

To our valued shareholders,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all on behalf of my colleagues and the Board of Directors of Oman Cables Industry SAOG (the Company) to its 34th Annual General Meeting (AGM). The performance of the Company and its subsidiaries (the Group) is below.

Board of Directors

The following are the Board of Directors of the Company:

1. Mr. Fabio Romeo
2. Mr. Mohamed Al Lawati
3. Mrs. Laura Figini
4. Mrs. Manal Al Ghazali
5. Mr. Christian Raskin
6. Mr. Yasser Al Rashdi
7. Mr. Fabrizio Rutschmann

The Board and its committees conducted various meetings and directed the company operations.

Operational Review

The recovery on business environment is visible in 2022 in comparison with 2021.

The company continues to enhance its leadership in the Sultanate and in the Region while building a sustainable growth.

The growth was certainly driven by the strong effort in term of geographical penetration and product differentiation through mix improvement and innovative products launch. Profitability was encouraged by dynamic pricing, to reflect raw material price increase, by a continuous cost improvement through design-to-cost, and also by a strong focus on fixed cost management.

Sales

Sales revenues of the Parent Company for 2022 are RO 186,412,130 as compared to RO 169,520,043 in 2021. The sales of the Group were RO 258,598,075 compared to RO 227,419,221 in 2021.

Profitability

The Net Profit of the Parent Company for the year 2022 was RO 8,596,789 as compared to RO 4,749,493 in 2021. The increase in profitability is mainly due to cost control plans, product development and differentiation efforts.

The Net Profit of the Group in 2022 was RO 11,173,165 compared to RO 5,973,028 in 2021.

Subsidiary: Oman Aluminum Processing Industries SPC, Oman

During 2022 the Company enlarged its market perimeter, diversify its customer clusters and improved product mix, thereby improving the overall profitability.

The Company continued to focus extensively on controlling costs, while improving productivity.

Despite the challenging scenario due to higher LME & Cost of working capital, the cash flow improved through better receivables management, while finance cost was in control. The Company has also managed to successfully pass on the increase in raw material and freight costs to the market.

Subsidiary: Associated Cables Private Limited, India (ACPL) (100% subsidiary)

The company has adopted since July 2022 several measures to drive ACPL to the "growth on the way to profitability", with the main focus on market by penetrating more geographic areas-and diversifying customer clusters, a big focus on profitability and on Production by improving operation practices and design to cost.

Human Resources

Human Resources play a strategic role in the continuous development of the Group.

As a response to changing market dynamics, the Group is continuously promoting and developing its employee strength performance and talent. Prysmian continued to support in this area by deputing highly experienced professionals to the Company.

Health Safety & Environment

The Group is continuously focusing and executing various plans aimed at protecting the health and safety of the employees and striving to improve safety awareness. All employees have been introduced to the Safety Awareness Program. The lost time injury frequency rate (LTI) continues to be actively monitored for the benefit of the employees and Company.

Corporate Governance

The Company continues to follow high standards in Corporate Governance. The Board has three committees: Audit Committee, Strategic Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Company has internal systems and manuals to assist the management in the day-to-day operations. These systems and manuals are reviewed and updated and are in line with statutory requirements while meeting the organizations goals that gives transparency to all transactions.

The Company shares the information with all stakeholders and public in general through regular publication of its quarterly and annual results in printed media, on the MSX website and on the Company's website.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company believes that giving back to the community is extremely important. As the Company has grown, so has its commitment to the society through a dedicated structured CSR plan of activities.

Future Outlook

The Gulf region is gradually recovering mainly due to steady oil prices. The Group is maintaining the focus on existing markets and is streamlining its operations to continue to deliver value to its stakeholders.

The management continues to focus on the dynamic and competitive market for cables by enlarging the product portfolio with high value-added cables in order to differentiate its offering. The emphasis on operational excellence is an important factor to the success of the Group. The strong focus on Sustainability is a priority, to continue to link the sultanate and the region to a sustainable future, by enabling the transition to green energy.

Dividend

Considering the guidelines issued by the Capital Market Authority, the liquidity requirements for the operational needs and the uninterrupted record of declaration of dividend, the Board proposes distributing a cash dividend to the shareholders.

Taking into account the financial performance of the Group, the Board recommends to distribute dividend equal to 56 baiza per share amounting to RO 5,023,200 of the face value of RO 0.100, to the shareholders registered as on the date of Annual General Meeting.

Directors Remuneration

The Board of Directors recommends to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to approve the total Directors' remuneration of RO 200,000 to be paid to the Board of Directors, in recognition and appreciation of their efforts towards their responsibilities and for their continuous inputs, guidance and support to the management.

It may be noted that non-independent board members, being Prysmian employees, have waived their portion of remuneration for 2022 and kept the money for the Company to use.

Conclusion:

Our special thanks go to all our employees and to the management for their consistent hard work and wholehearted commitment to the Company. We consider our employees fundamental to our success.

We acknowledge with thanks to our local and global customers, business associates, the finance community, local communities and all other stakeholders for their continued support to the Company.

We wish the best for our beloved Oman to further develop under the leadership of His Majesty Sultan Haitham bin Tariq bin Taimur in good health and longevity.



Fabio Romeo
Chairman
Oman Cables Industry (SAOG)
Date: 25 January 2023





Agreed-upon procedures report on factual findings in connection with the Corporate Governance report

To the Board of Directors of Oman Cables Industry SAOG

Purpose of this Agreed-upon Procedures Report

Our report is solely for the purpose of assisting the directors of Oman Cables Industry SAOG (the "Company") in determining whether their Corporate Governance Report is in compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance (the "Code") of the Capital Market Authority of the Sultanate of Oman ("CMA"), as prescribed in the CMA Circular No. E/10/2016 dated 1 December 2016 (together the "Governance Code") and may not be suitable for another purpose.

Responsibilities of the directors

The directors of the Company have prepared the Corporate Governance Report ("the Report") and remain solely responsible for it, and are also responsible for identifying and ensuring that the contents of the Report comply with the Code. The directors are also responsible for determining that the scope of the agreed-upon procedures is appropriate and sufficient for the purposes of the engagement.

Our Responsibilities

We have conducted the procedures agreed with the Company, and set out below, in accordance with the International Standard on Related Services (ISRS) 4400 (Revised), *Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagements*. An agreed-upon procedures engagement involves performing the procedures that have been agreed with the Company, and reporting the findings, which are the factual results of the agreed-upon procedures performed. We make no representation regarding the appropriateness or sufficiency of the agreed-upon procedures.

This agreed-upon procedure engagement is not an audit or assurance engagement made in accordance with generally accepted auditing or assurance standards, the objective of which would be the expression of assurance on the contents of the Report. Accordingly, we do not express such assurance.

Had we performed additional procedures, or had we performed an audit or assurance engagement on the Report, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported.

Professional Ethics and Quality Control

We have complied with the relevant ethical requirements, including International Independence Standards, in the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) issued by the International Ethical Standards Board for Accountants.

We apply the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM) 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

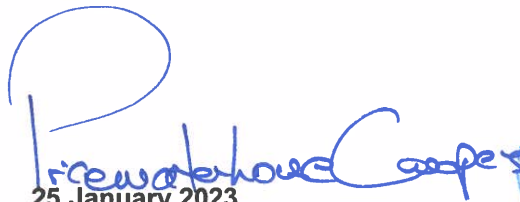
Procedures and Findings

We have performed the procedures described below, which were agreed with the Company in the terms of our engagement letter dated 28 December 2022, on the compliance of the Report with the Code for the year ended 31 December 2022.

No.	Procedures	Findings
(a)	We obtained the Corporate Governance Report issued by the Board of Directors and compared its contents to the minimum requirements of the CMA as set out in Annexure 3 of the Code.	No exceptions noted.
(b)	We obtained from the Company details of the areas of non-compliance with the Code identified by the Company, as set out in its Board minutes and in its non-compliance checklist, and compared these with those included in the Report in the section "Details of non-compliance and penalties, together with the reasons for such non-compliance for the year ended 31 December 2022". Additionally, we obtained written representations from the directors that there were no other areas of non-compliance with the Code for the year ended 31 December 2022, of which they were aware.	No exceptions noted.

Our report is intended solely for the purpose set forth in the first paragraph of this report and for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

This report relates only to the accompanying Corporate Governance Report of the Company to be included in its annual report for the year ended 31 December 2022 and does not extend to the Company's financial statements taken as a whole.


 25 January 2023
 Muscat, Sultanate of Oman



Corporate Governance Report for 2022

Company's philosophy on Code of Corporate Governance

Oman Cables Industry SAOG (OCI) (The Company) is committed to adhere to the highest standards of Corporate Governance. OCI believes that the process of Corporate Governance enables it to control and direct the operations making it more efficient. Implementation of the Code of Corporate Governance protects all stakeholders of the company.

OCI's Corporate Governance Structure is based on the Code of Corporate Governance issued by Capital Market Authority (CMA).

The Directors and management of OCI adapts the following main pillars:

- Transparency regarding sharing of information with stakeholders
- Accountability towards stakeholders
- Fairness in dealing with all Stakeholders
- Responsibility to perform the duties with honesty and integrity
- Acting with prudence, care & diligence
- Placing the Company & community interests ahead of personal Interests

The Company's has applied the above principles through a combination of measures like:

- Instituting Internal Regulations and Operating Procedures - through the Human Resource Manual, Operations Manual for Finance, Sales and Marketing, Procurement and Supply Chain, documented Quality Management System and other policies
- Monitoring adherence to the Internal Regulations and Operating procedures through frequent internal checks, conducting Internal and external Audit, carrying out regular Quality System, allowing customers to conduct quality and compliance
- Regular management reviews and structured written reports by Management to the Board.
- Periodical communication with shareholders
- Adherence to the process of nomination and election of Directors laid down by CMA, thus ensuring that the Board is constituted of skilled Directors to oversee the company operations
- Ensuring the compliance with relevant laws and regulations

The Company has set up Audit Committee Charter, Internal Audit Charter, Disclosure and Insider Trading Policy, Strategic Committee Charter, Nomination and Remuneration Committee Charter all duly approved by the Board and which and are all based on the regulations of the CMA.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is elected every three years by the shareholders of the Company at the Annual General Meeting (AGM). The Board was elected for a three-year term in the AGM held on 24 March 2021 and is constituted from seven (7) Directors, having four (4) non-independent Directors and three (3) Independent Directors.

The Board of Directors in its first meeting on 24 March 2021 after the election, has elected Mr. Fabio Romeo as the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Mr. Mohamed Al Lawati as the Vice Chairman of the board of Directors, and appointed Mr. Jad Atallah as the Company Secretary.

The Board of Directors also constituted and appointed the members of the Committees, Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Strategy Committee.

The Board held five meetings during the year; following are the relevant details of the Directors and meetings attendance during the year 2022.

Name	Designation	Category	No. of Board Meeting Attended	AGM Attended
Mr. Fabio Romeo	Chairman	Non-Executive Non-independent	5	Yes
Mr. Mohamed Al Lawati	Vice Chairman	Non-Executive Non-Independent	5	Yes
Mrs. Manal Al Ghazali	Director	Non-Executive Independent	4	Yes
Mr. Christian Raskin	Director	Non-Executive Independent	5	Yes
Mr. Fabrizio Rutschmann	Director	Non-Executive Non-Independent	5	Yes
Mrs. Laura Figini	Director	Non-Executive Non-Independent	5	Yes
Mr. Yasser Al Rashdi	Director	Non-Executive Independent	5	Yes

The Board of Directors has received during the year a program focusing on the perspectives of Oman Economy and a visit to Sultan Qaboos University as part of the ongoing cooperation between both parties.

The Company is applying the definition of independent directors as per the Code of Corporate Governance for Publicly Listed Companies announced by the Capital Market Authority.

There is no change took place in the Board of directors during 2022.

The Board of Directors also hold the following positions in other Companies / Organizations:

Name of Director	Designation in other Companies	Name of Company
Mr. Fabio Romeo Chairman	Advisor Director Director Director Vice Chairman Chairman	Prysmian Group Centro Elettrotecnico Sperimentale Italiano Giacinto Motta S.p.A. Epta S.p.A. Var Energy ASA Elkat Ltd. EOSS
Mr. Mohamed Al Lawati Vice Chairman	Chief Executive Officer Director Director	Al-Saleh Group Al-Saleh Mauritius ASE India Private Limited
Mrs. Manal Al Ghazali Director	Head of Operational Audit at Internal Audit Department	Public Authority of Social Insurance (PASI)
Mr. Christian Raskin Director	-	-
Mr. Fabrizio Rutschmann Director	Chief Human Resources Officer	Prysmian Group
Mrs. Laura Figini Director	Group Labour Cost Planning and Reporting Director	Prysmian Group
Mr. Yasser AL Rashdi Director	Group Finance Director	ITHCA Group

Profile of the Board of Directors and Executive Management**Mr. Fabio Romeo, Chairman, non-Independent**

Advisor at Prysmian Group. He did his graduation in Electronic Engineering from Milan's Polytechnic University in 1979, then obtained an M.S. and a Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences at the University of California in Berkeley. He began his career at Tema (ENI Group) as control expert for chemical plants, in 1982 he moved to Honeywell as a technical advisor to the Group's CEO. In 1989, he joined Magneti Marelli as Innovation Manager of the Electronics division, later becoming Director of the Electronics Systems division. In 2001, he moved to Pirelli Group, where he held the position of Director in charge of the Pirelli Tyre division's Truck business unit. In 2002, Dr. Romeo moved to the Energy Cable Sector where he has been appointed Utility Director, Sales and Marketing Director. In 2014 he's been named Chief Strategy Officer position he held until the current assignment.

Mr. Mohamed Al Lawati, Vice Chairman, non-Independent Director

Holds a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from University of Manchester, UK. He has 5 years engineering experience in Petroleum Development Oman (PDO). He has also held various positions in Oman Cables Industry SAOG for 5 years, latest as General Manager – Sales & Marketing and General Manager - Corporate Projects. Currently he is the Chief Executive Officer at Al-Saleh Group.

Mrs. Manal Al Ghazali, Independent Director

Head of Operational Audit at Internal Audit Department of Public Authority of Social Insurance, Sultanate of Oman with almost 21 years of rich experience in the Internal Audit profession has served reputed multinational organizations namely Bank Muscat and Orpic in Senior Positions. Manal graduated from the Sultan Qaboos University possesses in-depth knowledge in Accounting, Finance, Investment Management, and Information Systems. Manal is also a qualified member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, a Certified Fraud Examiner, and a Certified Information System Auditor.

Manal Al Ghazali is also the Vice President of Institute of Internal Auditors in 2018, the only professional association for internal auditors in Oman, that represents the profession of internal auditing and deliver services to internal auditors. One of their major objectives are to Promote and support of the internal audit profession at large and in Oman. Manal Al Ghazali had effectively aligned Internal Audit function to meet the requirements of the IIA standards at Bank Muscat, Orpic and PASI adopting state of art Audit management systems. Manal has been instrumental in effectively implementing Three lines of Defense Internal Control framework adopting the COSO framework at Orpic and at PASI. Manal acts as an independent member of in the Information Systems Committee, of PASI provides consulting services for implementing IT governance or continuous process improvement adopting COBIT 5 framework. Manal provides consulting advice to the Internal Control Committee on Fraud prevention and continuously enhance effectiveness of Internal Control at Public Authority of Social Insurance

Manal contributes to the society through her participation in various public forums that empower women economically and support their participation in sustainable development. Manal has participated in Oman Vision 2040 as a member of Governance team.

Mr. Christian Raskin, Independent Director

Holds a master's in economics from the Catholic University of Leuven in Belgium and a Degree in Accountancy from St Mary institute in Liège. He was the co-founder of Zetus Industries for 9 years, later as Managing Director of Draka Holding until 2009. He was also the chairman of Europacable and Member of the board of ICF.

Mr. Fabrizio Rutschmann, non-Independent Director

Graduate in Business Administration from Ca' Foscari University of Venice, with a specialization from SDA Bocconi University of Milan, Fabrizio Rutschmann began his career at the Electrolux Group, where he served in various Human Resources positions before becoming HR Director of one of Uni Credit's seven banks. Joining the Pirelli Group in 1999 as Human Resources Manager of the Tire Business Unit's Italian Division, Rutschmann became Pirelli's Chief HR Officer of the group in 2006 till 2010. Before that, between 2003 and 2006 he served as Chief HR of Latin America Operations of Telecom Italia Mobile (TIM) based in Rio de Janeiro. Within Pirelli he has also been General Manager of Pirelli Spain in 2009 and 2010. Currently Mr. Rutschmann is the Chief Human Resources Officer at Prysmian Group. He has over than 32 years of professional experience in leadership of human capital and change management.

Mrs. Laura Figini, non-Independent Director

Graduate in Business Administration from Bocconi University of Milano, with educational experiences at Ivey Business School in Ontario Canada and Harvard Online Business School, Laura Figini began her career at Pirelli Cables and Systems Group where she has led various Finance and Controlling positions as plant, business unit and Corporate controller. She has continued her career in the Prysmian Group as Chief Accountant of holding financial companies; since 2011 she has been the Planning and Reporting Director of Prysmian Group. She has been working on several processes of acquisitions, first with Pirelli Group (Siemens, BICC, Nokia) then with Prysmian acquisition of Draka and General Cables Group, with a leading role in the financial integration process. Ms. Figini has over 25 years of professional experience in the Finance and Administration management. In 2021 she took a new step up in the Prysmian Group as she joined the Human Resources function becoming HR Business Partner and Planning Director.

Mr. Yasser Al Rashdi, Independent Director

Currently he is the Group Finance Director of ITHCA group after being a Senior Manager of Investment Transactional Support at Oman Investment Authority and has a membership in the Board of Directors of Oman Growth Fund. He has experience of more than 22 years in the field of Accounts, Finance and Investment at Oman Investment Authority. On the Academic aspect, he obtained a Bachelor's degree in Accounting from Sultan Qaboos University, and MBA from the Franklin University (United States of America). He also joined Executive Programs provided by major educational institutions such as: HEC Paris University and PWC Academy in leadership, financial, and management fields.

Company Management

Below is a brief profile of the management personnel of the Company:

Ms. Cinzia Farisè, Chief Executive Officer

Graduated in Economics, Ms. Farisè is a manager with 30 years of experience in national and multinational companies, public and private, listed and non-listed. She has developed her career as Sales & Marketing Director, Business Unit Director and then as Chief Executive Officer, both in service companies and in industrial production companies. She has launched and managed start-up from green field, business development and downsizing projects, and has extensive experience in crisis management.

From 2014 to 2018 she was CEO of Trenord - the Italian railway company owned by Trenitalia and Ferrovie Nord and President of TILO - a Swiss company owned by the Swiss Federal Railways and Trenord, which manages cross-border rail connections.

Ms. Farisè was a Board Member at several Board of Directors at Italgas, CAL Concessioni Autostradali Lombarde, TREVI Finanziaria Industriale. Since 2020, she is a Board Member of IN.BRE and also the Vice President of CIIM EurAsiaMed, The Confederation of Italian Entrepreneurs Worldwide, based in Istanbul and the Co-founder of the Italian Angels for Women Association. Ms. Farisè is the Regional Chief Executive Officer of MEAT - Middle East, Africa, Turkey & India from June 2021.

Recently, she was appointed as Member of the Advisory Board of Sultan Qaboos University of Oman, College of Engineering.

In 2018 at Palazzo Marino in Milan she was awarded the 'Merit & Talent' Award, dedicated to women who are changing businesses, and more recently she has been awarded by the Turkish Economist for being among 'The 50 most powerful women CEO of Turkey'.

Mr. Rinke Kieboom, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Mr. Rinke Kieboom, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), graduated in Business Economics and started his career as plant controller in the industrial products sector. He joined NKF, later acquired by Prysmian Group, since 1990, starting as a BU Controller and having his first international experience being in Indonesia for 3 years. Following the acquisition of NKF by Prysmian (Pirelli at the time) he became Country CFO of The Netherlands. Following the acquisition by Prysmian of Draka he was the country CFO for the largely extended Prysmian presence in the Netherlands. Since 2014 he re-activated his international career for Prysmian in the USA (4 years) for the integrated BU Surf and Elevator and China as CFO (3 years). Since 2022 active in Oman for OCI also having the extended role as MEAT region CFO.

Mr. Muhannad Abdulamir Said Al Lawati, Chief Operating Officer, graduated in Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering from Cardiff University, UK. Having 15 years of experience in cables industry in production and operations. He completed the National CEO Program in 2018 that was administrated by "IMD, Switzerland" and he is a board member in the Oman Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Antonio Chiantore, Chief Commercial Officer with 32 years' experience in cable industry, covering international positions of Business, Sales and Marketing Director, General Manager, Operation Director, Logistic Director.

Mr. Jad Atallah, Chief - Legal & Governance, Company Secretary, Investor Relations Director.

As Chief Legal & Governance, Jad has over of 17 years of experience, serves as the principal legal counsel to the Company, its subsidiaries, senior management and the Board of Directors on a wide array of legal and regulatory matters, develops and executes advocacy plans to support business growth. Jad oversees the corporate affairs being the Company Secretary, the legal department, which spans a number of functions including corporate governance, commercial law, employment law, capital market law, securities law, litigation, investigations.

Jad also have the role of Investor Relations Director, acting as a liaison between the Company and the investors, monitoring business climate and analyzing market trends.

Jad holds a PhD degree in Law from the Lebanese University Faculty of Law, Political, Administrative and Economics, with a focus on international environment laws. A Master's degree in Public Law and a Bachelor of Law. Jad also is a certified arbitrator, compliance and corporate governance practitioner.

Mr. Giancarlo Esposito, Chief Strategy Officer with 25 years of experience across three continents covering human resources and organization in multiple companies including Stellantis Group, Whirlpool Corp, Vodafone NV and Prysmian Group. Mr. Esposito is an economist by trade holding a Bachelor Degree in Economics at the University of Cassino, Bachelor Degree in Political Sciences at the Federico II university, PhD in Math at the University of Cassino, Post Graduated Master in Business and Administration with the SDOA (Italy) and Advanced Leadership Master with the Bocconi University.

Board Meetings held during the year

During the year 2022, the company held five Board Meetings on the following dates:

26-Jan-2022, 28-Apr-2022, 27-Jul-2022, 26-Oct-2022 and 07-Dec-2022.

The meetings were conducted in-person or over video conference following the official precautions as announced by the concerned authorities under the current extra-ordinary circumstances of Corona Virus COVID-19.

The meetings were coordinated by the Company Secretary who was appointed as required by the applicable rules and regulations. The meetings were conducted with an agenda and proceedings were minuted. Management reports were reviewed during the meeting. All related issues were also discussed regarding the operations of the company.

Committees of the Board of Directors

During the year, there were three committees of the Board which provided able support to the Board for carrying out its responsibilities. The Board of Directors has constituted the Committees in its meeting held on 24 March 2021 after the election of the new Board of Directors in the AGM held on the same day 24 March 2021.

The three committees and their main responsibilities are as follows:

Audit Committee

In line with the regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority, the Company has formed an Audit Committee. The Audit Committee approves the audit plan for the year, reviews the report of Auditors, issues guidance to management and oversees that operating management is adhering to company policies.

The Audit Committee is comprised of four members including three Independent Directors constituting the majority of the Committee.

Name	Designation	No. of meetings attended
Mrs. Manal Al Ghazali	Chairperson - independent	4
Mr. Christian Raskin	Member - independent	5
Mr. Yasser Al Rashdi	Member - independent	5
Mrs. Laura Figini	Member – non-independent	5

During the year 2022, Audit Committee met and conducted five meetings on the following dates, 25/1/2022, 25/4/2022, 26/7/2022, 25/10/2022 and 13/12/2022.

The Committee carry out its functions in accordance with the policy approved by the Board in line with the resolutions issued by the Capital Market Authority. The Committee has reviewed the internal audit reports, risk management report and new ERP system during the period. The Committee issued necessary guidance to the executive management. The Audit Committee reviewed the quarterly accounts before the same was put up to the Board of Directors for approval. In accordance with the functions assigned to the Committee, its charter, the rules and regulations issued by CMA in this regard.

Mrs. Rania Al Mazrouai, Head of Internal Audit and Compliance appointed as the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

Strategic Committee

The Board has constituted "Strategic Committee" to develop and oversight the company's strategic plan and to maintain a cooperative, interactive strategic planning process with management, including the identification and setting of strategic goals and expectations.

The Strategic Committee comprised of four members from the Board of Directors. The following are the members of the Strategic Committee:

Name	Designation	No. of meetings attended
Mr. Fabrizio Rutschmann	Chairperson	4
Mr. Fabio Romeo	Member	4
Mr. Mohamed Al Lawati	Member	4
Mr. Yasser Al Rashdi	Member	4

During the year 2022, Strategic Committee conducted four meetings on the following dates, 25 Jan 2022, 27 Apr 2022, 26 Jul 2022 and 25 Oct 2022

The Committee reviewed market studies on different market segments and new markets as presented by the management. The Committee discussed strategic plans for the company.

Mr. Jad Atallah, Company Secretary appointed as the Secretary of the Committee.

Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Board constituted "Nomination and Remuneration Committee" (Remco) to assist and advise the Board on matters relating to the remuneration of the Board, and the performance and remuneration of Executive management and Chief Executive Officer along with assisting on nomination of Directors and senior executive management.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprised of four board members. The following Directors are the members of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

Name	Designation	No. of meetings attended
Mr. Christian Raskin	Chairperson	4
Mr. Mohamed Al Lawati	Member	4
Mr. Fabrizio Rutschmann	Member	4
Mrs. Laura Figini	Member	4

During the year 2022, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee conducted four meetings on the following dates, 24 Jan 2022, 26 Apr 2022, 25 Jul 2022 and 24 Oct 2022.

Mr. Giancarlo Esposito, Chief Strategy Officer is the Secretary of the Committee.

Process of nomination of the Directors

The Company follows the Commercial Companies Law, Code of Corporate Governance and the guidelines issued by CMA in this regard. The Company has a succession planning guideline to support the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors to have a nomination process based on diversity and inclusion, appropriate skills and experiences.

Remuneration matters
Director's remuneration

The remuneration of Board of Directors is approved by the shareholders in the annual general meeting. The company's annual general assembly held on 24 March 2022 approved the proposal of the Board of Directors to pay an amount of (200,000) Omani Rials as remunerations for the financial year ended on 31/12/2021.

Four directors (Mr. Fabio Romeo, Mr. Fabrizio Rutschmann, Mr. Michele Binda Mrs. Laura Figini) forego their share of the year 2021 remuneration payable to them amounting to RO 85,429

The Board proposes to the shareholders in the Annual Ordinary General Meeting scheduled to be held on 30 March 2023 to approve the disbursement of an amount of RO 200,000 (2021: RO 200,000) as a remuneration to the Company's Board of Directors for the financial year ended on 31 December 2022.

The Directors have no other pecuniary relationship or transaction with the company. The total remuneration paid/accrued to the Board of Directors in 2022, is as per the limit prescribed by the Regulation for Public Joint Stock Companies issued by Capital Market Authority on 25 February 2021, and in line with Code of Corporate Governance issued by Capital Market Authority.

Proposed Board of Directors Remuneration for financial year ended on 31 December 2022

Director	Sitting fees	Remuneration	Total
Mr. Fabio Romeo	5,500	21,528.571	27,028.571
Mr. Mohamad Al Lawati	7,500	21,528.571	29,028.571
Mrs. Manal Al Ghazali	4,800	21,528.571	26,328.571
Mr. Cristian Raskin	8,000	21,528.571	29,528.571
Mr. Fabrizio Rutschmann	7,500	21,528.571	29,028.571
Mrs. Laura Figini	8,000	21,528.571	29,528.571
Mr. Yasser Al Rashdi	8,000	21,528.571	29,528.571
	49,300	150,700	200,000

Operating Management Remuneration

Salary and perquisites of the five top senior officers paid / accrued during the year 2022 is RO 875,611 which includes RO 800,558 as fixed component and RO 75,053 linked to the performance in 2022. The severance notice period of all senior employees ranges from one to three months, with end of service benefits payable as per Omani Labor Law.

Measuring Board- sub Committees Performance Evaluation

In accordance with the Third Principle of the Cod of Corporate Governance of Public Shareholding Companies issued by the Capital Market Authority, the Board of Directors in 2022 has appointed an independent evaluator "Protiviti Co" to measure the performance of the Board sub committees (Audit, Nomination and Remuneration and Strategic Committees).

The primary objective of the engagement is to evaluate the Committees performance to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the members of the committees with the Code and suggest improvements opportunities to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Committees. Protiviti has completed the exercise and presented the evaluation report to the Board of Directors.

Employment Contract

The Company enters into a formal contract of employment with each employee and such contracts are in line with the regulation of Ministry of Manpower and Omani Labor Law.

Details of non-compliance by the Company

No fines were imposed by the Capital Market Authority (CMA) or Muscat Stock Exchange (MSX) during the last three financial years.

Means of Communication with Shareholders and Investors

As required by Capital Market Authority, the Company publishes its quarterly, half yearly, three quarterly and yearly financial results in two local newspapers. The financial results are also uploaded on the website of Muscat Stock Exchange and on the company's website www.omancables.com. Further the Company also includes a statement in each of these reports that shareholders can obtain further details, if required, from the company registered office and such details are made available to any shareholder who requests for it.

The company has appropriate disclosure policy and adequate procedures are in place to ensure implementation and monitoring of compliance of the policy.

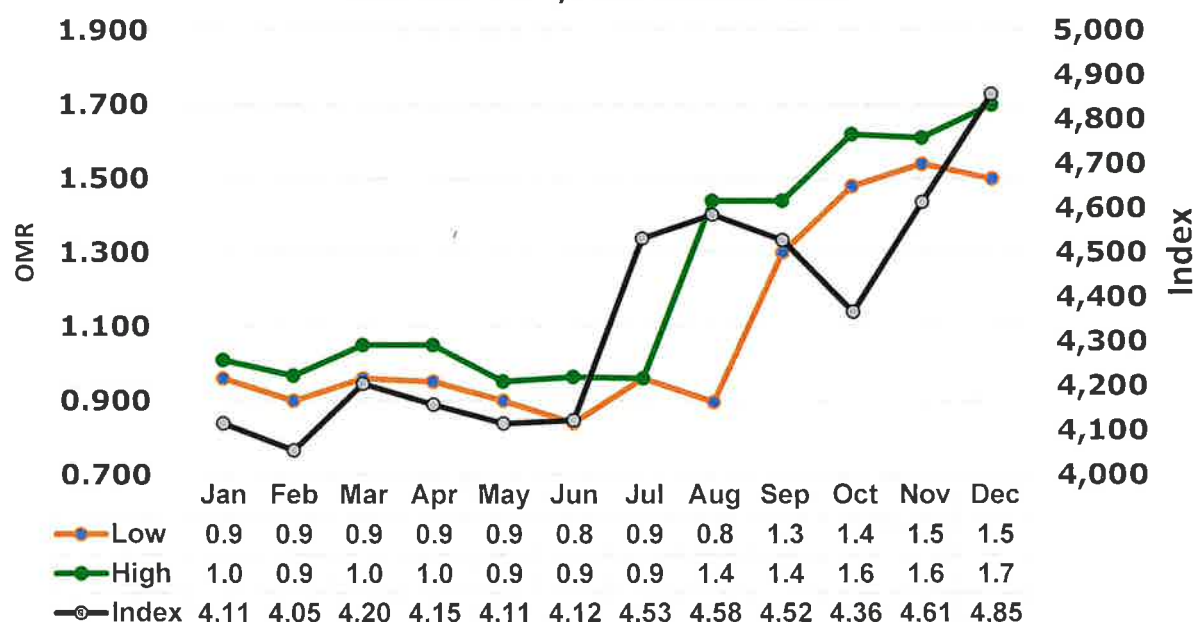
Regarding the Annual audited accounts, after the Annual General Meeting's approval, such financial statements are published in two local newspapers and submitted to Capital Market Authority and Muscat Stock Exchange. This information is also posted on the Company's website.

All relevant major events impacting the company are conveyed to the Capital Market Authority.

The Annual Report contains a separate Management Discussion and Analysis report.

Market price data

During the period 2022 the share price of RO 0.100 face value moved in the range of high of RO 1.700 to a low of RO 0.860. The share price closed as on 31 December 2022 at RO 1.700.

OCI Share Price v/s MSX 30 Index - 2022


The distribution of Major Shareholding as on 31 December 2022 is as follows (5% or more):

	2022		2021	
	No of shares held	%	No of shares held	%
Draka Holding BV	45,899,610	51.17	45,899,610	51.17
Muhamad Mustafa Mukhtar Al Lawati	7,821,905	8.72	-	-
Mustafa Mukhtar Ali Al Lawati	-	-	11,995,361	13.37
Public Authority for Social Insurance	5,394,117	6.01	5,394,117	6.01

The Company does not have any ADR/GDR/Warrants or any other Convertible Instruments, as on 31 December 2022 and hence the likely impact on equity is Nil.

Areas of non-compliance of the provisions of Corporate Governance

There are no areas in which the Company is non-compliant with the provisions of Code of Corporate Governance.

Profile of Statutory Auditors – 2022

PricewaterhouseCoopers PwC

PwC is a network of firms with more than 327,947 people operating from 152 countries in 688 cities across the globe, making us the largest professional services provider in the world. We are committed to delivering quality services in Assurance, Tax and Advisory (which includes our Consulting, Deals and Strategy & practices). In doing so we help to build trust in society, enable our clients to make the most of opportunities and solve important business problems.

PwC has operated in the Middle East region for more than 40 years. Collectively, our Middle East network employs in the region of almost 8,000 people including over 367 partners and 549 directors working from 24 offices (in 23 locations) across 12 countries: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, the Palestinian territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and 40% of our Middle East workforce is female. We are one of the fastest growing PwC member firms worldwide and the largest professional services firm in the Middle East. (www.pwc.com/me).

PwC is strongly committed to Oman where it is recognised as one of the leading providers of quality business advisory services. We have had a local practice in Oman since 1971 and now have 8 partners, 1 of whom is Omani and 7 directors, 1 of whom is Omani and approximately 166 other members of staff operating from our office in the Sultanate.

PwC refers to the PwC network and/or one or more of its member firms, each of which is a separate legal entity. Please see www.pwc.com/structure for further details.

The audit fees for 2022 amounted to RO 21,500 for the Company and RO 7,500 for its subsidiary Oman Aluminum Processing Industries SPC.

Internal Auditor

In order to ensure the compliance with statutory regulations and internal controls, the company has a full-time internal audit unit, to carry on an independent assessment and reports to Audit Committee, in line with applicable rules and regulations.

Board of Directors Acknowledge that

The company has all its systems and procedures formally documented and in place. The company has “Internal Regulations” separately compiled, reviewed and approved as per regulatory requirements and complied with.

The company has internal control system, efficient and adequate, reviewed by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors introduced an Information Security Policy as part of the Guidelines issued by Capital Market Authority.

The Board of Directors ensures that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman and the rules for disclosure requirements prescribed by the Capital Market Authority.

There are no material events affecting the continuation of the Company and its ability to continue its operations during the next financial year.


Fabio Romeo
Chairman

The energy transition is underway

We are in the middle of energy transition, a pathway toward transformation of the global energy sector from fossil-based to zero-carbon by the second half of this century. A new energy economy is emerging, helping to meet today great challenges.

Mediterranean and Gulf economies, still largely dependent on oil exports, are faced with a diversification challenge – embraced through national plans - that can no longer be postponed. Governments are starting to align their decisions with their climate ambitions.

The electric power sector, although not an end-use sector, is perhaps the most important for pass-through energy within modern economies. And we expect it to become increasingly important, in part because wind, solar, geothermal, and hydropower sources are primarily being tapped in modern times to produce electricity.

The Cable Industry is 'densely populated' with a large presence of cables manufactures in GCC region. Emerging trend is towards consolidation which could provide potential opportunities for Oman Cables in the region. In effect, our innovative and sustainable products support the energy transition.

Oman Cables Industry (SAOG), a public joint stock company listed on Muscat Stock Exchange (MSX), is a leading cable manufacturer based in the Sultanate of Oman that develops, manufactures, and markets a wide range of electrical products, which include medium voltage power cables, low voltage power & control cables, instrumentation cables, pilot cables, overhead power transmission line conductors and building wires. In addition, Oman Cables Industry provides cables with unique specifications – for various applications and environmental conditions, or as per customer requirements. Part of the Prysmian Group - a truly global worldwide group leader in the cable industry - Oman Cables Industry ranks within the Top Global Wire and Cable Producers. Originally established in 1984, Oman Cables Industry now has offices located in Oman, UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and KSA. The company also enjoys an extensive network of distributors and agents throughout the Middle East, Africa, Turkey & India (MEAT) region.

In markets where Oman Cables operates, Copper was the main material used in electrical cables. However, there is a progressive ongoing trend towards using aluminum in some of the markets we operate. Oman Cables has the necessary capability of processing both metals and is adopting all necessary steps to accompany the transition. As the focus is becoming more and more on Aluminum, also with reference to the renewable segment, Oman Cables is adjusting its production capabilities to further service these new opportunities.

Opportunities and threats

In the GCC markets where OCI operates, cables supply is mainly linked to large projects which in turn is linked to oil prices and Government revenues. These markets having favorable demography and growing population present a long-term opportunity for the Cable Industry.

Oil prices are at a relatively high level at the moment, also driven by the Ukraine war and the related impact of the crisis on oil and natural gas supplies to many areas in the world. The further development of this crisis and the impact on oil prices are unpredictable. As such this is to be seen as a threat, however the government of Oman has indicated in their annual budget still a reduction of the deficit while applying a lower oil price than we see today. Therefore it is fair to assume that the oil price can also be seen as an opportunity: in case it stays at the current levels the investments by governments in the GCC region will most likely exceed expectations.

The conflict in Ukraine and a volatile global economy may have complicated the net-zero transition, but the need to scale up climate solutions has never been more apparent.

The path toward net zero will lead to a surge in demand - and therefore unprecedented opportunities - for low-emissions offerings. This transformation of the global economy could create significant growth potential for climate technologies and solutions.

As the number of competitors and supply of cables in the region creates a very competitive environment Oman Cables has plans and strategies in place to counter this through market development, product diversification and cost reduction. Oman Cables and the Prysmian Group are poised to build on mutually beneficial synergies, also supported by further growth and extension of the MEAT region and benefit from each other strengths to have a successful commercial strategy, regionally and globally.

Segment Performance

The approach of Oman Cables of catering to diverse markets with a varied product range serving a wide spectrum of customers and segments continues to serve the company well.

Oman Cables has performed well across all geographical segments and product categories during 2022 with the biggest outperformer being the Power Distribution sector.

The main focus for 2022 was profitability. The effort to contain fixed costs continued throughout 2022, while the transfer of the increase in raw material costs to the market was fundamental and successful.

Oman cables subsidiary, Oman Aluminum Processing Industries SPC (OAPIL), reporting losses several years back with a recovery of results since 2020, outperformed also in 2021 and recorded another best year in 2022.

Outlook

The oil prices, copper price and the geo-political situation effects the overall economic situation in the markets where Oman Cables operates. This situation is closely monitored by the Company.

OCI expects to maintain its presence in the market and is well equipped to face the challenges based on operational excellence executed by a customer focused performance, efficient resource utilization, managing the cost structure, a market driven expansion, and sound financial discipline.

The outlook for Oman Aluminum Industries SPC (OAPIL) is challenging due to pressure on premiums at global level and transportation constraints, but OAPIL has a strong and flexible team to overcome these obstacles.

Risk and Concerns

Post Covid pandemic, a new global risk and concern emerged as from February 2022 with the Ukraine war. This crisis initially created high levels of economic uncertainty around the world and strongly increased inflation numbers at multiple areas. Furthermore, the supply of oil and natural gas to Europe remains uncertain. Although Oman (GCC) have not been heavily impacted by this crisis, the further developments in the crisis and the impact on the global economy remains highly uncertain. With this uncertainty it also becomes a concern whether it will have a future impact on Oman (GCC).

Under the assumption that the Ukraine crisis will not evolve into a global recession, and we will not be confronted with a new pandemic like we had with Covid, the domestic market is expected to remain stable, as per the economic outlook. Oman Cables will remain vigilant, will continue to manage its risks through a well-established function dedicated to Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and will ensure that supplying superior, innovative and green products with competitive pricing is the priority.

The company strives to find the balance between the business opportunities and the potential risks involved and cautiously builds market confidence. Focus on sustainable growth and expansion in products and markets.

Internal Control Systems and their adequacy

The company has sound internal control systems and operating procedures in place. The operations are audited by a professional internal audit team, external statutory financial auditors and ISO auditors. OCI is also routinely audited by multinational corporations as a part of their stringent pre-qualification processes and product approvals.

These audits include the compliance of the operational activities and Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) aspects. Oman Cables Industry is driven by Corporate Governance through its strict ethical policies and emphasis on customer satisfaction.

Sales and Profitability

The operational performance of the Group for the last 5 years is as below:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sales (RO' 000)	247,011	210,079	175,370	227,419	258,598
Profit after Tax (RO' 000)	9,214	6,972	2,294	5,973	11,173
Equity (RO' 000)	102,723	103,735	104,562	108,956	116,970
Dividend (%)	45%	35%	13%	27%	*56%

* Recommended by the Board of Directors.

Sustainability

The Company has planned strategies to help accelerate the Sultanate's transition towards sustainable and green energy. Embedded at the core of Oman Cables, sustainability forms an integral part of business across the organization. OCI ensures the sustainability of production processes through efficient and effective energy management, maximizing renewable energy resource utilization, relying on recycled raw materials and low-carbon products, managing waste in an effective manner and product circularity.

The company's innovative and sustainable products support the energy transition. The transition towards renewable energy is connected to the capability and ability to transmit and dispatch the energy from one place to another from where it is produced to where it is consumed. Developing reliable and capable grid infrastructure for power transmission and distribution is the key for the integration of renewables. With its production, OCI is among the enablers of this transition, towards a decarbonized future energy system.

Oman Cables continues to expand on the legacy of the Prysmian Group and implement the environmental pillars of its regional ESG plan, as the manufacturer's Regional Sustainability Steering Committee ensures that commitment to the Challenge remains at the core of all operations. OCI is doing its part, as is the case with all entities involved, in investing in short, medium, and long-term initiatives and investments to ensure compliance and to be consistent on the journey to achieving science-based targets, in line with the Sultanate's carbon neutrality vision and 2050 net-zero carbon plan.

OCI has sought to produce long-term value with plans including a Sustainability Academy based in Muscat that will be providing education on sustainable development to the 29.000 employees of the Prysmian Group, with the scope to raising awareness, preparing and empowering the sustainability leaders of tomorrow.

Conclusion

During 2022, the Company and Group has increased turnover and profit due the strong commitment of its team towards customer relationship management, innovation, product development, cost control and strict financial discipline.

All this with the strong support of all main stakeholders and excellent relationships with its prestigious Customer base.

The Company is strongly committed to continue to grow with

- a solid focus on Growth driven by Profitability, fostering a Growth mindset at all levels, integrating product portfolios and sales team within the Region, developing a value proposition centered on sustainability and innovation.
- a clear investment plan for the 3 Group entities into 7 dimensions: people empowerment, marketing and communication, digitization, health and safety, competitiveness, innovation and sustainability.

The Executive Management, with the guidance of the Board of Directors, is confident to continuously improve its market position and increase stakeholder's value.



Cinzia Farisè
Chief Executive Officer
Oman Cables Industry (SAOG)
Date: 25 January 2023



Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Oman Cables Industry SAOG

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Oman Cables Industry SAOG (the "Parent Company") and the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group") present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial positions of the Parent Company and the Group as at 31 December 2022, and their respective financial performance and their respective cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The financial statements of the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements of the Group (together "these financial statements") comprise their respective:

- statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- statement of income for the year then ended;
- statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes to these financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of these financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of these financial statements in the Sultanate of Oman. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Independent auditor’s report to the shareholders of Oman Cables Industry SAOG (continued)

Our audit approach

Overview

- Key Audit Matter
- Derivative financial instruments and Hedge accounting (Parent Company and the Group)

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in these financial statements. In particular, we considered where the directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on these financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group and the Parent Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group and the Parent Company operate.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of these financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of these financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the Key audit matter
<p>Derivative financial instruments and Hedge accounting (Parent Company and Group) The Parent Company and the Group enter into derivative financial instrument contracts to manage their exposure to the fluctuations in the underlying commodity prices. These derivative financial instruments contracts have been accounted for as effective cash flow hedges.</p>	<p>Our procedures in relation to the valuation of the derivative financial instruments, accounting of these instruments as effective hedges and the related disclosures in these financial statements included:</p> <p>Understanding and evaluating the overall process related to the valuation of derivative financial instruments and their classification as effective cash flow hedges; Evaluating the appropriateness of the Parent Company’s and the Group’s hedge documentation;</p>

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Oman Cables Industry SAOG (continued)

Our audit approach (continued)

Key audit matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the Key audit matter
<p>As at 31 December 2022, the Parent Company and the Group had derivative financial instruments with carrying amounts of RO 1,487,050 within their current assets. Further, the Group had derivative financial instruments with a carrying amount of RO 93,302 within its current liabilities. The total changes in fair value of the derivative financial instruments for the year ended 31 December 2022 was a loss of RO 1,141,512 at the Parent Company level and a loss of RO 734,953 at the Group level. These have been accounted as other comprehensive income and recorded within a separate component of equity (hedging reserve within 'Other reserves'). The closing balance of the hedging reserve as at 31 December 2022 was RO 1,264,304 and RO 1,184,997 in the Parent Company and the Group, respectively.</p> <p>We focused on this area because of the number of contracts, their measurement and the complexity related to hedge accounting. Further, the consideration of hedge effectiveness involves a significant degree of judgement.</p> <p>The accounting policy and the judgements involved in relation to the derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting are disclosed in Note 3 and Note 4 respectively. The year end derivative financial instrument balances and closing hedging reserve balance are included within Note 17 and Note 33 to the financial statements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Obtaining confirmations from the counterparties (brokers) for all open derivative financial instruments which denote their fair values and the unrealised gain/loss on all open contracts at the balance sheet date; ● Performing test of controls over the hedge accounting process; ● Involving our internal valuation experts to test on a sample basis, the fair valuation of the derivative financial instruments at the year end and the appropriateness of their designation as effective cash flow hedges; ● Testing the disclosures in these financial statements with respect to the derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting in accordance with IFRS.

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Oman Cables Industry SAOG (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Board of Directors, Management Discussions and Analysis Report and Corporate Governance Report for 2022 (but does not include these financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report and the Group's Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on these financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of these financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with these financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the Group's Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors.

Responsibilities of the directors for these financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and their preparation in compliance with the relevant requirements of the Capital Market Authority of the Sultanate of Oman and the applicable provisions of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Parent Company and Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Parent Company and the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of these financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Oman Cables Industry SAOG (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of these financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of these financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Parent Company's and/or the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Parent Company's and/or the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in these financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Parent Company and the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of these financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether these financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Oman Cables Industry SAOG (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of these financial statements (continued)

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of these financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Further, as required by the relevant requirements of the Capital Market Authority of the Sultanate of Oman and the applicable provisions of the Commercial Companies Law of 2019, we report that these financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with those requirements and provisions.



Mahesh Lalwani
Partner
25 January 2023



Statement of Financial position, Current/ non-current			Actuals/Omani Rial/Audited	
	Consolidated 31/12/2022	Standalone 31/12/2022	Consolidated 31/12/2021	Standalone 31/12/2021
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE				
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	23,218,435	14,909,386	25,398,821	16,428,362
Intangible assets other than goodwill	381,288	381,288	435,758	435,758
Right-of-use assets	3,297,071	2,375,095	3,473,450	2,493,850
Investments in subsidiaries		7,789,908		6,387,547
Deferred tax assets	13,995		85,741	
Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	235,388	235,388	243,771	243,771
Non-current financial assets at amortised cost	1,001,275	1,000,000	1,010,294	1,000,000
Total non-current assets	28,147,452	26,691,065	30,647,835	26,989,288
CURRENT ASSETS				
Current inventories	22,723,655	20,292,629	26,925,144	22,214,302
Trade and other current receivables	62,709,417	48,358,937	63,263,604	47,810,418
Current derivative financial assets	1,487,050	1,487,050	2,829,673	2,829,673
Cash and bank balances	44,038,987	42,980,248	27,259,695	27,180,714
Total current assets other than non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners	130,959,109	113,118,864	120,278,116	100,035,107
Total current assets	130,959,109	113,118,864	120,278,116	100,035,107
Total assets	159,106,561	139,809,929	150,925,951	127,024,395
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Issued capital	8,970,000	8,970,000	8,970,000	8,970,000
Share premium	977,500	977,500	977,500	977,500
Statutory reserve	4,445,333	2,990,000	4,445,333	2,990,000
Other reserves	16,912,809	16,192,080	16,790,582	16,473,913
Retained earnings (accumulated Losses)	85,664,248	80,169,599	77,772,662	74,854,389
Total equity attributable to owners of parent	116,969,890		108,956,077	
Total equity	116,969,890	109,299,179	108,956,077	104,265,802
LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS				
Non-current provisions for employee benefits	1,481,240	1,294,158	1,421,657	1,258,760
Total non-current provisions	1,481,240	1,294,158	1,421,657	1,258,760
Non-current lease liabilities	3,404,751	2,457,081	3,464,572	2,529,525
Deferred tax liabilities	281,142	104,617	896,672	581,999
Total non-current liabilities	5,167,133	3,855,856	5,782,901	4,370,284
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
CURRENT PROVISIONS				
Trade and other current payables	32,561,670	24,514,774	28,894,421	17,299,415
Borrowings, current	1,500,000		5,196,942	
Current lease liabilities	256,278	216,533	261,643	171,643
Current derivative financial liabilities	93,302		571,607	
Current tax liabilities, current	2,558,288	1,923,587	1,262,360	917,251
Total current liabilities other than liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	36,969,538	26,654,894	36,186,973	18,388,309
Total current liabilities	36,969,538	26,654,894	36,186,973	18,388,309
Total liabilities	42,136,671	30,510,750	41,969,874	22,758,593
Total equity and liabilities	159,106,561	139,809,929	150,925,951	127,024,395
Number of outstanding shares	89700000	89700000	89700000	89700000
Net assets per share	1.304	1.218	1.215	1.162

Subclassifications of Assets, Liabilities and Equity, Current, Non-current			Actuals/Omani Rial/Audited	
	Consolidated 31/12/2022	Standalone 31/12/2022	Consolidated 31/12/2021	Standalone 31/12/2021
SUBCLASSIFICATIONS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITIES				
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE				
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS				
INVESTMENT ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD				
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES				
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES AT COST				
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES AT FAIR VALUE				
OTHER NON-CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
INVENTORIES				
Raw materials	7,029,705	6,361,965	8,364,454	7,542,275
Current inventories in transit	451,656	217,115	800,478	
Work in progress	1,757,645	1,340,294	2,776,983	2,541,794
Finished goods	14,278,550	13,578,998	14,400,109	12,610,312
Current spare parts	3,446,833	1,821,473	3,292,873	1,821,473
Allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories	4,240,734	3,027,216	2,709,753	2,301,552
Total inventories, current	22,723,655	20,292,629	26,925,144	22,214,302
TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT RECEIVABLES				
Accounts receivables	57,779,420	46,606,739	53,286,788	43,243,336
Receivables due from related parties	6,733,809	4,711,475	9,307,553	5,697,293
PREPAYMENTS, ADVANCES AND ACCRUED INCOME				
Prepayments	496,087	496,087	589,819	428,992
Advances	396,684	343,538	490,973	368,053
Total prepayments and accrued income	892,771	839,625	1,080,792	797,045

Other receivables	2,034,745	830,034	3,831,428	2,217,157
Allowance for expected credit losses	4,731,328	4,628,936	4,242,957	4,144,413
Total trade and other current receivables	62,709,417	48,358,937	63,263,604	47,810,418
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
CASH				
Cash on hand	17,707	15,792	17,642	17,109
Balances with banks	32,278,139	31,221,315	18,580,767	18,502,319
Total cash	32,295,846	31,237,107	18,598,409	18,519,428
CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Total cash and cash equivalents	32,295,846	31,237,107	18,598,409	18,519,428
Short-term deposits, not classified as cash equivalents	11,932,055	11,932,055	8,850,200	8,850,200
Allowance for expected credit losses	188,914	188,914	188,914	188,914
Total cash and bank balances	44,038,987	42,980,248	27,259,695	27,180,714
OTHER CURRENT NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS				
EQUITY				
OTHER RESERVES				
Special and general reserve	16,081,225	14,928,286	15,221,546	14,068,607
Other reserves	831,584	1,263,794	1,569,036	2,405,306
Total reserves	16,912,809	16,192,080	16,790,582	16,473,913
LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS				
Employee End of Term Benefits, non current	1,481,240	1,294,158	1,421,657	1,258,760
Total non-current provisions for employee benefits	1,481,240	1,294,158	1,421,657	1,258,760
BORROWINGS, NON CURRENT				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS				
TRADE AND OTHER CURRENT PAYABLES				
Trade payable	25,136,363	17,562,803	21,184,531	12,138,832
Payables to related parties	869,444	1,546,870	1,203,504	407,510
ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME				
Accruals	5,759,191	4,833,639	5,327,464	3,923,200
Total accruals and deferred income	5,759,191	4,833,639	5,327,464	3,923,200
Other payables	796,672	571,462	1,178,922	829,873
Total trade and other current payables	32,561,670	24,514,774	28,894,421	17,299,415
BORROWINGS, CURRENT				
Borrowings from banks and other financial institutions, current	1,500,000		5,196,942	
Total borrowings, current	1,500,000		5,196,942	

Income Statement - Function of expense	Consolidated		Actuals/Omani Rial/Audited	
	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	Standalone 01/01/2022-31/12/2022	Consolidated 01/01/2021-31/12/2021	Standalone 01/01/2021-31/12/2021
PROFIT OR LOSS				
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE				
PROFIT (LOSS)				
Revenue	258,598,075	186,412,130	227,419,221	169,520,043
Cost of sales	233,306,973	167,666,737	210,569,231	157,695,238
Gross profit	25,291,102	18,745,393	16,849,990	11,824,805
Other income	740,017	666,534	582,346	510,892
General and administrative expense	5,286,269	4,398,705	5,528,200	4,506,747
Selling, distribution and marketing expenses	6,328,836	4,001,732	5,021,751	2,827,300
Profit (loss) from operating activities	14,416,014	11,011,490	6,882,385	5,001,650
Finance income	321,819	305,476	73,704	103,206
Finance costs	980,180	636,583	467,387	145,550
Impairment loss (reversal) non-financial assets	488,371	484,523	(567,673)	(567,673)
Profit (loss) before income tax, continuing operations	13,269,282	10,195,860	7,056,375	5,526,979
Income tax expense, continuing operations	2,096,117	1,599,071	1,083,347	777,486
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	11,173,165	8,596,789	5,973,028	4,749,493
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period	11,173,165	8,596,789	5,973,028	4,749,493
PROFIT (LOSS), ATTRIBUTABLE TO				
Profit (loss), attributable to owners of parent	11,173,165		5,973,028	
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE				
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE				
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	0.125	0.096	0.067	0.053
Total basic earnings (loss) per share	0.125	0.096	0.067	0.053
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE				

Statement of comprehensive income - Net of tax	Consolidated		Actuals/Omani Rial/Audited	
	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	Standalone 01/01/2022-31/12/2022	Consolidated 01/01/2021-31/12/2021	Standalone 01/01/2021-31/12/2021
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE				
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period	11,173,165	8,596,789	5,973,028	4,749,493
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) TO BE RECLASSIFIED TO STATEMENT OF INCOME IN SUBSEQUENT PERIODS, NET OF TAX				
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges		(759,496)	(1,141,512)	(404,293)
Foreign currency translation		22,044	(8,299)	(119,576)
Total other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax		(737,452)	(1,141,512)	(412,592)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) NOT TO BE RECLASSIFIED TO STATEMENT OF INCOME IN SUBSEQUENT PERIODS				
Total other comprehensive income		(737,452)	(1,141,512)	(412,592)
Total comprehensive income	10,435,713	7,455,277	5,560,436	4,629,917
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO				
Comprehensive income, attributable to owners of parent	10,435,713		5,560,436	

Analysis of Income and Expense - Function of Expense	Consolidated		Actuals/Omani Rial/Audited	
	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	Standalone 01/01/2022-31/12/2022	Consolidated 01/01/2021-31/12/2021	Standalone 01/01/2021-31/12/2021
ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE				
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE				
REVENUE				
Revenue from sale of goods	258,598,075	186,412,130	227,419,221	169,520,043
Total revenue	258,598,075	186,412,130	227,419,221	169,520,043
OTHER INCOME				
Miscellaneous income	740,017	666,534	582,346	510,892
Total other income	740,017	666,534	582,346	510,892
EXPENSES				
COST OF SALES				
Cost of material consumed	218,221,302	157,217,052	197,549,949	148,201,592
Employee benefit expenses	6,182,330	5,036,967	5,638,188	4,895,069
Fuel and electricity	1,901,920	1,209,938	1,906,690	1,126,867
Depreciation and amortisation	3,318,265	2,296,346	3,407,755	2,385,579
Inventory write-down	1,530,981	725,664	282,677	188,561
Repairs and maintenance	1,451,099	701,332	1,094,340	418,053
Other cost of goods sold	701,076	479,438	689,632	479,517
Total Cost of sales	233,306,973	167,666,737	210,569,231	157,695,238
SELLING, DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING EXPENSES				
Packaging and dispatch charges	5,272,449	3,125,069	3,971,972	1,940,049
Employee benefit expense	973,405	808,719	986,417	841,229
Advertising expense	55,061	40,023	49,396	32,056
Other selling and distribution expenses	27,921	27,921	13,966	13,966
Total selling, distribution and marketing expenses	6,328,836	4,001,732	5,021,751	2,827,300
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
Employee benefit expenses	3,481,138	2,913,153	3,531,013	2,923,292
Director's remuneration and sitting fees	114,571	114,571	163,306	163,306
Depreciation and amortisation	182,550	151,270	183,046	154,043
Legal and professional expense	271,676	190,636	314,565	139,760
Vehicle expenses	9,265	9,265	6,456	6,379
Printing and stationary	23,559	12,703	12,608	8,916
Other expenses and fees	1,203,510	1,007,107	1,317,206	1,111,051

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WERE APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON 25 Jan 2023

Total General and administrative expenses

5,286,269

4,398,705

5,528,200

4,506,747

Statement of changes in equity	General reserve		Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Issued capital		Other reserves		Retained earnings (accumulated Losses)		Share premium		Statutory reserve		Actuals/Omani Rial/Audited	
	Consolidated	Standalone		Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone
	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	01/01/2022-31/12/2022		01/01/2022-31/12/2022	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	01/01/2022-31/12/2022	01/01/2022-31/12/2022
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY															
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY															
Equity at beginning of period (before adjustments)	15,221,546	14,068,607	108,956,077	8,970,000	8,970,000	1,569,036	2,405,306	77,772,662	74,854,389	977,500	977,500	4,445,333	2,990,000	108,956,077	104,265,802
Equity at beginning of period (after adjustments)	15,221,546	14,068,607	108,956,077	8,970,000	8,970,000	1,569,036	2,405,306	77,772,662	74,854,389	977,500	977,500	4,445,333	2,990,000	108,956,077	104,265,802
CHANGES IN EQUITY															
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME															
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period			11,173,165					11,173,165	8,596,789					11,173,165	8,596,789
Other comprehensive income			(737,452)			(737,452)	(1,141,512)							(737,452)	(1,141,512)
Total comprehensive income			10,435,713			(737,452)	(1,141,512)	11,173,165	8,596,789					10,435,713	7,455,277
Transfer to reserve	859,679	859,679	0					(859,679)	(859,679)					0	0
Dividends			2,421,900					2,421,900	2,421,900					2,421,900	2,421,900
Total increase (decrease) in equity	859,679	859,679	8,013,813			(737,452)	(1,141,512)	7,891,586	5,315,210					8,013,813	5,033,377
Equity at end of period	16,081,225	14,928,286	116,969,890	8,970,000	8,970,000	831,584	1,263,794	85,664,248	80,169,599	977,500	977,500	4,445,333	2,990,000	116,969,890	109,299,179

Statement of changes in equity	General reserve		Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Issued capital		Other reserves		Retained earnings (accumulated Losses)		Share premium		Statutory reserve		Actuals/Omani Rial/Audited	
	Consolidated	Standalone		Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone	Consolidated	Standalone
	01/01/2021-31/12/2021	01/01/2021-31/12/2021		01/01/2021-31/12/2021	01/01/2021-31/12/2021	01/01/2021-31/12/2021	01/01/2021-31/12/2021	01/01/2021-31/12/2021	01/01/2021-31/12/2021	01/01/2021-31/12/2021	01/01/2021-31/12/2021	01/01/2021-31/12/2021	01/01/2021-31/12/2021	01/01/2021-31/12/2021	01/01/2021-31/12/2021
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY															
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY															
Equity at beginning of period (before adjustments)	14,746,597	13,593,658	104,561,741	8,970,000	8,970,000	1,981,628	2,524,882	73,440,683	71,745,945	977,500	977,500	4,445,333	2,990,000	104,561,741	100,801,985
Equity at beginning of period (after adjustments)	14,746,597	13,593,658	104,561,741	8,970,000	8,970,000	1,981,628	2,524,882	73,440,683	71,745,945	977,500	977,500	4,445,333	2,990,000	104,561,741	100,801,985
CHANGES IN EQUITY															
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME															
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period			5,973,028					5,973,028	4,749,493					5,973,028	4,749,493
Other comprehensive income			(412,592)			(412,592)	(119,576)							(412,592)	(119,576)
Total comprehensive income			5,560,436			(412,592)	(119,576)	5,973,028	4,749,493					5,560,436	4,629,917
Transfer to reserve	474,949	474,949	0					(474,949)	(474,949)					0	0
Dividends			1,166,100					1,166,100	1,166,100					1,166,100	1,166,100
Total increase (decrease) in equity	474,949	474,949	4,394,336			(412,592)	(119,576)	4,331,979	3,108,444					4,394,336	3,463,817
Equity at end of period	15,221,546	14,068,607	108,956,077	8,970,000	8,970,000	1,569,036	2,405,306	77,772,662	74,854,389	977,500	977,500	4,445,333	2,990,000	108,956,077	104,265,802

Statement of cash flows, indirect method	Consolidated		Actuals/Omani Rial/Audited	
	01/01/2022- 31/12/2022	Standalone 01/01/2022- 31/12/2022	Consolidated 01/01/2021- 31/12/2021	Standalone 01/01/2021- 31/12/2021
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS				
CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE				
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit (loss) before tax	13,269,282	10,195,860	7,056,375	5,526,979
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE PROFIT (LOSS)				
Adjustments for depreciation and amortisation expense	3,324,436	2,328,861	3,415,421	2,421,866
Adjustments for impairment loss (reversal of impairment loss) recognised in profit or loss	488,371	484,523	(567,673)	(567,673)
Other adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	5,726,646	6,353,900	(12,159,445)	(9,736,675)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	9,539,453	9,167,284	(9,311,697)	(7,882,482)
Cash flows from (used in) operations before changes in working capital	22,808,735	19,363,144	(2,255,322)	(2,355,503)
WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES				
Cash flows from (used in) operations	22,808,735	19,363,144	(2,255,322)	(2,355,503)
Income taxes paid (refund), classified as operating activities	1,217,608	868,673	804,164	775,356
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	24,026,343	20,231,817	(1,451,158)	(1,580,147)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash flows used in obtaining control of subsidiaries or other businesses, classified as investing activities		1,402,361		
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment, classified as investing activities	4,407	4,407	19,885	8,339
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, classified as investing activities	1,093,619	756,650	1,753,264	1,523,918
Proceeds from sales of intangible assets, classified as investing activities	8,383	8,383	10,754	10,754
Cash advances and loans made to other parties, classified as investing activities	3,076,792	3,081,855	8,850,200	8,850,200
Interest received	538,092	536,355	377,010	376,700
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(3,619,529)	(4,691,721)	(10,195,815)	(9,978,325)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from borrowings			529,763	
Repayments of borrowings	3,592,748			
Payments of lease liabilities	261,642	171,642	261,143	171,143
Dividends paid	2,421,900	2,421,900	1,166,100	1,166,100
Interest paid	433,087	228,875	479,907	176,137
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(6,709,377)	(2,822,417)	(1,377,387)	(1,513,380)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before effect of exchange rate changes	13,697,437	12,717,679	(13,024,360)	(13,071,852)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	13,697,437	12,717,679	(13,024,360)	(13,071,852)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	18,598,409	18,519,428	31,622,769	31,591,280
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	32,295,846	31,237,107	18,598,409	18,519,428

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

1. Legal status and principal activities

Oman Cables Industry SAOG (“the Company” or “the Parent Company”) is registered in the Sultanate of Oman as a public joint stock company. The Company’s principal activity is the manufacture and sale of electrical cables and conductors.

The Company holds 100% (2021: 100%) shareholding in Oman Aluminium Processing Industries SPC which was incorporated in the Sultanate of Oman in the year 2008 and commenced its operations from July 2010.

The Company holds 100% (2021: 100%) shareholding in Associated Cables Private Limited, India which was registered in India in July 1973.

These consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as “the Group”), the details of which are set out above. The separate financial statements represent the financial statements of the Parent Company on a standalone basis. The consolidated and separate financial statements are collectively referred to as “the financial statements”.

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

2.1 New and amended standards and interpretations

The Parent Company and the Group has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2022:

- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16
- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract – Amendments to IAS 37
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020, and
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in current and prior periods. The Parent Company and the Group is currently assessing the impact on the future periods.

2.2 New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2022 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Parent Company and the Group.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) and the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law 2019 of the Sultanate of Oman and the Capital Market Authority.

Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. The accounting policies stated below apply to the Parent Company and the Group unless otherwise mentioned in the accounting policies. The accounting policies have been applied consistently applied to both the years presented in these financial statements. These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and have been presented in Rial Omani, which is the presentation currency of the Group, and functional currency of the Parent Company.

Basis of consolidation

The financial statements comprise those of Oman Cables Industry SAOG and its subsidiaries as at 31 December each year. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group exercises control. Control is achieved when the Group:

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

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

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

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

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

All intercompany assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued, and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries is stated at cost less any impairment in the Parent Company financial statements. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are incorporated into the consolidated financial statements of Oman Cables Industry SAOG and its subsidiaries.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets. The Group's intangible assets comprises computer software which is amortized over an estimated useful life of ten years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value.

Capital work in progress is not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

	Years
Buildings	20
Plant and machinery	20
Electrical equipment and installations	10
Motor vehicles	4
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	4
Office equipment	4
Material handling equipment	10
Loose tools	10
Laboratory equipment	10

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount, being the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and their value in use.

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

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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 de-recognition 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 income in the year the asset is derecognised.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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 such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's 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. Where the carrying amount of an asset 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, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of the recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such a reversal is recognised in the statement of income.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into, and they are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates its derivatives as hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets (cash flow hedges).

At inception of the hedge relationship, the group documents the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, including whether changes in the cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in the cash flows of hedged items. The Group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions. The fair values of derivative financial instruments designated in hedge relationships and movements in the hedging reserve in shareholders' equity are disclosed in note 33 and note 17 respectively. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss, within other gains/(losses).

The group uses forward contracts for its exposure to volatility in the underlying commodity prices. The group designates only the change in fair value of the forward contract related to the spot component as the hedging instrument. Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in the spot component of the forward contracts are recognised in the cash flow hedge reserve within equity. The change in the forward element of the contract that relates to the hedged item is recognised within OCI in the costs of hedging reserve within equity.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (continued)

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting (continued)

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. Where the hedged item subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (such as inventory), both the deferred hedging gains and losses and the deferred time value of the option contracts or deferred forward points, if any, are included within the initial cost of the asset. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in profit or loss as the hedged item affects profit or loss (e.g. through cost of sales). When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative deferred gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging in equity at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs, resulting in the recognition of a non-financial asset such as inventory. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss and deferred costs of hedging that were reported in equity are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

If certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in the fair value of such derivative instruments are recognised immediately in profit or loss and are included in other gains/(losses).

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the 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 company 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.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial asset with cash flow that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit & loss irrespective of business model. 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 (CCF), selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect CCF while financial asset classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect CCF and selling.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Below are the categories which are most relevant to the Group:

Financial assets at amortised cost:

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

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

The details of these conditions are outlined below. Further, financial assets carried at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Financing income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the profit or loss.

(a) Business model assessment

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. The Group’s business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity’s key management personnel.
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed; and
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected). The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group’s assessment

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

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at amortised cost:

(b) SPPI test

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

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

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

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

(i) Debt instruments at FVOCI

The Group applies the new category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

ii) Equity instruments at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Group may elect to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument by instrument basis. The Group have no equity instruments at FVOCI.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at hand, bank balances and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, from the date of placement, net of bank overdraft. Bank borrowings that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows. Deposits which have a maturity beyond three months are classified as term deposits on the balance sheet.

Impairment of financial assets

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

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the 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 120 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. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost shall comprise all costs of purchase (including taxes, transport, and handling) net of trade discounts received, costs of conversion (including fixed and variable manufacturing overheads) and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Provision is made where necessary for obsolete, slow moving and defective items, based on Group management's assessment.

Cost is determined using the first-in-first-out (FIFO) method, except for metals held in inventories, which are valued based on weighted average cost method.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Inventories (continued)

Costs of raw material

Raw material cost mainly includes direct material costs, such as:

- purchase price, net of trade discounts, rebates and other similar items,
- directly attributable import duties and other direct taxes,
- other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of finished goods, materials and services, including handling and transport costs; and
- Deferred gains/losses from hedging instruments.

Costs of work in progress and finished goods

Cost of work in progress and finished goods comprises the following elements:

- raw material and other direct material costs.
- direct labour, including employees' benefits (for example, pension costs) and indirect labour;
- normal amounts of wasted materials.
- variable production overheads, including, among others, indirect materials and energy costs; and
- fixed production overheads, including depreciation and maintenance of factory buildings, machineries and equipment, cost of factory management and administration.

Fixed production overheads are allocated to the cost of inventories on the basis of normal capacity of the plant.

Goods in transit are recorded when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the Group.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings).

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

Payment is made to the Omani Government Social Security scheme for Omani employees. The Group provides end of service benefits to its expatriate employees in accordance with the Oman labour law. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

With respect to its national employees, the Group makes contributions to the Oman Government Social Security Scheme for its Omani employees calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has an obligation (legal or constructive) arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably estimated. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Dividend on ordinary shares

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

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Sale of electrical cables, rods and conductors

The Parent Company and the Group's principal activity is manufacturing and selling electrical cables, conductors and aluminum rods.

Revenue from sale of electrical cables is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the products.

The Parent Company and the Group consider whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of products, the Parent Company and the Group consider the effects of variable consideration.

The Parent Company and the Group do 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 Parent Company and the Group do not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of the money.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. These are ordinarily due for settlement within one year and therefore are classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognized at fair value. The Parent Company and the Group hold the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cashflows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortized costs using the effective interest method.

Leases

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

Group as a lessee

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

a) Right of use assets

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

b) Lease liabilities

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

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

c) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Finance costs and income

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. Interest expense on borrowings is calculated using the effective interest rate method. Financing costs are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

Foreign currency translation

The Group financial statements are presented in Rial Omani, which is also the functional currency of the Parent Company and the Group's presentation currency.

Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of equity.

Income tax

Taxation is provided for based on relevant tax laws of the respective countries in which the Group operates.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on laws that have been enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Directors' remuneration

The Parent Company follows the Commercial Companies Law 2019 of Sultanate of Oman and other relevant directives issued by CMA, in regard to determination of the amount to be paid as Directors' remuneration. Directors' remuneration is charged to the statement of profit or loss in the year to which it relates.

Segmental reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker ("CODM"). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors ('Board') that makes strategic decisions.

Earnings and net assets per share

The Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at reporting date.

Net assets per share is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the number of ordinary shares outstanding at reporting date. Net assets for the purpose are defined as total equity.

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements requires the Directors to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In the process of applying the Parent Company and the Group's accounting policies, the Directors have made various judgements. Those which the Directors have assessed to have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements have been discussed in the individual notes of the related financial statement line items.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are also described in the individual notes of the related financial statement line items below. The Parent Company and the Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when these financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

4.1 Significant judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, the Directors has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in these financial statements:

Effectiveness of Hedge relationship

At the inception of the hedge, the Group documents the hedging strategy and performs hedge effectiveness testing to ascertain whether the hedge is effective. This exercise is performed at each reporting date to assess whether the hedge will remain effective throughout the term of the hedging instrument. Refer to note 17 for the cumulative changes in fair values of the Group's and the Parent Company's hedging instrument (commodity forward contracts).

Classification of financial assets

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

Fair values

For investments and derivative financial instruments traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices. The fair value of interest-bearing items is estimated based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for items with similar terms and risk characteristics.

Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options –

Parent Company and the Group as lessee

The Parent Company and the Group determine the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Parent Company and the Group have the option, under some of its leases to lease the assets for additional terms. The Parent Company and the Group apply judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, they consider all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Parent Company and the Group reassess the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., a change in business strategy, construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

4.2 Significant estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Parent Company and the Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when these financial statements were prepared.

Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

4.2 Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

At the reporting date, Group trade receivables were RO 64,513,229 (2021: RO 62,594,341), and the allowance for expected credit losses was RO 4,731,328 (2021: RO 4,242,957). Similarly, at the reporting date, the Parent Company's trade receivables were RO 51,318,214 (2021: RO 48,940,629), and the allowance for expected credit losses was RO 4,628,936 (2021: RO 4,144,413). Any difference between the amounts actually collected in future periods and the amounts expected will be recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment of 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 and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on anticipated selling prices.

At the reporting date, the Group's gross inventories were RO 26,964,389 (2021: RO 29,634,897) and the provisions for slow moving and obsolete inventories of RO 4,240,734 (2021: RO 2,709,753) respectively. Similarly, the Parent Company's gross inventories were RO 23,319,845 (2021: RO 24,515,854) and the provisions for slow moving and obsolete inventories of RO (3,027,216) (2021: RO 2,301,552) respectively. Any difference between the amounts realised in future periods and the amounts expected will be recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group and the Parent Company determines the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset or physical wear and tear. The Directors review the residual value and useful lives annually and future depreciation charge would be adjusted where they believe the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements at 31 December 2022

5(a). Property, plant and equipment

Group	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Electrical equipment & installations	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fixtures & fittings	Office equipment	Material handling Equipment	Loose tools	Laboratory equipment	Work in progress	Total
31 December 2022	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Cost											
At 1 January 2022	17,534,139	44,418,251	2,541,902	150,240	647,951	1,554,661	3,232,671	560,679	2,960,913	756,826	74,358,233
Additions	172,265	628,836	-	-	11,369	116,948	72,455	12,814	78,932	-	1,093,619
Transfer from capital work-in-progress	310,394	362,079	-	-	-	10,551	49,963	-	23,839	(756,826)	-
Disposals	-	(30,697)	-	-	(7,096)	(37,824)	(56,005)	-	-	-	(131,622)
At 31 December 2022	18,016,798	45,378,469	2,541,902	150,240	652,224	1,644,336	3,299,084	573,493	3,063,684	-	75,320,230
Depreciation											
At 1 January 2022	10,660,539	28,120,799	2,450,142	126,173	590,996	1,337,529	2,821,880	474,703	2,376,651	-	48,959,412
Charge for the year	811,695	2,006,987	36,564	13,504	20,535	94,041	121,231	23,872	141,537	-	3,269,966
Disposals	-	(27,919)	-	-	(7,070)	(37,346)	(55,248)	-	-	-	(127,583)
At 31 December 2022	11,472,234	30,099,867	2,486,706	139,677	604,461	1,394,224	2,887,863	498,575	2,518,188	-	52,101,795
Carrying amount											
At 31 December 2022	6,544,564	15,278,602	55,196	10,563	47,763	250,112	411,221	74,918	545,496	-	23,218,435
At 31 December 2021	6,873,600	16,297,452	91,760	24,067	56,955	217,132	410,791	85,976	584,262	756,826	25,398,821

Depreciation charge of has been allocated in the income statement as below:

	2022	2021
Cost of Sales	3,141,886	3,232,375
Administrative Expenses	128,080	128,576
Total	3,269,966	3,360,951

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements at 31 December 2022

5(a). Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Group	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Electrical equipment & installations	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fixtures & fittings	Office equipment	Material handling Equipment	Tool tools	Laboratory equipment	Work in progress	Total
31 December 2021	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
Cost											
At 1 January 2021	17,448,282	43,864,048	2,514,745	178,284	609,090	1,469,229	3,227,886	544,157	2,876,565	-	72,732,286
Additions	86,438	572,682	27,157	15,350	39,598	89,343	31,538	16,522	117,812	756,826	1,753,266
Disposals	(581)	(18,479)	-	(43,394)	(737)	(3,911)	(26,753)	-	(33,464)	-	(127,319)
At 31 December 2021	17,534,139	44,418,251	2,541,902	150,240	647,951	1,554,661	3,232,671	560,679	2,960,913	756,826	74,358,233
Depreciation											
At 1 January 2021	9,827,429	26,134,344	2,408,559	155,191	568,382	1,250,330	2,707,114	440,950	2,227,144	-	45,719,443
Charge for the year	833,587	2,001,746	41,583	14,373	23,347	90,856	141,516	33,753	180,190	-	3,360,951
Disposals	(477)	(15,291)	-	(43,391)	(733)	(3,657)	(26,750)	-	(30,683)	-	(120,982)
At 31 December 2021	10,660,539	28,120,799	2,450,142	126,173	590,996	1,337,529	2,821,880	474,703	2,376,651	-	48,959,412
Carrying amount											
At 31 December 2021	6,873,600	16,297,452	91,760	24,067	56,955	217,132	410,791	85,976	584,262	756,826	25,398,821
At 31 December 2020	7,620,853	17,729,704	106,186	23,093	40,708	218,899	520,772	103,207	649,421	-	27,012,843

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements at 31 December 2022

5(a). Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Parent Company											
31 December 2022	Buildings RO	Plant and machinery RO	Electrical equipment and installations RO	Motor vehicles RO	Furniture, fixtures and fittings RO	Office equipment RO	Material handling equipment RO	Loose tools RO	Laboratory equipment RO	Work in progress RO	Total RO
Cost											
At 1 January 2022	12,365,103	30,412,612	1,598,368	113,354	457,823	990,606	2,811,187	277,577	2,812,412	756,826	52,595,868
Additions	166,615	371,405	-	-	11,257	68,767	48,385	11,289	78,932	-	756,650
Transfer from capital work-in-progress	310,394	362,079	-	-	-	10,551	49,963	-	23,839	(756,826)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(6,889)	(32,927)	(56,005)	-	-	-	(95,821)
At 31 December 2022	12,842,112	31,146,096	1,598,368	113,354	462,191	1,036,997	2,853,530	288,866	2,915,183	-	53,256,697
Depreciation											
At 1 January 2022	7,933,055	20,373,309	1,517,946	89,287	414,467	852,828	2,537,037	221,427	2,228,150	-	36,167,506
Charge for the year	559,205	1,352,707	28,001	13,504	17,963	65,333	89,272	6,869	141,537	-	2,274,391
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(6,863)	(32,475)	(55,248)	-	-	-	(94,586)
At 31 December 2022	8,492,260	21,726,016	1,545,947	102,791	425,567	885,686	2,571,061	228,296	2,369,687	-	38,347,311
Carrying amount											
At 31 December 2022	4,349,852	9,420,080	52,421	10,563	36,624	151,311	282,469	60,570	545,496	-	14,909,386
At 31 December 2021	4,432,048	10,039,303	80,422	24,067	43,356	137,778	274,150	56,150	584,262	756,826	16,428,362

Depreciation charge of has been allocated in the income statement as below:

	2022	2021
Cost of Sales	2,177,591	2,267,823
Administrative Expenses	96,800	99,573
Total	2,274,391	2,367,396

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements at 31 December 2022

5(a). Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Parent Company											
31 December 2021	Buildings RO	Plant and machinery RO	Electrical equipment and installations RO	Motor vehicles RO	Furniture, fixtures and fittings RO	Office equipment RO	Material handling equipment RO	Loose tools RO	Laboratory equipment RO	Work in progress RO	Total RO
Cost											
At 1 January 2021	12,286,528	30,065,706	1,571,211	141,398	426,911	911,411	2,806,402	261,055	2,728,064		51,198,686
Additions	78,575	365,385	27,157	15,350	31,649	83,106	31,538	16,522	117,812	756,826	1,523,920
Disposals	-	(18,479)	-	(43,394)	(737)	(3,911)	(26,753)	-	(33,464)	-	(126,738)
At 31 December 2021	<u>12,365,103</u>	<u>30,412,612</u>	<u>1,598,368</u>	<u>113,354</u>	<u>457,823</u>	<u>990,606</u>	<u>2,811,187</u>	<u>277,577</u>	<u>2,812,412</u>	<u>756,826</u>	<u>52,595,868</u>
Depreciation											
At 1 January 2021	7,351,193	19,028,877	1,488,088	118,305	394,135	792,350	2,454,410	214,567	2,078,643		33,920,568
Charge for the year	581,862	1,359,676	29,858	14,373	21,065	64,135	109,377	6,860	180,190		2,367,396
Disposals	-	(15,244)	-	(43,391)	(733)	(3,657)	(26,750)	-	(30,683)		(120,458)
At 31 December 2021	<u>7,933,055</u>	<u>20,373,309</u>	<u>1,517,946</u>	<u>89,287</u>	<u>414,467</u>	<u>852,828</u>	<u>2,537,037</u>	<u>221,427</u>	<u>2,228,150</u>		<u>36,167,506</u>
Carrying amount											
At 31 December 2021	<u>4,432,048</u>	<u>10,039,303</u>	<u>80,422</u>	<u>24,067</u>	<u>43,356</u>	<u>137,778</u>	<u>274,150</u>	<u>56,150</u>	<u>584,262</u>	<u>756,826</u>	<u>16,428,362</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,935,335</u>	<u>11,036,829</u>	<u>83,123</u>	<u>23,093</u>	<u>32,776</u>	<u>119,061</u>	<u>351,992</u>	<u>46,488</u>	<u>649,421</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,278,118</u>

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5(b). Intangible asset	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Group	Parent	Parent	Parent
	RO	RO	RO	RO
Applied software	544,697	544,697	544,697	544,697
Accumulated amortization	(163,409)	(163,409)	(108,939)	(108,939)
At 31 December	381,288	381,288	435,758	435,758

6. Right of use assets

	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Group	Parent	Group	Parent
	Land right-	Land right-	Land right-	Land right-
	of-use	of-use	of-use	of-use
At 1 January	3,473,450	2,493,850	3,475,535	2,438,311
Modification	-	-	173,295	173,295
Depreciation (Note 22)	(176,379)	(118,755)	(175,380)	(117,756)
At 31 December	3,297,071	2,375,095	3,473,450	2,493,850

	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Group	Parent	Group	Parent
	RO	RO	RO	RO
	Lease	Lease	Lease	Lease
	liability	liability	liability	liability
At 1 January	3,726,215	2,701,168	3,614,151	2,553,464
Modification	-	-	173,797	173,797
Finance cost (Note 26)	196,457	144,089	199,910	145,550
Payments	(261,643)	(171,643)	(261,643)	(171,643)
At 31 December	3,661,029	2,673,614	3,726,215	2,701,168
Current portion	256,278	216,533	261,643	171,643
Non-current portion	3,404,751	2,457,081	3,464,572	2,529,525
	3,661,029	2,673,614	3,726,215	2,701,168

The Group has leased land for factory premises. Leases of lands generally have lease term between 20 to 25 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

6. Right of use assets (continued)

The Parent Company has leased land for factory premises, at Rusayl Industrial Area, from Rusayl Industrial City (RIC), under agreements that expire by 30 September 2042. OAIPL (Oman Aluminium Processing Industries SPC) has entered into a lease agreement on 6 January 2009 in respect of the land used for factory premises, which is valid until 28 January 2033.

The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of income:

	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Group	Parent	Group	Parent
	RO	RO	RO	RO
Depreciation expense of rights-of-use assets (Note 22)	176,379	118,755	175,380	117,756
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Note 26)	196,457	144,089	199,910	145,550
Total amount recognized in statement of income	<u>372,836</u>	<u>262,844</u>	<u>375,290</u>	<u>263,306</u>

The incremental borrowing rate used by the Parent Company and the subsidiary is 5.6% (2021: 5.6%).

7. Investment in subsidiaries

a. Oman Aluminium Processing Industries SPC (OAPIL), (Incorporated in Oman)

Name of the subsidiary	2022		2021	
	Parent Company % Holding	Carrying value RO	Parent Company % Holding	Carrying value RO
Oman Aluminium Processing Industries SPC	100%	5,426,660	100%	5,426,660

The Subsidiary was incorporated in Oman in 2008 and commenced commercial operations from July 2010. The subsidiary manufactures aluminum rods and overhead conductors.

b. Associated Cables Private Limited, India (ACPL), (Incorporated in India)

Name of the subsidiary	2022		2021	
	Parent Company % Holding	Carrying value RO	Parent Company % Holding	Carrying value RO
Associated Cables Private Limited, India	100%	960,887	100%	960,887
Additional investment made during the year - refer note (i)		<u>1,402,361</u>	-	-
At 31 December		<u>2,363,248</u>		<u>960,887</u>

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

7. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

b. Associated Cables Private Limited, India (ACPL), (Incorporated in India)

The Company is registered in India, is in the business of manufacturing and selling of electrical power cables, control cables and instrumentation cables.

- (i) During the year, the Parent Company has made an additional investment amounting to RO 1,402,361 in subsidiary company.
- (ii) At reporting date, management of the Parent Company performed an analysis of internal and external indicators of impairment assessment and have not noted any impairment indicators.
- (iii) Investments in subsidiaries have been eliminated against the share capital and reserves of the subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements.

8. Other financial assets

Disclosed in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Financial assets at amortised costs (note a)	1,001,275	1,000,000	1,010,294	1,000,000
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (note b)	235,388	235,388	243,771	243,771
	<u>1,236,663</u>	<u>1,235,388</u>	<u>1,254,065</u>	<u>1,243,771</u>

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised costs comprise investment in Development Bonds Issue No. 51 issued by the Central Bank of Oman for the Government of the Sultanate of Oman in December 2016. The bonds are for a period of 10 years with a fixed interest rate of 5.5% per annum. The Directors believe that the expected ECL is immaterial at the financial statements as a whole as this is sovereign debt and there is no history of defaults.

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

	2022		2021	
	Group and Parent Company Market value RO	Cost RO	Group and Parent Company Market value RO	Cost RO
Unquoted investments (refer note below)	235,388	235,388	243,771	243,771
At 31 December	<u>235,388</u>	<u>235,388</u>	<u>243,771</u>	<u>243,771</u>

During the year, the balance has decreased on account of Capital distribution (net) of RO 8,383 (2021: net investment of RO 10,753) in units of Oman Fixed Income Fund.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

9. Inventories

	2022		2021	
	Group	Parent Company	Group	Parent Company
	RO	RO	RO	RO
Raw materials	7,029,705	6,361,965	8,364,454	7,542,275
Spares, consumables and scrap	3,446,833	1,821,473	3,292,873	1,821,473
Finished goods	<u>14,278,550</u>	<u>13,578,998</u>	<u>14,400,109</u>	<u>12,610,312</u>
	24,755,088	21,762,436	26,057,436	21,974,060
Work-in-progress	1,757,645	1,340,294	2,776,983	2,541,794
Goods in transit	<u>451,656</u>	<u>217,115</u>	<u>800,478</u>	<u>-</u>
	26,964,389	23,319,845	29,634,897	24,515,854
Less: provision for slow moving and obsolete items	<u>(4,240,734)</u>	<u>(3,027,216)</u>	<u>(2,709,753)</u>	<u>(2,301,552)</u>
At 31 December	<u>22,723,655</u>	<u>20,292,629</u>	<u>26,925,144</u>	<u>22,214,302</u>

The movement in the provision for slow moving inventories is as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Group	Parent Company	Group	Parent Company
	RO	RO	RO	RO
At 1 January	2,709,753	2,301,552	2,427,076	2,112,991
Provision for the year	<u>1,530,981</u>	<u>725,664</u>	<u>282,677</u>	<u>188,561</u>
At 31 December	<u>4,240,734</u>	<u>3,027,216</u>	<u>2,709,753</u>	<u>2,301,552</u>

10. Trade and other receivables

	2022		2021	
	Group	Parent Company	Group	Parent Company
	RO	RO	RO	RO
Trade receivables	57,779,420	46,606,739	53,286,788	43,243,336
Amount due from related parties (Note 30)	6,733,809	4,711,475	9,307,553	5,697,293
Less: allowance for credit losses	<u>(4,731,328)</u>	<u>(4,628,936)</u>	<u>(4,242,957)</u>	<u>(4,144,413)</u>
	59,781,901	46,689,278	58,351,384	44,796,216
Advances	396,684	343,538	490,973	368,053
Other receivables	2,034,745	830,034	3,831,428	2,217,157
Prepayments	<u>496,087</u>	<u>496,087</u>	<u>589,819</u>	<u>428,992</u>
	<u>62,709,417</u>	<u>48,358,937</u>	<u>63,263,604</u>	<u>47,810,418</u>

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

10. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Movements in the allowance for impairment of receivables were as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
At 1 January	4,242,957	4,144,413	4,810,630	4,712,086
Add: Charge / (reversal) for the year (Note 24)	488,371	484,523	(567,673)	(567,673)
At 31 December	4,731,328	4,628,936	4,242,957	4,144,413

As per the credit policy of the Group, customers are extended a credit period of up to four months in the normal course of business.

A total expected credit loss provision of RO 4,731,328 and RO 4,628,936 (2021 – RO 4,242,957 and RO 4,144,413 respectively) has been made against the gross trade receivable balances of the Group and the Parent Company respectively. The Directors have assessed the amounts due from related parties and not noted any impaired balances.

The Expected credit loss rate ('ÉCL') for the trade receivables based on their age profile is provided below.

Group	Total RO	Current RO	More than 30 days past due RO	More than 90 days past due RO	More than 120 days past due RO	More than 180 days past due RO
ÉCL		0.1%	4.5%	9.8%	28.3%	81%
2022	64,513,229	51,959,028	4,973,494	1,419,012	2,185,429	3,976,266
ECL		0.1%	4.2%	9.9%	27.1%	81%
2021	62,594,341	50,686,288	4,110,300	2,885,900	463,860	4,447,993
Parent						
ECL		0.1%	5.5%	12.4%	21.7%	79%
2022	51,318,214	40,165,504	3,664,590	1,365,028	2,033,647	4,089,445
ECL		0.1%	4.3%	14.3%	30.1%	82%
2021	48,940,629	40,236,053	1,961,745	2,044,743	251,907	4,446,181

At the reporting date 50% of the Parent Company's trade receivables are due from 11 customers (2021 - 50% from 9 customers). At the reporting date, 39% of the Group's trade receivables are due from 9 customers (2021 - 43% from 9 customers). The Parent Company has generated 13% (2021: 11%) of its total revenue from one customer during the year.

Due to the short term nature of the receivables, their carrying values approximate their fair values.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

11. Cash and bank balances

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Cash in hand	17,707	15,792	17,642	17,109
Current accounts in Banks	32,278,139	31,221,315	18,580,767	18,502,319
Less: allowance for credit losses	(188,914)	(188,914)	(188,914)	(188,914)
	<u>32,106,932</u>	<u>31,048,193</u>	<u>18,409,495</u>	<u>18,330,514</u>

(b) Short term deposits

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Short term deposits	11,932,055	11,932,055	8,850,200	8,850,200
	<u>11,932,055</u>	<u>11,932,055</u>	<u>8,850,200</u>	<u>8,850,200</u>

Short term deposits are placed with commercial banks in Oman with maturity period ranging from six months to one year and Interest rate ranging from 2% to 4%. The expected credit loss on these balances is immaterial.

Cash and bank balances are denominated in Rial Omani, US Dollars, Euro and various GCC currencies and are mainly with commercial banks in Oman.

12. Share capital

The Parent Company's authorised share capital comprises 120,000,000 shares of 100 baisa each (2021 - 120,000,000 shares of 100 baisa each).

The Parent Company's issued and fully paid up share capital comprises 89,700,000 shares of 100 baisa each (2021 - 89,700,000 shares of 100 baisa each).

Shareholders who own 5% or more of the Parent Company's share capital at the reporting date and the number of shares they hold are as follows:

	2022		2021	
	No of shares held	%	No of shares held	%
Draka Holding BV	45,899,610	51.17	45,899,610	51.17
Muhamad Mustafa Mukhtar Al Lawati	7,821,905	8.72%	-	-
Mustafa Mukhtar Ali Al Lawati	-	-	11,995,361	13.37
Public Authority for Social Insurance	5,394,117	6.01%	5,394,117	6.01%

Draka Holding BV is the immediate parent and Prysmian S.p.A is the ultimate controlling party of Oman Cables Industry SAOG.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

13. Share premium

Share premium represents the excess of amounts received over the nominal value of shares issued to shareholders during 1998.

14. Legal reserve

As per the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman, 10% of the net profit of the respective companies have to be transferred to a non-distributable legal reserve until the amount of the legal reserve becomes equal to one-third of issued share capital of the respective companies.

The Parent Company and OAPIL have discontinued such transfers as the reserve has reached the statutory minimum of one third of the capital.

15. General reserve

This reserve represents a distributable reserve initially created at 31 December 2001, to address any impact of unforeseen events in view of the Parent Company's growing operations. 10% (2021 - 10%) of the net profit of the Parent Company has been transferred to this reserve during the year. The transfer is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

16. Dividend per share

During the year, dividends of 27 baisa (2021: 13 baisa) per share totalling RO 2,421,900 (2021: RO 1,166,100) relating to the year 2021 were declared and paid.

The Board of Directors have recommended a dividend of 56 baisa (2021: 27 baisa) per share for the year 2022 amounting to RO 5,023,200 (2021: RO 2,421,900), subject to the approval of the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

17. Other reserves

The following denotes the breakup of other reserves at reporting dates:

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Hedging reserve (Net) (a)	1,184,997	1,264,304	1,920,027	2,405,816
Foreign currency translation reserve (b)	(352,903)	-	(350,481)	-
Financial assets at FVOCI reserve (c)	(510)	(510)	(510)	(510)
	831,584	1,263,794	1,569,036	2,405,306

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

17. Other reserves (continued)

- a) Hedging reserve - The Parent Company and the Group enter into derivative (forward) contracts to hedge any risks arising from fluctuations in metal prices. The movement in the hedging reserve (cash flow) is as under:

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
At 1 January	1,919,951	2,405,816	2,324,244	2,525,392
Fair value adjustments during the year	(3,558,885)	(3,433,584)	11,554,100	8,801,796
Realized loss / (gain) on settled contracts transferred to inventories	3,033,049	2,515,185	(11,619,578)	(8,496,816)
Related deferred tax liability	(223,113)	(223,113)	(424,556)	(424,556)
Related deferred tax asset	13,995	-	85,741	-
At 31 December	1,184,997	1,264,304	1,919,951	2,405,816
Change in fair value through OCI – net of tax	(734,953)	(1,141,512)	(404,293)	(119,576)

Any positive or negative fair value adjustments of commodity forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges will be included in the subsequent period on the maturity of the contracts, as cost of inventories and ultimately as cost of sales in the statement of profit or loss.

Group

The Group has cashflow derivatives in the nature of commodity forward contracts included in its current assets of RO 1,487,050 (2021 – RO 2,829,673). The Group also has cashflow derivatives in the nature of commodity forward contracts included in its current liabilities of RO 93,302 (2021 – RO 571,607).

The cumulative changes in fair value relating to the unrealised gain / loss in commodity forward contracts of RO 1,487,050 included in current assets (note 10) and RO 93,302 (note 20) included in current liabilities (2021 – RO 2,829,673 included in current assets and RO 571,607 included in current liabilities) is mainly on account of differences between the original values of the forward commodity contracts entered into by the Group in the normal course of business and the market value of these contracts as at the reporting date.

Parent Company

The Parent Company has cashflow derivatives in the nature of commodity forward contracts included in its current assets of RO 1,487,050 (2021 – RO 2,829,673).

The cumulative change in fair value relating to the unrealised gain / loss in commodity forward contracts of RO 1,487,050 included in current assets (2021 – RO 2,829,673) is mainly on account of differences between the original values of the future commodity contracts entered into by the Parent Company in the normal course of business and the market value of these contracts as at the reporting date.

Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

17. Other reserves (continued)

a) Hedging reserve (continued)

Hedge effectiveness

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments, to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item (inventory) and hedging instrument (commodity forward contracts).

The Parent Company and the Group endeavours to enter into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument are matched with the hedged item. The Group therefore performs a qualitative assessment of effectiveness. If changes in circumstances effect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the Parent Company and the Group use the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness. Ineffectiveness may arise if the timing of the forecast transaction changes from what was originally estimated. There was no hedge ineffectiveness in relation to the commodity forward contracts for 2022 and 2021.

Instruments used by the Parent Company and the Group

The Parent Company and the Group are exposed to cashflow risk arising from fluctuations in the prices of its primary raw materials namely copper, aluminium and lead. The risk is hedged with the objective of minimizing the volatility of committed inventory purchases and sales.

Effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance

	2022		2021	
	Group	Parent Company	Group	Parent Company
	RO	RO	RO	RO
Carrying amount (current asset)	1,487,050	1,487,050	2,829,673	2,829,673
Carrying amount (current liability)	93,302	-	571,607	-
Maturity Date	January 2023 to April 2023	January 2023 to April 2023	January 2022 to April 2022	January 2022 to April 2022
Hedge ratio	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1

Sensitivity

The Group and the Parent Company are exposed to changes in the market rate of the underlying commodities that form part of the raw materials. The sensitivity of equity reserve to changes in the underlying commodity market prices (since the derivative has been designated as an effective hedge) is as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Increase in the market price of commodities by 5% - gain / (loss)	555,635	716,539	29,000	665,000
Decrease in the market price of commodities by 5% - gain / (loss)	(366,347)	(708,013)	(309,000)	(647,000)

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

17. Other reserves (continued)

b) Foreign currency translation reserve

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
At 1 January	350,405	-	342,106	-
Translation (loss) / gain during the year	2,498	-	8,299	-
At 31 December	<u>352,903</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>350,405</u>	<u>-</u>

c) Financial assets at FVOCI reserve

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
At 1 January and 31 December	<u>(510)</u>	<u>(510)</u>	<u>(510)</u>	<u>(510)</u>

18. Taxation

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Statement of profit or loss				
Current year income tax charge	2,558,288	1,808,408	1,262,360	883,473
Prior year income tax charge	(70,634)	66,601	(113,376)	(83,633)
	<u>2,487,654</u>	<u>1,875,009</u>	<u>1,148,984</u>	<u>799,840</u>
Deferred tax:				
Temporary differences	<u>(391,537)</u>	<u>(275,938)</u>	<u>(65,637)</u>	<u>(22,354)</u>
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	<u>2,096,117</u>	<u>1,599,071</u>	<u>1,083,347</u>	<u>777,486</u>

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

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Profit before income tax	<u>13,269,282</u>	<u>10,195,860</u>	<u>7,056,373</u>	<u>5,526,979</u>
Income tax as per rates (15%)	1,990,392	1,529,379	1,058,456	829,047
Others	<u>105,725</u>	<u>69,692</u>	<u>24,891</u>	<u>(51,561)</u>
Net tax expense	<u>2,096,117</u>	<u>1,599,071</u>	<u>1,083,347</u>	<u>777,486</u>

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

18. Taxation (continued)

Statement of financial position	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Current liability				
Opening balance	1,262,360	917,251	928,515	898,400
Charge for the year	2,513,536	1,875,009	1,138,009	794,207
Payments	(1,217,608)	(868,673)	(804,164)	(775,356)
Closing Balance	2,558,288	1,923,587	1,262,360	917,251

Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 15% (2021: 15%). The net deferred tax liability and deferred tax charge in the statement of comprehensive income are attributable to the following items;

Non-current liabilities	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Deferred tax liabilities:				
At 1 January	896,672	581,999	961,436	620,519
Movement for the year	(615,530)	(477,382)	(64,764)	(38,520)
At 31 December	281,142	104,617	896,672	581,999

The deferred tax liability comprises the following temporary differences:

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Tax effect of depreciation	1,364,931	1,058,264	1,491,808	1,147,740
Tax effect of provisions	(1,281,955)	(1,169,596)	(1,002,645)	(976,548)
Tax effect of IFRS 16	(10,896)	(7,109)	(17,047)	(13,749)
Tax effect of commodity hedging	209,062	223,058	424,556	424,556
	281,142	104,617	896,672	581,999

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

18. Taxation (continued)

The group has the deferred tax asset on the commodity hedges of RO 13,995 (2021: RO 85,741) and movement is as below:

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Non-current asset				
Deferred tax asset				
At 1 January	85,741	-	35,498	-
Movement for the year	<u>(71,746)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,243</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December	<u>13,995</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,741</u>	<u>-</u>

The tax authorities in Oman follow the legal entity concept. There is no concept of group taxation in Oman. For the entities registered in Oman, the applicable tax rate is 15% (2021: 15%). For the purpose of determining the taxable result for the year, the accounting profit has been adjusted for tax purposes. Adjustments for tax purposes include items relating to both income and expense. The adjustments are based on the current understanding of the existing tax laws, regulations and practices.

Parent Company

The tax rate applicable to the Parent Company is 15% (2021: 15%). For the purpose of determining the tax expense for the year ended 31 December 2022, the accounting profit has been adjusted for tax purposes. Adjustments for tax purposes include items relating to both income and expenses. After giving effect to these adjustments, the average effective tax rate is estimated to be 15.68% (2021: 14.07%). The difference between the applicable tax rates of 15% (2021: 15%) and the effective tax rate of 15.68% arises due to the tax effect of income not considered to be taxable and the expenses that are not considered to be deductible. The adjustments are based on the current understanding of the existing tax laws, regulations and practices. Assessments of the Parent Company with the tax department have been completed up to the year 2017.

Subsidiaries

Oman Aluminum Processing Industries SPC

The tax rates applicable to the company is 15% (2021:15%). For the purpose of determining the taxable result for the year, the accounting loss has been adjusted for tax purposes. Adjustments for tax purposes include items relating to both income and expense. The adjustments are based on the current understanding of the existing tax laws, regulations and practices.

The Company has made a taxable profit during the year. The average effective tax rate is 18.1% (2021: 18%). The Company's tax assessments have been agreed with the taxation authorities up to tax year 2020.

Associated Cables Pvt Ltd

The tax rate applicable is nil % (2021: Nil). Assessments with the tax department have been completed up to the financial year 2018-19 (assessment year: 2019-2020).

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

19. Employees' end of service benefits

Movement in the liability towards end of service benefits recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
At 1 January	1,421,657	1,258,760	1,397,850	1,262,370
Accrued during the year (Note 25(a))	203,808	167,804	158,644	120,921
Employees' end of service benefits paid	(144,225)	(132,406)	(134,837)	(124,531)
At 31 December	1,481,240	1,294,158	1,421,657	1,258,760

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 19, the management has carried out an exercise to assess the present value of its obligations as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, using the projected unit credit method, in respect of employees' end of service benefits payable under the Oman Labour Law. Under this method an assessment has been made of an employee's expected service life with the Group and the expected basic salary at the date of leaving the service. Management has assumed average increment / promotion costs in line with the operating performance of the Group and expected future outlook. The expected liability at the date of leaving the service has been discounted to net present value using a discount rate of 6.5% (2021 – 5.6%).

20. Trade and other payables

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Trade payables	25,136,363	17,562,803	21,184,531	12,138,832
Amount due to related parties (Note 30)	869,444	1,546,870	1,203,504	407,510
Other payables	796,672	571,462	1,178,922	829,873
Accruals	5,759,191	4,833,639	5,327,464	3,923,200
	32,561,670	24,514,774	28,894,421	17,299,415

21. Bank borrowings

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Short term loans	1,500,000	-	5,196,942	-
	1,500,000	-	5,196,942	-

During the period, the Group availed short-term loans from commercial banks for a period ranging up to 90 days. Bank borrowings carry interest at commercial rates.

The loan of the subsidiary OAPIL is secured by legal mortgage over all existing and future assets including leasehold land and building located at project site at Sohar, commercial mortgage over plant, machinery, equipment and all business assets registered with Ministry of Commerce and Industry, assignment of trade receivables and negative lien on all the assets of OAPIL. The Bank facility contains certain covenants pertaining to, amongst other things the maintenance of, minimum current ratio of 1 and debt to equity ratio not exceeding 1.75. OAPIL is in compliance with these financial covenants at the reporting date.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

22. Revenue

Disaggregation of revenue

Revenue is recognised at the point in time and has been disaggregated based on the geographical region from which its derived. The geographical distribution of revenue based on the reports reviewed by the key decision makers (Board of directors) is disclosed in Note 29.

23. Cost of sales

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Cost of materials consumed	218,221,302	157,217,052	197,549,949	148,201,592
Employee costs (Note 25(a))	6,182,330	5,036,967	5,638,188	4,895,069
Depreciation (Note 5(a))	3,141,886	2,177,591	3,232,375	2,267,823
Depreciation on right of use assets (Note 6)	176,379	118,755	175,380	117,756
Electricity and water	1,901,920	1,209,938	1,906,690	1,126,867
Stores, consumables, repairs and maintenance	1,451,099	701,332	1,094,340	418,053
Provision for slow moving inventories (Note 9)	1,530,981	725,664	282,677	188,561
Other direct costs	701,076	479,438	689,632	479,517
	<u>233,306,973</u>	<u>167,666,737</u>	<u>210,569,231</u>	<u>157,695,238</u>

24. Other income

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Insurance claim	123,506	123,506	4,700	4,700
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	3,171	3,171	2,059	2,059
Management fee from related parties	292,924	292,924	266,696	266,696
Other operating income	320,416	246,933	308,891	237,437
	<u>740,017</u>	<u>666,534</u>	<u>582,346</u>	<u>510,892</u>

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

25. Administrative expenses

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Employee costs ((Note 25(a))	3,481,138	2,913,153	3,531,013	2,923,292
Repairs and maintenance	338,478	336,585	329,712	324,567
Legal and professional charges	271,676	190,636	314,565	139,760
Insurance	211,646	201,883	388,941	316,339
Communication	154,236	115,946	194,383	141,986
Deprecation	128,080	96,800	128,576	99,573
Directors' remuneration (Note 30)	114,571	114,571	163,306	163,306
Travelling	65,336	31,896	80,821	36,423
Contributions to local organization	62,215	62,215	100,000	100,000
Amortization of intangible asset	54,470	54,470	54,470	54,470
Printing and stationery	23,559	12,703	12,608	8,916
Vehicle running and maintenance	9,265	9,265	6,456	6,379
Other sundry expenses	371,599	258,582	223,349	191,736
	<u>5,286,269</u>	<u>4,398,705</u>	<u>5,528,200</u>	<u>4,506,747</u>

25 (a) Employee costs

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Salaries and Other benefits	10,025,545	8,236,813	9,634,301	8,223,951
Contributions to defined retirement plan for Omani employees	407,520	354,222	362,673	314,718
Employees end of service benefits (Note 19)	203,808	167,804	158,644	120,921
	<u>10,636,873</u>	<u>8,758,839</u>	<u>10,155,618</u>	<u>8,659,590</u>

26. Selling and distribution expenses

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Marketing expenses	5,272,449	3,125,069	3,971,972	1,940,049
Employee costs (Note 25(a))	973,405	808,719	986,417	841,229
Advertisement and sales promotion	55,061	40,023	49,396	32,056
Travelling	27,921	27,921	13,966	13,966
	<u>6,328,836</u>	<u>4,001,732</u>	<u>5,021,751</u>	<u>2,827,300</u>

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

27. Finance costs (net)

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Interest expenses	172,174	-	267,477	-
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 6)	196,457	144,089	199,910	145,550
Interest from bond ((Note 8(b))	(51,291)	(51,291)	(55,000)	(55,000)
Other finance costs / (income)	341,021	238,309	(18,704)	(48,206)
	<u>658,361</u>	<u>331,107</u>	<u>393,683</u>	<u>42,344</u>

28. Basic and diluted earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit of the Group and Parent Company for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company, by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

	2022		2021	
	Group	Parent Company	Group	Parent Company
Net profit for the year (RO)	<u>11,173,165</u>	<u>8,596,789</u>	<u>5,973,028</u>	<u>4,749,493</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year	<u>89,700,000</u>	<u>89,700,000</u>	<u>89,700,000</u>	<u>89,700,000</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share (RO)	<u>0.125</u>	<u>0.096</u>	<u>0.067</u>	<u>0.053</u>

As the Parent Company do not have any dilutive potential shares, the diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share.

29. Segmental reporting

Directors have determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the key decision makers (Board of directors) that are used to make strategic decisions. The Group companies are engaged in the manufacturing and selling of electrical cables and conductors, which is considered as the business segment. Accordingly, there is one operating segment in the Group.

The breakdown of geographical revenue generated by the segment is presented below.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

29. Segmental reporting (continued)

Segmental reporting (continued)

Geographical segments

The geographical distribution of revenue and receivables based on the reports reviewed by the Board of directors is disclosed below:

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Local sales	116,112,639	102,104,701	89,408,488	82,562,416
MENA region *	74,314,409	64,685,046	83,869,710	72,311,738
Others	68,171,027	19,622,383	54,141,023	14,645,889
	<u>258,598,075</u>	<u>186,412,130</u>	<u>227,419,221</u>	<u>169,520,043</u>

* Middle East North Africa (MENA) includes sales to UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, Jordan, Egypt and Yemen.

Trade receivables (including related parties)	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Oman	31,913,172	24,925,168	20,495,230	17,890,975
MENA	21,135,336	18,914,894	28,909,857	23,511,517
Others	11,464,721	7,478,152	13,189,254	7,538,137
	<u>64,513,229</u>	<u>51,318,214</u>	<u>62,594,341</u>	<u>48,940,629</u>

30. Related party transactions and balances

The Group has entered into transactions with shareholders, directors, key management personnel and entities in which certain directors of the Parent Company and the subsidiary have an interest. In the ordinary course of business, the Group sells goods to related parties and procures goods and services from related parties.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

30. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

The Parent Company and the Group maintains balances with these related parties which arise in the normal course of business. During the year, the Parent Company and Group entered into transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. The nature of significant related party transactions and the amounts involved were as follows:

Group	2022		2021	
	Sales and other income	Purchases and other expenses	Sales and other income	Purchase and other expenses
	RO	RO	RO	RO
Fellow subsidiaries of the ultimate Parent	12,809,661	2,309,891	11,265,162	1,782,203
	<u>12,809,661</u>	<u>2,309,891</u>	<u>11,265,162</u>	<u>1,782,203</u>
Parent Company				
Fellow subsidiaries of the ultimate Parent	12,809,661	2,309,891	11,265,162	1,782,203
Subsidiaries	107,441	5,814,821	174,955	6,581,617
	<u>12,917,102</u>	<u>8,124,712</u>	<u>11,440,117</u>	<u>8,363,820</u>

The sales and other income in the Parent Company and the Group includes management fee from fellow subsidiaries of RO 292,924 (2021 – RO 266,696).

Compensation of key management personnel

The key management personnel compensation for the year comprises:

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Short term employment benefits	1,408,727	1,179,174	1,132,533	1,028,096
End of service benefits	51,419	32,871	16,189	12,724
Directors' remuneration	114,571	114,571	163,306	163,306
	<u>1,574,717</u>	<u>1,326,616</u>	<u>1,312,028</u>	<u>1,204,126</u>

Apart from specific bonus provisions to certain top management, the Group makes an overall provision for employees' bonus each year. Of the amounts so provided in the previous year, amounts paid to key management personnel are included in short term employment benefits. The Directors' remuneration and employees' end of service benefits are included under other payables.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

30. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

Directors' remuneration

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Fabio Ignazio Romeo	27,028	27,028	26,571	26,571
Mohamed Al Lawati	29,029	29,029	29,143	29,143
Lara Carolin Mahmoud Hansen	--	--	8,528	8,528
Manal Said Al Ghazaliya	26,329	26,329	27,143	27,143
Christian Raskin	29,529	29,529	29,428	29,428
Michele Binda	-	--	7,957	7,957
Fabrizio Rutschman	29,028	29,028	29,429	29,429
Laura Figini	29,528	29,528	21,472	21,472
Yasser Al Rashdi	29,529	29,529	20,329	20,329
	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

The Parent Company and the Group have made a provision for directors' remuneration of RO 200,000 at 31 December 2022 (2021- RO 200,000).

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Amounts due from related parties				
Fellow subsidiaries of the ultimate Parent	<u>6,733,809</u>	<u>4,711,475</u>	<u>9,307,553</u>	<u>5,697,293</u>
Amounts due to related parties:				
Fellow subsidiaries of the ultimate Parent	<u>869,444</u>	<u>869,444</u>	454,039	454,038
Subsidiaries	-	<u>677,426</u>	749,465	(46,528)
	<u>869,444</u>	<u>1,546,870</u>	<u>1,203,504</u>	<u>407,510</u>

The amounts due from and due to related parties are as per the contractual terms agreed between the Parent Company/ Group with the related parties. There have been no guarantees given in respect of amounts due from or due to related parties.

At the reporting date, the entire due from related parties is due from thirteen related parties (2021 - nine related parties). Amounts due from related parties were assessed by the management and the provision of RO 6,121 (2021: 42,652) has been established at reporting date.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

31. Commitments and contingent liabilities

Commitments

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Capital commitments	<u>773,167</u>	<u>509,232</u>	<u>870,135</u>	<u>608,603</u>
Letters of credit	<u>20,016,657</u>	<u>12,326,657</u>	<u>25,284,140</u>	<u>17,594,140</u>

Contingencies

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Letters of guarantee	<u>18,649,132</u>	<u>17,798,704</u>	<u>15,183,201</u>	<u>14,540,448</u>

As at reporting date, the Group had contingent liabilities in respect of bank and other guarantees arising in the ordinary course of business from which it is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise.

32. Financial instruments and related risk management

The Group's principal financial liabilities other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, lease liabilities, trade and other payables and derivatives. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finances for the Group's operations. The Group principal financial assets comprise trade and other receivables, cash and bank, short-term deposits and derivatives that arrive directly from its operations. The Group also holds investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, investments at amortised cost and enters into derivative transactions.

The Group's activities expose it to various financial risks, primarily being, credit risk, market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk, and commodity & equity price risk) and liquidity risk. The Group's risk management is carried out internally in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group's receivables.

Credit risk primarily arises from credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. The Group has a credit policy in place and exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed for all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. The Group deals with banks with satisfactory credit rating and with respect to customers by setting credit limits for individual customers and monitoring outstanding receivables.

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

32. Financial instruments and related risk management (continued)

Exposure to credit risk

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

	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Trade receivables and due from related parties	64,513,229	51,318,214	62,594,341	48,940,629
Derivative financial instruments	1,487,050	1,487,050	2,829,673	2,829,673
Bank balances	44,021,280	42,964,456	27,242,053	27,163,605
	<u>110,021,559</u>	<u>95,769,720</u>	<u>92,666,067</u>	<u>78,933,907</u>

The Parent Company has receivables from the derivative financial instruments from three international broker counterparties which have a rating of Aa3 and Ba3 as per the credit ratings as published by Moody's investor's service at the reporting date.

The table below shows the balances with banks categorised by short term credit ratings as published by Moody's investor's service at the reporting date:

	Moody's ratings	2022		2021	
		Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
Ahli Bank	Not rated	91,183	91,183	4,035,311	4,035,311
Bank Dhofar	NP	25,791,213	25,791,213	6,812,166	6,812,166
Bank Muscat	NP	3,039,969	2,365,524	11,894,277	11,822,215
Bank Sohar	NP	235,179	920	8,217	8,217
First Abu Dhabi	P1	5,026,806	5,026,806	18,749	18,749
HSBC Bank	NP	2,983,966	2,839,723	3,833,407	3,833,407
NBO	NP	7,000,445	6,996,568	459,710	455,833
OAB	NP	41,433	41,433	366,621	366,621
HDFC	P3	-	-	2,509	-
		<u>44,210,194</u>	<u>43,153,370</u>	<u>27,430,967</u>	<u>27,352,519</u>

32. Financial instruments and related risk management (continued)

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities of the Group

	1 January 2022 RO	Cash flows RO	Changes in fair value RO	Other RO	31 December 2022 RO
Current lease liabilities (Note 6)	261,643	(261,643)	-	261,643	261,643
Short term loans	5,196,942	(3,696,942)	-	-	1,500,000
Non-current lease liabilities (Note 6)	3,464,572	-	-	(59,821)	3,404,751
Derivatives	571,607	-	(478,305)	-	93,302
	<u>9,494,764</u>	<u>(3,958,585)</u>	<u>(478,305)</u>	<u>201,822</u>	<u>5,259,696</u>
	1 January 2021 RO	Cash flows RO	Changes in fair value RO	Other RO	31 December 2021 RO
Current lease liabilities (Note 6)	261,643	(261,643)	-	261,643	261,643
Short term loans	4,621,817	575,125	-	-	5,196,942
Non-current lease liabilities (Note 6)	3,352,508	-	-	112,064	3,464,572
Derivatives	236,651	-	334,956	-	571,607
	<u>8,472,619</u>	<u>313,482</u>	<u>334,956</u>	<u>373,707</u>	<u>9,494,764</u>

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, commodity price risk and other price risk, such as equity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest-bearing assets and liabilities (short term bank deposits, investment security at amortised cost, bank borrowings, lease liabilities and term loans). The management manages the interest rate risk by constantly monitoring the changes in interest rates and availing lower interest-bearing facilities.

The group has short term loans of RO 1,500,000 (2021 – RO 5,196,942) and for every 0.5% change in interest rate, the impact on the statement of income will be approximate to RO 7,500 (2021 – RO 26,000) based on the level of borrowing at the reporting date.

32. Financial instruments and related risk management (continued)

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Market risk (continued)

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group operates in international markets and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar, Euros, Pound sterling and all GCC currencies.

The majority of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are either denominated in local currency viz. Rial Omani. As the Omani Rial is pegged to the US Dollar and major GCC currencies, balances in these currencies are not considered to represent significant currency risk. Hence the management believes that there would not be a material impact on the profitability if these foreign currencies weaken or strengthens against the Omani Rials with all other variables held constant.

	Change in Euro rate	Effect on profit before tax
	RO	RO
2022	+5%	(13,700)
	-5%	13,700
2021	+5%	(10,500)
	-5%	10,500

Commodity price risk

The Group and Parent is affected by the volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase and manufacturing of electric cables and therefore require a continuous supply of copper, aluminium, and lead. Due to the significantly increased volatility of the price of the underlying, the Board of Directors has developed and enacted a risk management strategy regarding commodity price risk and its mitigation.

To manage metal price fluctuation risk, the management uses forward contracts to hedge any significant risks arising from fluctuations in metal prices. Forward contracts have maturities of less than one year after the reporting date.

Equity price risk

The Group and Parent is exposed to price risk related to quoted investments held by the Group and traded in organized financial markets. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity, the Directors continuously monitor the market and the key factors that affect stock market movements. The Directors believe that the impact of price fluctuation on the quoted investments will not be material considering the amount of quoted investments at the reporting date. At the reporting date the Group's exposure to equity price risk is insignificant.

32. Financial instruments and related risk management (continued)

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Liquidity risk

The Group maintains sufficient and approved bank credit limits to meet its obligations as they fall due for payment and is therefore not subjected to significant liquidity risk.

The table below summarizes the maturities of the Group and Parent Company's undiscounted financial liabilities based on contractual payment dates.

Parent Company	Less than 3 months RO	3 to 6 months RO	6 months to 1 year RO	More than 1 year RO	Total RO
2022					
Trade and other payables	16,826,395	2,218,309	3,923,200	-	22,967,904
Amount due to related parties	1,214,043	332,827	-	-	1,546,870
Lease liabilities	108,267	-	108,267	4,157,660	4,374,194
	<u>18,148,705</u>	<u>2,551,136</u>	<u>4,031,467</u>	<u>4,157,660</u>	<u>28,888,968</u>
2021					
Trade and other payables	15,878,844	725,873	287,188	-	16,891,905
Amount due to related parties	354,479	28,889	24,142	-	407,510
Lease liabilities	85,822	-	85,822	4,330,660	4,502,304
	<u>16,319,145</u>	<u>754,762</u>	<u>397,152</u>	<u>4,330,660</u>	<u>21,801,719</u>
Group	Less than 3 months RO	3 to 6 months RO	6 months to 1 year RO	More than 1 year RO	Total RO
2022					
Trade and other payables	26,113,065	2,218,309	3,923,200	-	32,254,574
Amount due to related parties	536,617	332,827	-	-	869,444
Derivative financial instruments	93,302	-	-	-	93,302
Lease liabilities	130,767	22,500	153,267	5,507,660	5,507,660
	<u>26,873,751</u>	<u>2,573,636</u>	<u>4,076,467</u>	<u>5,507,660</u>	<u>38,724,980</u>
2021					
Trade and other payables	26,677,856	725,873	287,188	-	27,690,917
Amount due to related parties	1,148,131	31,231	24,142	-	1,203,504
Derivative financial instruments	571,607	-	-	-	571,607
Lease liabilities	108,322	22,500	130,822	5,770,660	6,032,304
	<u>28,505,916</u>	<u>779,604</u>	<u>442,152</u>	<u>5,770,660</u>	<u>35,498,332</u>

33. Fair values of financial instruments

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Fair values

Financial instruments comprise financial assets, financial liabilities and derivatives. Financial assets comprises bank balances, short term deposits, trade receivables (including due from related parties), investments at amortised cost and investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. Financial liabilities comprises trade and other payables (including due to related parties), bank borrowings and lease liabilities. Derivative financial instruments relate to forward commodity contracts.

The Group and the Parent Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised as below:

Financial assets	2022		2021	
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
At amortised cost				
Trade receivables and due from related parties	64,513,229	51,318,214	62,594,341	48,940,629
Investments at amortised cost	1,001,275	1,000,000	1,010,294	1,000,000
Short term deposits	11,932,055	11,932,055	8,850,200	8,850,200
Bank balances	32,278,139	31,221,315	18,580,767	18,502,319
At fair value				
Investments at fair value through OCI	235,388	235,388	243,771	243,771
Derivative financial instruments	1,487,050	1,487,050	2,829,673	2,829,673
	<u>111,447,136</u>	<u>97,194,022</u>	<u>94,109,046</u>	<u>80,366,592</u>
Financial liabilities				
	Group RO	Parent Company RO	Group RO	Parent Company RO
At amortised cost				
Trade payables and due to related parties	26,005,807	19,109,673	22,388,035	12,546,342
Bank borrowings	1,500,000	-	5,196,942	-
Lease liabilities	3,661,029	2,673,614	3,726,215	2,701,168
Derivative financial instruments	93,302	-	571,607	-
	<u>31,260,138</u>	<u>21,783,287</u>	<u>31,882,799</u>	<u>15,247,510</u>

Due to the short term nature of the financial assets and financial liabilities, their fair values are not materially different from their carrying values at the reporting date. In case of financial liabilities which are non-current, their rate of discounting approximates the current market rate of interest and hence their fair values also approximate their carrying values at the reporting date.

33. Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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.

As at 31 December, the Group had investments at fair value through other comprehensive income as described in note 8 and are under level 3 fair value measurement category.

Financial assets measured at fair value

	Total RO	Level 1 RO	Level 2 RO	Level 3 RO
2022				
Parent Company				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 8A)	235,388	-	235,388	-
Derivative financial instrument (Note 17)	1,487,050	-	1,487,050	-
Group				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 8A)	235,388	-	235,388	-
Derivative financial instrument (net) (Note 17)	1,487,050	-	1,487,050	-
	Total RO	Level 1 RO	Level 2 RO	Level 3 RO
2021				
Parent Company				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 8A)	243,771	-	243,771	-
Derivative financial instrument (Note 17)	2,829,673	-	2,829,673	-
Group				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 8A)	243,771	-	243,771	-
Derivative financial instrument (net) (Note 17)	2,829,673	-	2,829,673	-

During the reporting years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements.

34. Capital management

OMAN CABLES INDUSTRY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and benefit other stake holders. The management's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

Management is confident of maintaining the current level of profitability by enhancing top line growth and prudent cost management. The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The capital structure of the Group comprises of the share capital, legal and other reserves and retained earnings. There has been no change in the Group's objectives, policies or process during the year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

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