount due to related parties		
Muscat City Desalination Operation and Maintenance Company LLC	894	689
Summit Water Middle East Company	2,644	2,644
Malakoff Oman Desalination Company Limited	2,644	2,644
Malakoff International Limited	2,160	2,160
Sumitomo Corporation	2,160	2,160

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

24. Earnings per share

	2020	2019
Profit for the year (RO in '000)	1,841	1,484
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (in thousands)	155,550	155,550
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) (RO)	0.012	0.010

25. Net assets per share

Net assets per share is calculated by dividing the equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company at the reporting date by the number of shares outstanding as follows:

	2020	2019
Net assets (RO in '000)	13,629	14,445
Number of shares outstanding at year end (in thousands)	155,550	155,550
Net assets per share (RO)	0.088	0.093
Net assets per share excluding hedging reserve (RO)	0.125	0.114

26. Commitments

Operation and maintenance commitment

As per the O&M Agreement, Muscat City Desalination Operation and Maintenance Co LLC will operate and maintain the Company's plant until 11 October 2034. Under the O&M agreement, the Company has to pay the fixed operating fee subject to availability.

The minimum future payments under the O&M agreement (excluding indexation) are as follow:

	2020 RO'000s	2019 RO'000s
Due within one year	1,285	1,281
Due after one year but within five years	5,128	5,128
Due after five years	12,603	13,887
	19,016	20,296

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

27. Financial instruments

This note presents information on the risks arising from the Company's use of financial instruments, namely; credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk to which the Company is exposed, its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to ensure that they reflect any changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its induction and training program, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's deposits with banks.

As at reporting date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, which will cause a financial loss to the Company due to failure to discharge an obligation by the counterparties arises from the carrying amount of the respective recognised financial assets as stated in the statement of financial position.

The Company has significant concentration of credit risk with the Government of the Sultanate of Oman represented by OPWP. Under the terms of the WPA, the Company's water sales are billed wholly to OPWP (indirectly owned wholly by the Government). Therefore, the Company's credit risk on receivables from OPWP is limited.

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

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Cash at bank and deposits	4,209	1,973
Trade receivables	1,230	1,392
	<hr/> 5,439 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,365 <hr/>

The exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by type of customer is:

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Oman Power and Water Procurement Co. SOAC	1,230	1,365
	<hr/>	<hr/>

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)****27. Financial instruments (continued)****Credit risk (continued)**

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The Company has not accounted for ECL against OPWP because these are government and/or government owned entities and taking into account the historical default experience and the current credit ratings of the Government, the management of the Company have assessed that there is no significant impairment loss.

Balances with bank are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the central banks of the respective countries. Accordingly, the management of the Company estimates the loss allowance on balances with bank at the end of the reporting period at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. None of the balances with bank 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 Company have assessed that there is no impairment, and hence have not recorded any loss allowances on these balances.

Market risk

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

Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk on its bank deposits designated in US Dollars as the Omani Rial is effectively pegged to the US Dollar and the US Dollar exchange rate has remained unchanged since 1986.

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises principally from medium and long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company maintained approximately 85% of its borrowings in fixed rate or hedged in accordance with the Common Terms Agreement with its lenders.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

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

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

27. Financial instruments (continue)

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

The Company has hedged this interest rate at 85% through interest rate swaps contracts in accordance with the Common Terms Agreement with its lenders. Therefore, changes in interest rates during the year will not significantly affect the Company's cashflow and profit or loss.

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

	100 bp increase RO'000s	100 bp decrease RO'000s
31 December 2020		
Fair value of derivative financial instruments	3,366	(3,366)
31 December 2019		
Fair value of derivative financial instruments	3,605	(3,605)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company uses cash flow forecasting methods which assist it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimising its cash flow cycle. The Company ensures that it has sufficient cash available to meet its expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations.

Trade and other receivables at the end of the reporting period are not overdue or impaired. Cash at bank and deposits with the bank are placed with reputable local and foreign financial institutions.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

27. Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The maturities of Company's financial liabilities after adding back deferred finance charges at the reporting date are shown below:

31 December 2020	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 years
	RO'000s	RO'000s	RO'000s	RO'000s	RO'000s
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Term loans	57,531	77,214	5,810	21,819	49,585
Shareholders' stand - by equity loans	754	754	-	754	-
Shareholders' bridge loans	8,854	10,076	187	3,104	6,785
Lease liabilities	258	526	15	60	451
Trade and other payables	2,212	2,212	2,212	-	-
	<u>69,609</u>	<u>90,782</u>	<u>8,224</u>	<u>25,737</u>	<u>56,821</u>
31 December 2019					
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Term loans	60,719	83,661	5,935	23,680	54,046
Shareholders' stand - by equity loans	754	754	-	754	-
Shareholders' bridge loans	8,854	10,264	188	2,682	7,394
Lease liabilities	190	271	15	75	181
Trade and other payables	1,674	1,674	1,674	-	-
	<u>72,191</u>	<u>96,624</u>	<u>7,812</u>	<u>27,191</u>	<u>61,621</u>

Capital risk management

The Board of Directors' policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements except those under the Commercial Companies Law of 2019.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

27. Financial instruments (continue)

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting year was as follows:

	2020 RO'000s	2019 RO'000s
Debt (Term loans, Shareholder's bridge and shareholders stand-by equity loans net of transaction costs)	66,134	69,246
Cash and bank balances	(4,209)	(1,973)
Net debt	61,925	67,273
Equity	13,629	14,445
Net debt to equity ratio	4.54	4.66

Fair value

Financial assets consist of cash and bank balances and receivables. Financial liabilities consist of term loans, Shareholders' loans, shareholders' stand-by equity loans and payables. Derivatives consist of interest rate swap arrangements. The fair values of financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

	2020 RO'000s	2019 RO'000s
Interest rate swaps – Level 2	48,644	51,351

The Company had no financial instruments in level 1 or level 3. During the financial year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, there were no transfers of financial instruments between the levels for fair value measurement.

Valuation approach of interest rate swaps

The fair value of the interest rate swaps is determined using quoted interest rates at the reporting date and present value calculations at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

28. Operating lease arrangement where the Company acts as a lessor

As disclosed in Note 1 to these financial statements, the Company has entered into a WPA with OPWP for a substantial element of the production of water based on availability. As disclosed in Note 4, management has determined that the WPA with OPWP is covered under IFRS 16 Leases and such arrangement in substance represents an operating lease under IFRS 16 Leases. The agreement expires 20 years after the Scheduled Commercial Operation Date of 12 October 2014.

The following is the total of future minimum lease receipts (excluding indexation) expected to be received under the WPA:

	2020	2019
	RO'000s	RO'000s
Due within one year	7,691	7,670
Due after one year but within five years	30,701	30,701
Due after five years	75,461	83,153
	<hr/> 113,853 <hr/>	<hr/> 121,524 <hr/>

29. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board and authorized for issue on 14 February 2021.