

RAYSUT CEMENT COMPANY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

1

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019

1. Legal and principal activities

Raysut Cement Company SAOG ("the Parent Company" or "the Company") was formed in 1981 by Ministerial Decision No. 7/81 and is registered in the Sultanate of Oman as a joint stock company. The Company and its subsidiaries (see below) are together referred to as "the Group".

The principal activities of the Parent Company are the production and sale of ordinary portland cement, sulphur resistant cement, oil well class 'G' cement and pozzolana well cement. The registered office of the Company is at P.O. Box 1020, Salalah, Postal Code 211, Sultanate of Oman.

The principal activities of the subsidiary and associate companies are set out below:

Subsidiary companies	Country of incorporation	Shareholding percentage		Principal activities
		31 March 2019	31 March 2018	
Pioneer Cement Industries ('Pioneer')	United Arab Emirates	100	99.99	Production and sale of cement
Raysea Navigation SA ('Raysea')	Panama	100	100	Shipping transport company
Raybulk Navigation SA ('Raybulk')	Marshall Islands	100	100	Shipping transport company
Pioneer Cement Industries Georgia Limited*	Georgia	100	100	Limestone quarry
Raysut Cement Company S.A.O.G. (Branch) **	United Arab Emirates	100	100	Limestone quarry
Raysut Burwaqo Cement Company LLC ('RBCC')	Oman	51	-	Wholesale of cement & plastic
Associate companies				
Mukalla Raysut Trading and Industrial Company ('MRTIC')	Republic of Yemen	49	49	Importing, exporting, packing and marketing of cement products

These financial statements represent the results of operations of the Parent Company on a standalone basis and consolidated with its above subsidiaries ("the Group").

*Pioneer Cement Industries Georgia Limited is a subsidiary of Pioneer Cement Industries.

**The above Branch is held by the Pioneer Cement Industries for the beneficial interest of the Parent Company. Accordingly, the results of operations and financial position of the Branch have been consolidated in these consolidated financial statements.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

2. Adoption of new and revised international financial reporting standards (IFRS)

2.1 New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards - amendments to IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC-32 to update those pronouncements with regard to references to and quotes from the framework or to indicate where they refer to a different version of the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2020
Amendment to IFRS 3 <i>Business Combinations</i> relating to definition of a business	1 January 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 relating to definition of material	1 January 2020
IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i>	1 January 2021
Amendments to IFRS 10 <i>Financial Statements</i> and IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> (2011) relating to the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from and investor to its associate or joint venture.	Effective date deferred indefinitely. Adoption is still permitted.

The Board of directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies****Statement of compliance**

These consolidated and parent company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), applicable provisions of the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 1974, as amended, and the disclosure requirements of the Capital Market Authority of the Sultanate of Oman.

Basis of preparation

These consolidated and parent company financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Fund takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The summary of significant accounting policies which have been consistently adopted are set out below:

These separate and consolidated financial statements have been presented in Rial Omani which is the Parent Company's and the Group's functional and reporting currency.

Basis of consolidation

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Basis for consolidation (continued)**

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. The Group also assesses existence of control where it does not have more than 50% of the voting power but is able to govern the financial and operating policies by virtue of de-facto control. De-facto control may arise in circumstances where the size of the Group's voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of other shareholders give the Group the power to govern the financial and operating policies, etc.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired entity and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Basis for consolidation (continued)****Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control**

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions - that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in statement of comprehensive income. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount adjacent to 'share of profit / (loss) of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Basis for consolidation (continued)****Associates (continued)**

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Group and its associate are recognised in the Group's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The Parent Company accounts for its investment in its associates at cost less impairment (if any) for the purpose of its separate financial statements.

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets not held by the Group and are presented separately in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidated statement of changes in equity, separately from the Group's shareholders' equity. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control, are accounted for as equity transactions.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, except for land and capital work-in-progress which are carried at cost less impairment losses. Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalized in the carrying amount of an item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

	Years
Buildings and civil works	5 - 30
Plant and machinery	25
Ships	15
Ship un-loader and Blow pump	10
Motor vehicles	5
Furniture and fixtures	5
Office equipment	5
Plant vehicles, equipment and tools	3 - 5

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

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

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress represents structures and facilities under construction and is stated at cost. This includes the cost of construction, equipment and other direct costs. Capital work-in-progress is not depreciated until such time that the relevant assets are available for intended use.

Impairment

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

The loss arising on an impairment of an asset is determined as the difference between the recoverable amount and carrying amount of the asset and is recognised immediately in the consolidated and Parent Company's statement of comprehensive income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount and the increase is recognised as income immediately, provided that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised net of depreciation or amortization.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Intangible assets**

Computer software costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products controlled by the company and have probable economic benefits exceeding the costs beyond one year are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include staff costs of the software development team and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Computer software costs recognised as an asset are amortised using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of five years.

Intangible work-in-progress is not depreciated until it is transferred into intangible assets category, which occurs when the asset is available for intended use. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, where net realizable value is the estimated selling price less any estimated costs of completion and estimated selling expenses. Cost of raw materials includes purchase price, delivery costs and other direct expenses incurred in bringing the inventories to their present condition and location. The cost of finished goods includes an appropriate share of costs of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned using the weighted average cost method.

Raw materials cost represents price of the goods, and related direct expenses. Finished goods cost represent cost of raw materials, direct labour and other attributable overheads. Work in progress cost represents proportionate cost of raw materials, direct labour and other attributable overheads. Finished goods and work in progress are valued at standard cost i.e. at standard usage and standard overheads. Any significant variance if any in actuals then the same is dealt accordingly in inventory valuation.

Financial instruments

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: held-to-maturity financial assets, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, Financial assets at FVTOCI and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

The Group initially recognises loans and receivables and debt securities issued on the date when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognised financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Financial instruments (continued)**

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

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

Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest and dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Held to maturity financial assets

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

Loans and receivables

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using an effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and redeemed borrowings is recognized over the term of borrowings in profit or loss. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Trade and other payables**

Payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount, in cases where the imputed interest is immaterial. However, in cases where the imputed interest rate factor is material, accounts payables are initially stated at fair value, subsequently measured at amortised cost through application of the discounted cash flows method at market interest rate available on short-term borrowings with comparable average periods of maturity.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, all cash and bank balances, including short-term deposits with original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Employees' end of service benefits

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

The Group's obligation in respect of non-Omani staff terminal benefits, which is an unfunded defined contribution retirement plan, is the amount such employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior periods.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event which it is probable will result in an outflow of economic benefits that can be reasonably estimated.

Dividends

The Board of Directors recommends to the Shareholders the dividend to be paid out of the Group's retained profits. The Directors take into account appropriate parameters including the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of 1974 (as amended) and other relevant directives issued by CMA while recommending the dividend. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared and approved by the shareholders.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs are generally expensed as incurred. Interest and other costs incurred during the construction period on borrowings used to finance the purchase and development of qualifying property, plant and equipment are capitalized as part of the costs. Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset are in progress and expenditures and borrowing costs are being incurred. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use are completed. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recorded.

Goodwill

Goodwill that arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries is presented with intangible assets.

The Group measures the goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- Fair value of consideration transferred, plus
- Recognizable amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquire, less.
- The net recognised amount (generally the fair value) of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Accumulated impairment losses, if any in respect of goodwill arising on consolidation are assessed on annual basis. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and net of returns, trade discounts, volume rebates and taxes or duty.

Revenue from sale of goods in the ordinary course of business is measured at the fair value of the consideration and represents the invoice price of products delivered to the customers at the point of delivery net of discounts, at which point the significant risk and rewards of ownership of the product passes to and vests in the customers.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are accounted for on the accrual basis using an effective interest method.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Leases**

At inception of an arrangement, the Group determines whether the arrangement is to or contains a lease.

At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Group separates payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Foreign currency*Foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign currency transactions (continued)

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in OCI:

- available-for-sale equity investments (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss)
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective); and
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated into at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency (continued)

Foreign operations (continued)

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI. When the Group disposes of only part of an associate or joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group and which:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations;
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations; or
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to re-sale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale. When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and OCI is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year.

Group companies

The accounting records of a subsidiary, Pioneer Cement Industries are maintained in UAE Dirhams (AED). The Rial Omani amounts included in the consolidated financial statements have been translated at an exchange rate of 0.1052 (31 March 2018 - 0.1052) Omani Rial to each AED for the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of financial position items, as the AED to RO exchange rate has effectively remained fixed during the year, as both currencies are pegged to the US Dollar.

Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI. Interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, are accounted for under IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)****3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Income tax (continued)**

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

Deferred tax

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

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill

Earnings and net assets per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (“EPS”) and net assets per share data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, whereas diluted EPS also includes dilutive potential ordinary shares (such as options and convertible instruments) if they meet certain criteria.

Net assets per share is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Directors’ remuneration

Directors’ remuneration has been computed in accordance with the Article 101 of the Commercial Companies Law of 1974, as per the requirements of Capital Market Authority.

Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. All operating segment operating results are reviewed regularly by Chief Operating Officer to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces existing revenue recognition standard IAS 18 Revenue. The Group adopted IFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method, with the effect of initially applying this standard recognized at the date of initial application. Based on assessment, the timing of

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

revenue recognition from sale of goods are broadly similar. Therefore, the group does not have significant difference in the timing of revenue recognition for these sales.

Sale of goods

The group manufactures and sells a range of cement products. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 Leases sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity. IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC -15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

5. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated and parent company financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the resultant provisions and changes in fair value for the period.

Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying, and possibly significant, degrees of judgment and uncertainty and actual results may differ from management's estimates resulting in future changes in estimated assets and liabilities.

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Estimates are regularly evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The effect of any changes in estimates is done prospectively. The information about assumptions and estimates that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are set out below:

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is calculated so as to allocate the cost of assets less residual value over their estimated useful lives. The calculation of useful lives is based on management's assessment of various factors such as the operating cycles, the maintenance programs, and normal wear and tear using its best estimates.

Allowance for slow moving 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 significant amounts this estimation is performed on a case to case basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and an allowance applied

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)****5. Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)**

according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on historical movements.

Allowance for impairment of financial assets

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

Goodwill and investment in subsidiaries and associated companies

The management follows the guidance of IAS 36 to determine when an investment in a subsidiary / associate is impaired. This determination requires significant judgement and in making this judgement, the management evaluates, among other factors, the carrying amount of the entity's net assets and the financial health of and short-term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flow. The Board of Directors test annually whether goodwill and investment in subsidiaries and associates have suffered any impairment in accordance with

IAS 36, 'Impairment of Assets' which require the use of estimates.

Investment in an associate

Share of profit from associated companies are recognised at the year end.

Impairment of limestone mines

Limestone mines, which are included in property, plant and equipment, are tested for impairment when there is an indication of impairment. Testing for impairment of these mines requires management to estimate the limestone capacity of these mines and its recoverable amounts. Accordingly, provision for impairment is made where the net present value and / or recoverable amount is less than carrying value based on best estimates by the management.

6. Financial risk management**Financial risk factors**

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

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

6. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity’s functional currency. The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from currency exposures with respect to US Dollar, UAE Dirham and Euro. In respect of the Group’s transactions denominated in US Dollar and UAE Dirham, the Group is not exposed to currency risk as the Rial Omani and UAE Dirham are pegged to the US Dollar.

At 31 March 2019, if the Rial Omani had weakened/strengthened by 10% against the Euro in case of the parent company and the Group, with all other variables held constant, it would have an insignificant impact on the pre-tax profit for the period on the consolidated and parent company financial statements. The Group is also exposed to foreign currency risk on investment in an associate, denominated in Yemeni Rials, in the aggregate amount of approximately RO 234,759 (31 March 2018: RO 225,369), with all other variables held constant, it would have an insignificant impact on the pre-tax profit for the period on the consolidated and parent company financial statements.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether these changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security, or its issuer, or factors affecting all securities in the market. The Group is exposed to price risk arising from exposure to volatility in the Muscat Securities Market (MSM) on the investments in listed equity securities included as either fair value through profit or loss or other comprehensive income. The table below summarises the impact of increases/ decreases of the indices on the Group’s profits and on other components of equity. The analysis is made on the assumption that the equity indices will increase/decrease by 10% with all other variables held constant and all the Group’s equity instruments moved according to the historical correlation with the respective indices:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
MSM	302,016	389,548	302,016	389,548

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility of changes in interest rates and mismatches or gaps in the amount of assets and liabilities that mature or re-price in a given period. The Group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk on its long term loan from the commercial banks as these carry fixed interest rates.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

6. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The Group's policy is to maintain almost all of its borrowings in fixed rate instruments. During 2019 and 2018, the Group's borrowings were denominated in Rial Omani currency. In 2016, the Parent Company converted an Omani Rial loan to a US dollar loan. The Group analyses its interest rate exposure on a regular basis and reassesses the source of borrowings and renegotiates interest rates at terms favorable to the Group.

At the reporting date, if the interest rate were to shift by 0.5%, there would be a maximum increase or decrease in the interest expense of RO 136,288 (31 March 2018 - RO 113,673) on the consolidated and parent company financial statements.

The carrying values of the loans are not considered to be materially different from their fair values since the loans are at the market interest rates.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding amounts from related parties and committed transactions.

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer.

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter-parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. Details of the Parent and Group's concentration of credit risk are disclosed in note 16. This represents amount receivable from corporate customers from whom there is no past history of default and the Group enjoys a long standing relationship.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the credit exposure. The exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period was on account of:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Trade receivables	14,333,857	8,268,499	24,693,624	10,045,724
Other receivables	5,016,435	4,441,734	2,729,032	2,041,619
Bank deposits	-	-	-	1,262,400
Cash at bank	4,177,538	3,049,723	4,530,852	5,568,610
	<u>23,517,830</u>	<u>15,759,956</u>	<u>31,953,508</u>	<u>18,918,353</u>

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

6. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Most of the customers have provided bank guarantees to the Parent Company, subsidiaries and associates. The potential risk in respect of amounts receivable is limited to their carrying values as management regularly reviews these balances whose recoverability is in doubt.

The Group applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due and also incorporates forward looking information. The age of trade receivables and related impairment loss at the end of the reporting period is:

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Gross RO	Allowance for impairment of trade receivables RO	Gross RO	Allowance for impairment of trade receivables RO
Parent Company				
Not due 0 to 180 days	13,465,095	-	8,268,499	-
Past due 181 to 365 days	440,292	63,616	295,873	295,873
Past due 1 to 2 years	47,107	47,107	27,117	27,117
More than 2 years	381,363	381,363	382,307	382,307
	<u>14,333,857</u>	<u>492,086</u>	<u>8,973,796</u>	<u>705,297</u>
Consolidated				
Due 0 to 180 days	22,342,363	-	10,045,724	-
Past due 181 to 365 days	1,844,560	17,284	733,337	733,337
Past due 1 to 2 years	125,338	125,338	27,117	27,117
More than 2 years	381,363	381,363	382,308	382,308
	<u>24,693,624</u>	<u>523,985</u>	<u>11,188,486</u>	<u>1,142,762</u>

The loss allowance provision for trade receivables as at 31 March 2019 reconciles to the opening loss allowance for that provision as follows:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	RO	RO	RO	RO
At 1 January	477,890	441,817	509,789	665,329
Adjusted through opening retained earnings	-	63,368	-	73,486
At 1 January restated	477,890	505,185	509,789	738,815
Decrease in loan loss allowance	14,196	200,112	14,196	403,947
At 31 March	<u>492,086</u>	<u>705,297</u>	<u>523,985</u>	<u>1,142,762</u>

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

6. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

- significant financial difficulties for of the debtor
- probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and
- default or delinquency in payments (more than 180 days overdue).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Typically the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses including the servicing of financial obligations. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. In addition the Group has access to credit facilities.

RAYSUT CEMENT COMPANY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

21

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

6. Financial risk management (continued)

Financial risk factors (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	31 March 2019				31 March 2018			
	Carrying amount RO	Less than one year RO	More than one year RO	Carrying amount RO	Carrying amount RO	Less than one year RO	More than one year RO	Carrying amount RO
Parent								
Trade and other payables	18,402,633	(18,402,633)	-	-	14,581,889	(14,581,889)	-	-
Dividend payable	2,500,000	(2,500,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term loans	27,269,278	(7,262,819)	20,006,459	-	22,437,500	(5,875,000)	16,562,500	-
	<u>48,171,911</u>	<u>(28,165,452)</u>	<u>20,006,459</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,019,389</u>	<u>(20,456,889)</u>	<u>16,562,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Consolidated								
Trade and other payables	21,158,966	(21,158,966)	-	-	18,490,273	(18,490,273)	-	-
Dividend payable	2,500,000	(2,500,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term loans	27,309,413	(7,262,819)	20,046,594	-	22,437,500	(5,875,000)	16,562,500	-
	<u>50,968,379</u>	<u>(30,921,785)</u>	<u>20,046,594</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,927,773</u>	<u>(24,365,273)</u>	<u>16,562,500</u>	<u>-</u>

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

7. Fair value estimation

All the financial assets and liabilities of the Group except for the financial assets at FVTOCI and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried at amortised cost. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying value as stated in the statement of financial position.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Parent and Consolidated			
	Level 1 RO	Level 2 RO	Level 3 RO	Total RO
31 March 2019				
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	125,000	125,000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,020,157	-	-	3,020,157
	<u>3,020,157</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>3,145,157</u>
31 March 2018				
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	125,000	125,000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,895,477	-	-	3,895,477
	<u>3,895,477</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>4,020,477</u>

There were no transfers between the levels during the year.

8. Capital risk management

Equity of the Parent Company and Group comprises share capital, share premium, legal reserves, special reserves and retained earnings. Management's policy is to maintain an optimum capital base to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence to sustain future growth of business as well as return on capital. Capital requirements are prescribed by the Commercial Companies Law of 1974, amended, and the Capital Market Authority.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

8. Capital risk management (continued)

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings as shown in the statement of financial position less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as ‘equity’ as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratios at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 were as follows:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Total borrowings (note 28)	27,269,278	22,437,500	27,309,413	22,437,500
Less: cash and cash equivalents (note 20)	4,187,538	3,059,722	4,561,751	5,674,273
Net debt	23,081,740	19,377,778	22,747,662	16,763,227
Equity	129,464,272	131,874,976	143,853,105	146,216,663
Total capital	152,546,012	151,252,754	166,600,767	162,979,890
Gearing Ratio	15.13%	12.81%	13.65%	10.29%

RAYSUT CEMENT COMPANY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

9. Property, plant and equipment

Parent	Land, buildings and civil works RO	Plant and machinery RO	Motor vehicles RO	Furniture and fixtures RO	Office equipment RO	Plant, vehicles, equipment and tools RO	Leasehold vehicles	Capital work- in-progress RO	Total RO
Cost									
At 1 January 201 [^]	36,837,301	91,181,924	377,745	222,652	801,934	6,853,333	-	1,508,193	137,783,082
Additions	260,603	465,522	30,000	3,579	62,271	312,426	222,400	805,963	2,162,764
Transfers	-	439,419	-	-	-	-	-	(439,419)	-
Write off	-	-	(51,560)	-	-	-	-	-	(51,560)
At 1 January 201[^]	37,097,904	92,086,865	356,185	226,231	864,205	7,165,759	222,400	1,874,737	139,894,286
Additions	-	46,771	-	-	22,803	-	17,700	863,892	951,166
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	242,567	-	(242,567)	-
Adjustments/Write off	(160,387)	-	-	(5,415)	-	(72,100)	-	-	(237,902)
At 31 March 2019	36,937,517	92,133,636	356,185	220,816	887,008	7,336,226	240,100	2,496,062	140,607,550
Depreciation									
At 1 January 201 [^]	18,507,518	49,064,497	325,933	172,429	663,843	4,907,677	-	-	73,641,897
Charge for the year	1,087,419	3,290,661	21,635	37,496	42,687	341,142	13,695	-	4,834,735
Write off	-	-	(51,560)	-	-	-	-	-	(51,560)
At 1 January 201 [^]	19,594,937	52,355,158	296,008	209,925	706,530	5,248,819	13,695	-	78,425,072
Charge for the period	272,648	824,822	6,017	9,374	11,862	91,613	12,005	-	1,228,341
Write off	(160,387)	-	-	(5,415)	-	(72,100)	-	-	(237,902)
At 31 March 2019	19,707,198	53,179,980	302,025	213,884	718,392	5,268,332	25,700	-	79,415,511
Net carrying value									
At 31 March 2019	17,230,319	38,953,656	54,160	6,932	168,616	2,067,894	214,400	2,496,062	61,192,039
At 31 December 2018	17,502,967	39,731,707	60,177	16,306	157,675	1,916,940	208,705	1,874,737	61,469,214

RAYSUT CEMENT COMPANY SAOG AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Consolidated	Land, buildings and civil works RO	Plant and machinery RO	Ships	Motor vehicles RO	Furniture and fixtures RO	Office equipment RO	Plant, vehicles, equipment and tools RO	Leasehold vehicles	Capital work-in-progress RO	Total RO
Cost										
At 1 January 2018	48,544,890	118,236,964	7,486,652	655,235	387,932	1,207,188	9,407,121	-	4,287,132	190,213,114
Additions	260,603	465,522	-	30,000	4,668	77,651	312,426	222,400	1,842,679	3,215,949
Impairment of limestone mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	57,432	844,812	-	-	-	-	(274,088)	-	(628,156)	-
Write off / disposals	-	-	(3,843,626)	(76,215)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,919,841)
At 1 January 2018	48,862,925	119,547,298	3,643,026	609,020	392,600	1,284,839	9,445,459	222,400	5,501,655	189,509,222
Additions	-	46,771	-	8,230	-	23,377	-	17,700	1,287,779	1,383,857
Impairment of limestone mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments/Writeoff	(160,387)	-	-	-	(5,415)	-	(72,100)	-	-	(237,902)
Transfers	33,138	-	-	-	-	-	242,567	-	(275,705)	-
At 31 March 2019	48,735,676	119,594,069	3,643,026	617,250	387,185	1,308,216	9,615,926	240,100	6,513,729	190,655,177
Depreciation										
At 1 January 2018	21,864,931	63,803,861	3,301,589	493,275	302,524	1,047,152	5,642,805	-	-	96,387,601
Charge for the year	1,525,307	4,394,183	349,635	59,968	48,380	-	661,435	13,694	-	7,107,444
Disposal	-	-	(1,708,280)	(70,295)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,778,575)
Transfer	-	28,077	-	-	-	-	(28,077)	-	-	-
At 1 January 2019	23,390,238	68,226,121	1,942,944	469,253	350,904	1,047,152	6,276,163	13,694	-	101,716,470
Charge for the period	383,272	1,101,916	60,717	12,003	11,985	18,573	168,354	12,006	-	1,768,826
Disposal	(160,387)	-	-	-	(5,415)	-	(72,100)	-	-	(237,902)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2019	23,613,123	69,328,037	2,003,661	481,256	357,474	1,065,725	6,372,419	25,700	-	103,247,395
Net carrying value										
At 31 March 2019	25,122,553	50,266,032	1,639,365	135,994	29,711	242,491	3,243,507	214,400	6,513,729	87,407,782
At 31 December 2018	25,472,687	51,321,177	1,700,082	139,767	41,696	237,687	3,169,296	208,705	5,501,655	87,792,752

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The limestone mines of Pioneer Cement are located in UAE and Georgia and are included in property, plant and equipment. The Board of Directors of the Group have reviewed the limestone capacity of these mines and based on the expected output and expenditure, an impairment provision of Nil (31 March 2018 - Nil) has been recorded against the limestone mine located in Georgia as of 31 March 2019. The key assumptions forming the basis for the above impairment test are as follows:

- Discount factor in determining the recoverable amount is 10% (31 December 2018 - 11.57 %)
- Limestone realization (capacity utilisation) rate at 41% - 50% (31 December 2018 - 41% - 50%)
- Limestone realization growth rate at 0% (31 December 2018 - 0%)

Buildings of the subsidiary Pioneer Cement Industries are constructed and the site development is carried out on a plot of land leased from a minority shareholder for a period of 25 years. Upon its expiry, the lease can be renewed for a further term to be decided by the parties at that time and the management believes that it will be able to renew the lease for future periods.

Depreciation is allocated as follows:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Cost of sales (note 34)	1,194,564	1,161,234	1,705,224	1,734,972
General and administrative expenses (note 35)	33,777	32,677	63,602	70,763
	<u>1,228,341</u>	<u>1,193,911</u>	<u>1,768,826</u>	<u>1,805,735</u>

10. Investment in associate

Mukalla Raysut Trading and Industrial Company (MRTIC)				
Cost	<u>113,343</u>	<u>113,343</u>	<u>234,759</u>	<u>225,369</u>

Investment in MRTIC represents 49% (31 March 2018: 49%) equity interest in MRTIC, a limited liability company, incorporated in Republic of Yemen.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

11. Investment in subsidiaries

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Investments				
Raysea Navigation S.A.	3,850	3,850	-	-
Raybulk Navigation Inc.	3,850	3,850	-	-
Pioneer Cement Industry LLC	66,532,035	66,532,035	-	-
Raysut Burwaqo Cement Company LLC	102,000	102,000	-	-
Total investments	66,641,735	66,641,735	-	-

Investment in Raysea Navigation S.A. ('Raysea') represents 100% (31 March 2018: 100%) equity interest. Raysea was incorporated in October 2008 in Panama. The assets of Raysea represent a ship (Raysut 1) which is used to transport cement of the Parent Company to various destinations. Raysea started its commercial operations in January 2011.

Investment in Raybulk Navigation Inc. ('Raybulk') represents 100% (31 March 2018: 100%) equity interest. Raybulk was incorporated in October 2010 in Marshall Islands. The assets of Raybulk represented a ship (Raysut 2) which was used to transport cement of the Parent Company to various destinations. The ship was destroyed due to a cyclone during the last year and the Company filed for an insurance claim of RO 2.899 million, which has been received during the last year.

On 30 December 2010, the Parent Company acquired 99.99% ordinary shares of Pioneer Cement Industries ('Pioneer'). Pioneer was incorporated in 24 June 2004 in Ras Al Khaimah, UAE.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

11. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

Investment in Raysut Burwaqo Cement Company (‘RBCC’) represents 51% (31 March 2018: 51%) equity interest. RBCC was incorporated in January 2017 in the Sultanate of Oman. RBCC has not commenced its commercial operations as of 31 March 2018.

Summarized audited financial information in respect of subsidiaries is set out below:

	Total assets RO	Total liabilities RO	Net assets RO	Revenue RO	Profit / (loss) RO
31 March 2019					
Pioneer	54,419,315	19,515,441	34,903,874	7,482,679	(57,433)
Raysea	4,258,326	6,269,589	(2,042,617)	363,462	35,203
Raybulk	2,093,351	26,535	2,066,816	-	(4,685)
RBCC	151,445	305	151,140	-	-
31 March 2018					
Pioneer	42,414,304	8,034,118	34,380,186	6,650,294	635,695
Raysea	2,072,321	3,423,735	(1,351,414)	111,896	(261,352)
Raybulk	2,576,357	683,766	1,892,591	293,594	(93,109)
RBCC	151,445	-	151,445	-	-

12. Goodwill

The goodwill was recognized as a result of acquisition of Pioneer. At the reporting date, the management has tested the goodwill for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” and has not accounted for any impairment losses at 31 December 2018 since the estimated recoverable amount of the related business to which the goodwill relates to exceed its carrying value.

The key assumptions forming the basis for the impairment test were as follows:

- Growth rate based on assumption that business shall grow at 7.99% per annum (31 December 2018 – 7.99%)
- Terminal value based on assumption that cash flow shall grow at 3.0% (31 December 2018- 3.0%)
- The discount factor in determining the recoverable amount is 9.2% (31 December 2018 – 9.2%)

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

13. Advances to subsidiaries

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Advances				
Raysea Navigation S.A [note 47(a)]	2,834,000	2,834,000	-	-
Raybulk Navigation S. A [note 47(a)]	-	329,000	-	-
	2,834,000	3,163,000	-	-

Advances to Raysea and Raybulk represent the purchase cost of the ships and expenses incurred during the pre-operating period and are interest free, unsecured and receivable on demand.

14. Financial assets at FVTOCI

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Unquoted local equity investment	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000

The Group believes that the fair value of the investment at the reporting date is not materially different from its cost.

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

15. Inventories

	Parent		Consolidate	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Raw materials	11,331,615	9,390,069	12,920,819	10,679,441
Work-in-progress	611,331	2,136,053	1,005,688	7,610,604
Finished goods	1,973,013	1,258,908	2,232,135	1,560,387
	13,915,959	12,785,030	16,158,642	19,850,432
Spares and consumables	9,750,930	8,943,621	13,002,277	12,076,893
Allowance for slow-moving inventories	(2,340,342)	(2,220,342)	(2,801,468)	(2,602,662)
	21,326,547	19,508,309	26,359,451	29,324,663

The raw materials are not for re-sale but for internal consumption only.

Movement in allowance for slow moving inventories is as follows:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
At 1 January	2,310,342	2,190,342	2,763,569	2,564,734
Charge during the period (note 34)	30,000	30,000	37,899	37,928
At 31 December	2,340,342	2,220,342	2,801,468	2,602,662

16. Trade receivables

Trade receivables	13,503,204	7,497,333	23,894,870	9,712,023
Due from related parties [note 47(b)]	1,322,739	1,476,463	1,322,739	1,476,463
	14,825,943	8,973,796	25,217,609	11,188,486
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	(492,086)	(705,297)	(523,985)	(1,142,762)
	14,333,857	8,268,499	24,693,624	10,045,724

At the reporting date 66% (31 March 2018 - 62%) of trade receivables are due from 6 customers (31 March 2018 - 6 customers) of the Parent Company.

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

16. Trade receivables (continued)

Details of gross exposure of trade receivables are set out below:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Not due (up to 3 months)	4,791,658	6,210,693	14,410,162	7,246,655
Past due but not impaired (3 to 6 months)	9,542,199	2,057,806	10,283,462	2,799,069
Past due and impaired (6 months and above)	492,086	705,297	523,985	1,142,762
	<u>14,825,943</u>	<u>8,973,796</u>	<u>25,217,609</u>	<u>11,188,486</u>

As of 31 March 2019, trade receivables relating to Parent Company of 9,542,199 (31 March 2018 - RO 2,057,806) and Group trade receivables of 10,283,462 (31 March 2018 - RO 2,799,069), were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default and a significant portion of these debts are covered through bank guarantees.

As of 31 March 2019, the individually impaired receivables of the Parent Company amount to 492,086 (31 March 2018 - RO 705,297) and the Group's individual impaired receivables of 523,985 (31 March 2018 - RO 1,142,762) are related to parties specifically identified and were fully provided for. The movement in allowance for impairment of trade receivables during the year is as follows:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
At 1 January	477,890	441,817	509,789	665,329
Adjustment arising from initial Adoption of IFRS 9	-	63,368	-	73,486
(Write back)/ charge during the year	14,196	200,112	14,196	403,946
At 31 December	<u>492,086</u>	<u>705,297</u>	<u>523,985</u>	<u>1,142,762</u>

The carrying amounts of the Group's trade receivables and due from related parties before allowance for impairment are denominated in the following currencies:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Rial Omani	6,688,791	6,323,189	6,688,791	6,323,189
US Dollar	8,137,152	2,650,607	8,137,152	2,650,607
UAE Dirhams	-	-	10,391,666	2,214,690

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

14,825,943 8,973,796 25,217,609 11,188,486

The fair value of trade receivables approximates their carrying amounts. Maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivables mentioned above.

17. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Marketable Securities				
Fair value				
Bank Dhofar SAOG	2,459,991	3,183,310	2,459,991	3,183,310
Dhofar Insurance Company SAOG	114,666	266,667	114,666	266,667
Dhofar University SAOC	445,500	445,500	445,500	445,500
	<u>3,020,157</u>	<u>3,895,477</u>	<u>3,020,157</u>	<u>3,895,477</u>
Cost				
Bank Dhofar SAOG	1,229,700	1,229,700	1,229,700	1,229,700
Dhofar Insurance Company SAOG	29,600	29,600	29,600	29,600
Dhofar University SAOC	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
	<u>1,559,300</u>	<u>1,559,300</u>	<u>1,559,300</u>	<u>1,559,300</u>

Movement in fair value of financial assets at fair value through statement of profit or loss is as follows:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
At 1 January	3,229,002	4,016,950	3,229,002	4,016,950
Purchases	-	-	-	-
Fair value changes	(208,845)	(121,473)	(208,845)	(121,473)
At 31 March 2019	<u>3,020,157</u>	<u>3,895,477</u>	<u>3,020,157</u>	<u>3,895,477</u>

Investment in banking sector represents 81% (31 March 2018: 82%) of the Group's above investment portfolio.

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

18. Prepayments, advances and other receivables

	Parent		Consolidate	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Advances and deposits	2,387,499	640,884	3,037,863	1,057,454
Less: allowances for impairment	-	-	(119,086)	(119,086)
	2,387,499	640,884	2,918,777	938,368
Other receivables from a related party (note 47(b))	4,016,869	4,441,734	1,320,619	1,900,894
Insurance claims receivable	989,566	-	1,006,459	-
Receivable from tax authorities (note 41(f))	559,139	559,139	559,139	559,139
Prepayments	641,407	367,055	979,482	526,623
Accrued interest income	-	-	-	21,639
Advances to staff	39,160	35,517	93,252	49,782
Other receivables	-	-	401,954	119,086
Deferred expenses	8,100	8,100	505,773	183,824
	8,641,740	6,052,429	7,785,455	4,299,355

The fair value of other receivables approximates their carrying amounts.

Deferred expenses of Parent Company represent the cost of RO 40,533 for laying graded access road to a new quarry on five years lease period at Wadi Al Naar, Salalah that is to be amortised over a period of 5 years commencing from May 2017. Of the above, RO 23,658 has already been expensed out till reporting date, RO 8,100 classified under current assets and RO 8,775 classified under non-current assets. In Group, it also includes dry dock expenses to be amortized over a period of 30 months in the amount of RO 1,646,912 classified under current assets and RO 505,773 classified under non-current assets.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

19. Term deposits

Short term deposits of the subsidiary Company were placed with commercial bank at interest rates of –nil- (31 March 2018: ranging from 1.67% to 2.75%) per annum with a maturity of one month to twelve months.

20. Cash and cash equivalents

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Cash in hand	10,000	9,999	30,899	105,663
Cash at bank				
Current account	3,272,621	268,460	3,625,935	2,787,347
Call deposits	904,917	2,781,263	904,917	2,781,263
	4,187,538	3,059,722	4,561,751	5,674,273

Call deposits are placed with the commercial bank at interest rates ranging from 0.5% to 1.5% (31 March 2018: 0.5% - 1.50%) per annum.

21. Share capital

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Authorised, issued and paid up share capital	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000

The authorised, issued and paid up share capital of the Parent Company represents 200,000,000 shares of RO 0.100 each.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

21. Share capital (continued)

At 31 December, the shareholders who own 10% or more of the Parent Company's share capital are:

	Parent and Consolidated			
	% Share holding		Shares held	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	15.00	15.00	30,000,000	30,000,000
Islamic Development Bank	11.72	11.72	23,415,000	23,415,000
Dolphin International	10.32	10.32	20,657,710	20,657,710
Baader Bank Aktiengesellschaft	10.00	10.00	20,001,001	20,001,001
	47.04	47.04	94,073,711	94,073,711
Others	52.96	52.96	105,926,289	105,926,289
	100.00	100.00	200,000,000	200,000,000

22. Proposed dividend

The Board of Directors at the meeting held on 28 February 2019 proposed a cash dividend of 12.5 Baisas per share, for the year 2018 (31 March 2018 - 29 Baisas per share). A resolution to approve the dividend was held on 25 March 2019 and approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

23. Share premium

In the year 1988, 1994, 2005 and 2006, the Parent Company made an offering of shares to the public at a premium. As a result of these offerings, a share premium account with an amount of RO 13,456,873 was established. Share premium account is not available for distribution.

24. Legal reserve

Article 106 of the Commercial Companies Law of 1974 requires that 10% of the Parent Company's net profit be transferred to a non-distributable legal reserve until the amount of the legal reserve becomes equal to one-third of the Parent Company's issued share capital. During the year, the Parent Company has not added to this reserve as the stipulated limit has already been reached.

25. Asset replacement reserve

The Board of Directors have resolved that 5% of the Parent Company's net profit be transferred to a reserve for the purpose of replacement of capital assets until the amount together with any other voluntary reserves reach one half of the Parent Company's issued capital. During the year the Parent Company has not added to this reserve as the stipulated limit has already been reached.

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

26. Voluntary reserve

The Board of Directors have resolved that 10% of the Parent Company's net profit to be transferred to voluntary reserve. During the year, the Parent Company has not added to this reserve as the stipulated limit has already been reached as mentioned in note 25 for Asset replacement reserve.

27. Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the undistributed profits generated by the Parent Company / Group since incorporation.

28. Term loans

	Parent		Parent and Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Term loan (28.1)	27,042,365	22,437,500	27,082,500	22,437,500
Lease liabilities (28.2)	226,913	-	226,913	-
Total borrowings	27,269,278	22,437,500	27,309,413	22,437,500

28.1 Term loans

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Non-current portion				
Bank Dhofar SAOG	6,000,000	10,000,000	6,000,000	10,000,000
Bank Sohar SAOG	4,687,500	6,562,500	4,687,500	6,562,500
Al Masraf Bank	-	-	9,167,768	-
Loan from a subsidiary	9,127,633	-	-	-
Lease hold vehicles	191,326	-	191,326	-
	20,006,459	16,562,500	20,046,594	16,562,500
Current portion				
Bank Dhofar SAOG	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Bank Sohar SAOG	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000
Loan from a subsidiary	1,352,232	-	-	-
Al Masraf Bank	-	-	1,352,232	-
Lease hold vehicle	35,587	-	35,587	-
	7,262,819	5,875,000	7,262,819	5,875,000
	27,269,278	22,437,500	27,309,413	22,437,500

The interest rates on the above loans and the repayment schedule is as follows:

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

28.1 Term loans (continued)

Parent	Interest rate %	Total RO	One year RO	2 to 3 years RO	4 to 10 years RO
2018					
	3 Month LIBOR				
Bank Dhofar SAOG	+260	10,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	-
Bank Sohar SAOG	4.5	6,562,500	1,875,000	3,750,000	937,500
	3 Month EIBOR				
Loan from a subsidiary	+3%	10,479,865	1,352,232	2,704,464	6,423,169
Lease hold vehicle		226,913	35,587	41,510	149,816
		<u>27,269,278</u>	<u>7,262,819</u>	<u>12,495,974</u>	<u>7,510,485</u>
Consolidated					
31 March 2019					
	3 Month LIBOR				
Bank Dhofar SAOG	+260	10,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	-
Bank Sohar SAOG	4.5%	6,562,500	1,875,000	3,750,000	937,500
	3 Month EIBOR				
AL Masraf Bank	+3%	10,520,000	1,352,232	2,704,464	6,463,304
Lease hold vehicle		226,913	35,587	41,510	149,816
		<u>27,309,413</u>	<u>7,262,819</u>	<u>12,495,974</u>	<u>7,550,620</u>
Parent and Consolidated					
31 March 2018					
Bank Dhofar SAOG	3.5	14,000,000	4,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000
Bank Sohar SAOG	2.4	8,437,500	1,875,000	3,750,000	2,812,500
		<u>22,437,500</u>	<u>5,875,000</u>	<u>11,750,000</u>	<u>4,812,500</u>

Parent Company

A loan of RO 32 million was obtained from Bank Dhofar SAOG repayable in 20 semi-annual variable instalments starting from December 2012. The loan is secured by first pari pasu charge over fixed assets of the Parent Company and assignment of insurance policies along with other banks. The repayment commitment is RO 1.0 million for the first 5 instalments, RO 1.25 million from 6 to 9 instalments, and RO 2 million for last 11 instalments. In 2016, the term loan was converted in to USD without changing the repayment schedule. The rate of interest was revised from 3.0 to 3.5% with effect from 6 October 2017 and linked with 3 months LIBOR.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

28.1 Term loans (continued)

Parent Company (continued)

A loan of RO 13.125 million at 2.4% interest was obtained from Bank Sohar SAOG repayable in 14 equal semi-annual instalments starting from December 2016, to prepay the loans that were at higher rate. The loan is secured by first pari pasu charge over the fixed assets of the parent Company and assignment of insurance policies along with other banks. The interest rate is subject to reset after 3 years on a negotiated basis.

Consolidated

A loan of RO 32 million was obtained from Bank Dhofar SAOG repayable in 20 semi-annual variable instalments starting from December 2012. The loan is secured by first pari pasu charge over fixed assets of the Parent Company and assignment of insurance policies along with other banks. The repayment commitment is RO 1.0 million for the first 5 instalments, RO 1.25 million from 6 to 9 instalments, and RO 2 million for last 11 instalments. In 2016, the term loan was converted in to USD without changing the repayment schedule. The rate of interest was revised from 3.0 to 3.5% with effect from 6 October 2017 and is linked with 3 months LIBOR.

A loan of RO 13.125 million at 2.4% interest was obtained from Bank Sohar SAOG repayable in 14 equal semi-annual instalments starting from December 2016, to prepay the loans that were at higher rate. The loan is secured by first pari pasu charge over the fixed assets of the parent Company and assignment of insurance policies along with other banks. The interest rate is subject to reset after 3 years on a negotiated basis.

One of the subsidiaries, Pioneer Cement Industries, has obtained a commercial term loan facility from a local commercial bank repayable in 8 years with first quarterly instalment due in June 2019. The facility is secured against the commercial mortgage of the plant and machinery of the company, promissory notes and corporate guarantee by the Parent Company and carries mark-up at 3 month EIBOR + 3% p.a (minimum 5% p.a.).

28.2 Lease liabilities

	Parent and Consolidated	
	31 March	31 March
	2019	2018
	RO	RO
Within one year	87,817	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	277,784	-
Minimum lease payments	365,601	-
Future finance charges	(138,688)	-
Recognised as a liability	226,913	-

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

28.2 Lease liabilities (continued)

The present value of finance lease liabilities is as follows

	Parent and Consolidated	
	31 March	31 March
	2019	2018
	RO	RO
Within one year	35,587	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	191,326	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Minimum lease payments	226,913	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

29. Deferred taxation

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 15 % (31 March 2018 - 15%). Net deferred tax liability in statement of financial position and the net deferred tax charge in the statement of comprehensive income are attributable to the following items:

31 March 2019	1 January	Charge /	31 March
Parent and Consolidated	2018	(credit) for	2018
	RO	the year	2019
		RO	RO
Deferred tax liability			
Tax effect of excess of tax allowances over book depreciation	(4,447,199)	(41,276)	(4,488,475)
Deferred tax assets			
Tax effects of allowance for inventories	347,217	16,466	363,683
Tax effect of allowance for doubtful debts	149,982	73,810	223,792
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net deferred tax liability	(3,950,000)	49,000	(3,901,000)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

29. Deferred taxation (continued)

31 March 2018 Parent	1 January 2018 RO	Charge / (credit) for the year RO	31 March 2018 RO
Deferred tax liability			
Tax effect of excess of tax allowances over book depreciation	(4,467,823)	(36,987)	(4,504,810)
Deferred tax assets			
Tax effects of allowance for inventories	328,551	70,210	398,761
Tax effect of allowance for doubtful debts	66,272	52,777	119,049
Net deferred tax liability	(4,073,000)	86,000	(3,987,000)
Consolidated			
Tax effect of excess of tax allowances over book depreciation	(4,776,723)	(20,690)	(4,797,413)
Deferred tax assets			
Tax effects of allowance for inventories	328,551	70,210	398,761
Tax effect of allowance for doubtful debts	66,272	52,627	119,049
Net deferred tax liability	(4,381,900)	102,147	(4,279,603)

30. End of service benefits

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
At 1 January	824,698	829,853	1,456,052	1,412,965
Charge for the period (note 36)	23,003	40,747	50,118	62,730
Paid during the year	(9,153)	(26,332)	(10,876)	(28,557)
At 31 December	838,548	844,268	1,495,293	1,447,138

31. Trade and other payables

Accrued expenses	5,704,604	8,806,801	8,583,726	10,920,808
Trade payables	7,182,077	3,519,649	12,085,075	6,881,238
Due to related parties [note 47(c)]	5,183,713	1,633,922	-	-
Accrued interest expense	287,109	166,116	287,109	166,116
Directors' remuneration [note 47(e)]	-	40,000	-	40,000
Other payables	45,130	415,401	203,055	482,111
	18,402,633	14,581,889	21,158,966	18,490,273

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

32. Net assets per share

Net asset per share is calculated by dividing the net assets at the end of the reporting period by the number of shares outstanding at that date as follows:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Net assets (RO)	129,464,272	131,874,976	143,853,106	146,216,663
Number of shares outstanding at 31 December	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Net asset per share (RO)	0.647	0.659	0.719	0.731

33. Revenue

Local sales - Oman/ UAE	8,279,219	10,441,519	12,765,796	11,998,439
Export sales	8,096,655	5,298,624	10,242,630	8,963,990
	16,375,874	15,740,143	23,008,426	20,962,429

34. Cost of sales

Fuel, gas and electricity	3,837,948	3,150,191	6,772,777	6,760,567
Staff costs (note 36)	1,299,326	1,223,522	1,580,768	1,708,510
Depreciation (note 9)	1,194,564	1,161,234	1,705,224	1,734,972
Spares and consumables	319,473	698,575	677,863	1,040,575
Raw materials consumed	1,391,520	828,653	2,114,579	1,804,058
Packing materials	599,224	611,060	790,468	900,233
Shipping/ terminal expenses	1,201,785	1,062,855	838,323	657,365
Imported cement	1,232,122	1,428,008	444,042	-
Provision for slow moving inventories (note 15)	30,000	30,000	37,899	37,928
Movement in finished and semi-finished goods	1,226,387	872,180	2,473,712	269,589
Other factory overheads	838,884	755,967	1,046,067	1,016,187
	13,171,233	11,822,245	18,481,722	15,929,984

The Parent Company has acquired mining rights from the Government for a period of twenty-five years from 1 October 1984, and further renewal of the same is done. Effective March 2006, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is levying Royalty on the Raw Materials and the cost of RO 197,620 (31 March 2018 - RO 162,507) is included in the "other factory overheads". Other factory overheads include the annual land rent of RO 77,488 (31 March 2018 - RO 78,507).

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

35. General and administrative expenses

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Staff costs (note 36)	699,559	660,206	1,062,116	980,361
Donations	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Directors' fees and remuneration [note 47(e)]	31,829	50,000	31,829	50,000
Recruitment, training and seminars	21,363	38,524	24,693	39,449
Travelling	146,250	53,077	185,383	62,095
Communication expenses	19,330	23,346	31,495	31,214
Rent and utilities	31,929	30,030	65,107	67,742
Depreciation (note 9)	33,777	32,677	63,602	70,763
Professional fees	136,866	139,792	172,045	147,262
Legal expenses	12,084	10,395	17,558	11,975
Bank charges	2,142	4,171	15,665	6,787
Management fees (note 35.1)	-	-	10,169	73,188
(Write back) / allowance for impairment of trade receivables [note 16(d) & 18]	14,196	200,112	14,196	403,946
Others	54,277	28,253	149,999	120,675
	1,303,602	1,370,588	1,943,857	2,165,457

35.1 This represents management fees paid by subsidiaries for managing shipping operations

36. Employee related costs

	Parent		Consolidate	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Wages and salaries	1,763,008	1,507,108	2,392,149	2,164,292
Other benefits	183,567	271,828	171,310	391,963
Social security expense	29,307	64,045	29,307	69,886
End of service benefits (note 30)	23,003	40,747	50,118	62,730
	1,998,885	1,883,728	2,642,884	2,688,871

Employee related costs are allocated as follows:

	Parent		Consolidate	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Cost of sales (note 34)	1,299,326	1,223,522	1,580,768	1,708,510
General and administrative expenses (note 35)	699,559	660,206	1,062,116	980,361
	1,998,885	1,883,728	2,642,884	2,688,871

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

37. Selling and distribution expense

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Export expenses	1,125,643	1,333,866	1,638,579	1,436,207
Transport charges	56,832	266,108	216,456	266,108
	<u>1,182,475</u>	<u>1,599,974</u>	<u>1,855,035</u>	<u>1,702,315</u>

38. Other income

Other miscellaneous income	<u>5,472</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>6,102</u>	<u>41,500</u>
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39. Finance cost - net

Interest expense on borrowings	426,892	216,048	426,892	216,048
Interest on Overdrafts	10,483	-	10,483	-
Interest income on bank deposits	(21,002)	(24,728)	(21,002)	(34,629)
Net exchange gain	(26,437)	(11,648)	(16,963)	(5,947)
	<u>389,936</u>	<u>179,672</u>	<u>437,365</u>	<u>175,472</u>

40.(a) Investment income

Dividend on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	160,773	178,636	160,773	178,636
Dividend income from subsidiary	-	3,667,923	-	-
	<u>160,773</u>	<u>3,846,359</u>	<u>160,773</u>	<u>178,636</u>

40.(b) Fair value loss on financial assets:

Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>(208,845)</u>	<u>(121,473)</u>	<u>(208,845)</u>	<u>(121,473)</u>
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Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

41. Taxation

The tax charge for the period is analysed as follows:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Current tax				
- current period	49,000	740,000	49,000	740,000
- prior year	5,527	-	5,527	-
	<u>54,527</u>	<u>740,000</u>	<u>54,527</u>	<u>740,000</u>
Deferred tax				
- current period	(49,000)	(86,000)	(49,000)	(102,297)
	<u>5,527</u>	<u>654,000</u>	<u>5,527</u>	<u>637,703</u>

The reconciliation of tax on the accounting profit at the applicable rate of 15 % with the taxation charge in the statement of comprehensive income is as follows:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Tax charge on accounting profit	42,904	673,954	42,904	163,180
Add/ (less) tax effect of:				
Current tax charge in respect of prior year	5,527	-	5,527	-
The effect of expenses/ income not eligible	(42,904)	(19,954)	(42,904)	474,523
Taxation charge for the period	<u>5,527</u>	<u>654,000</u>	<u>5,527</u>	<u>637,703</u>

The movement in current tax liability is as follows:

At 1 January	842,000	1,314,000	1,179,004	1,314,000
Charge for the period	49,000	740,000	49,000	740,000
Paid during the period	(847,527)	(1,263,769)	(1,184,531)	(1,263,769)
Charge to prior years taxes	5,527	-	5,527	-
At 31 March	<u>49,000</u>	<u>790,231</u>	<u>49,000</u>	<u>790,231</u>

The Parent Company's income tax assessments for the tax years up to 2014 have been finalised by the tax authorities. The income tax assessments of the Parent Company for the years 2015 to 2017 have not yet been finalised by the Tax Department. Management is of the opinion that additional taxes, if any, that may be assessed on completion of the assessments for the open tax years would not be significant to the Group's statement of financial position at reporting date.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

41. Taxation (continued)

Subsidiary companies (Raysea Navigation S.A and Raybulk Navigation Inc.) are liable to income tax in accordance with the income tax laws of the Sultanate of Oman at the rate of 15% on taxable profits.

Pioneer Cement Industries (subsidiary company) is registered in UAE as a limited liability company in Ras Al Khaimah and is not subject to taxation in the UAE.

For the assessment years 2002 to 2009 the tax authorities have included the dividend income of RO 10,579,599 received from associate company, MRTIC in the taxable income against which the Parent Company has filed an appeal and has paid the tax department claims and accounted it as receivable from tax department.

For the year 2002, the appeal has been decided in Parent Company's favour by the Supreme Court. The Appeal court has also decided the matter in Company's favour for the tax years from 2003 to 2007, and accordingly the tax authorities have revised the assessment orders and refunded RO 628,807 for the years from 2003 to 2007.

For the years from 2008 to 2009, the Tax Committee has decided against the appeal and the Company is in the process of filing an appeal in the Primary Court.

However, from the tax year 2010, dividend income received from MRTIC, is liable for tax and accordingly dealt with for tax provision.

42. Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

	Parent		Consolidate	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019	31 March 2018 RO
Net profit for the period (RO)	280,501	3,839,025	242,950	450,161
Weighted average number of shares	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Earnings per share: basic and diluted (RO)	0.001	0.019	0.001	0.002

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

43. Operating lease commitments

The Parent Company has been granted leasehold rights by His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said for the use of land, on which the factory has been constructed for a period of thirty years from 1 July 1984. During the last year, the leasehold renewed for one year, on yearly basis, the Parent Company has applied for the extension of lease period and is done on yearly basis.

At reporting date, the future minimum lease commitments under above non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Less than one year	296,712	217,601	354,331	275,220
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-	230,476	230,476
Later than 5 years	-	-	633,809	691,428
	296,712	217,601	1,218,616	1,197,124

44. Commitments

Capital commitments

Civil and structural	393,203	-	393,203	-
Plant and machinery	9,953,789	1,385,012	10,971,017	3,073,873
Others	172,119	35,665	172,119	35,665
	10,519,111	1,420,677	11,536,339	3,109,538
Purchase commitments	7,266,288	3,213,864	13,924,408	7,005,360

Purchase commitments relates to the purchase orders of raw material, stores and spares and packing materials.

45. Contingent liabilities

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Letters of credit, guarantee and performance bond	162,810	377,000	1,910,045	711,274

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

46. Cash generated from operations

The reconciliation of the profit before taxation to cash generated from operations is shown below:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Operating activities				
Profit before taxation	286,028	4,493,025	248,477	1,087,864
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation	1,228,341	1,193,911	1,768,826	1,805,735
Allowance for doubtful debts	14,196	200,112	14,196	403,946
Allowance for slow-moving inventories	30,000	30,000	37,899	37,928
End of service benefits	23,003	40,747	50,118	62,730
Interest expense	426,892	216,048	426,892	216,048
Interest income	(21,002)	(24,728)	(21,002)	(34,629)
Dividend income	-	(3,846,559)	-	(178,636)
Amortisation of deferred costs	2,025	2,025	95,576	80,732
Increase in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	208,845	121,473	208,845	121,473
Payment of end of service benefits	(9,153)	(26,332)	(10,876)	(28,557)
Changes in:				
Trade receivables	(2,722,879)	(4,182,162)	(6,379,977)	(4,362,254)
Prepayments and other receivables	(1,212,648)	(2,433,727)	(722,409)	(300,203)
Inventories	1,252,142	(1,531,005)	2,606,042	(2,073,375)
Trade and other payables	875,108	4,387,908	1,421,011	4,348,127
Cash generated from operations	380,898	(1,359,264)	(256,382)	1,186,929

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

47. Related parties

Related parties includes the subsidiaries, associates of the Parent Company and the entities in which certain directors and key management personnel of the Group have an interest. The Group has entered into transactions with its executive officers, directors, subsidiaries, associates and entities in which certain directors of the Group have an interest. In the ordinary course of business, the Group sells goods to related parties and purchases goods from, occupies the premises of and receives services from related parties. These transactions are entered into mutually agreed terms and conditions.

Advances to related parties at year end are as follows:

47 (a) Advances	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Advances to subsidiaries				
Raysea Navigation S.A (note 13)	2,834,000	2,834,000	-	-
Raybulk Navigation S.A (note 13)	-	329,000	-	-
	<u>2,834,000</u>	<u>3,163,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Movement in advances to subsidiaries is as follows:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
At 1 January	2,834,000	3,234,000	-	-
Repaid during the period	-	(71,000)	-	-
At 31 December	<u>2,834,000</u>	<u>3,163,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Amounts due from related parties at period end are as follows:

Due from related parties (trading receivables) :

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Entities related to directors:				
Modern Contracting Company	1,160	4,640	1,160	4,640
Associate company :				
MRTIC	1,321,579	1,471,823	1,321,579	1,471,823
	<u>1,322,739</u>	<u>1,476,463</u>	<u>1,322,739</u>	<u>1,476,463</u>

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

47. Related parties (continued)

47.b Due from related parties (other receivables):

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Subsidiary companies				
Raysea Navigation S.A	2,695,945	444,907	-	-
Raysut Burwaqo Cement Company LLC	305	-	-	-
Pioneer Cement	-	2,095,933	-	-
Associate Companies				
MRTIC	1,320,619	1,900,894	1,320,619	1,900,894
	<u>4,016,869</u>	<u>4,441,734</u>	<u>1,320,619</u>	<u>1,900,894</u>

Amounts due to related parties at year end are as follows:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
47 (c) Due to related parties :				
Pioneer Cement Industries	3,128,752	1,383,537	-	-
Raybulk Navigation S. A	2,054,961	250,385	-	-
	<u>5,183,713</u>	<u>1,633,922</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

47 (d) The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Sale of goods and services:				
Entities related to directors:				
Modern Contracting Company	2,320	5,800	2,320	5,800
Associate companies :				
MRTIC	1,680,282	1,049,547	1,680,282	1,049,547
OPCP	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,682,602</u>	<u>1,055,347</u>	<u>1,682,602</u>	<u>1,055,347</u>
Purchase of goods and services:				
Entities related to directors:				
Qais Omani establishment	-	6,250	-	6,250
Salim bin Ahmed Al Barami	9,750	9,750	9,750	9,750
Qabas International LLC	95,572	13,243	95,572	13,243
Subsidiary Companies :				
Pioneer Cement Industries	775,260	1,382,907	-	-
Raysea Navigation S.A	363,462	111,896	-	-
Raybulk Navigation S.A	-	293,594	-	-
	<u>1,244,044</u>	<u>1,817,640</u>	<u>105,322</u>	<u>29,243</u>

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

47. Related parties (continued)

47 (e) Key management compensation:

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Board of directors sitting fees	31,829	10,000	31,829	10,000
Directors' remuneration (note 35)	-	40,000	-	40,000
	31,829	50,000	31,829	50,000
Salaries, allowances and performance bonus paid to Executive officers	129,083	158,028	201,408	223,863
End of service benefits	2,636	2,875	7,056	3,663
	131,719	159,903	208,464	227,526

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

48. Segment information

The Group has adopted 'IFRS 8 Operating Segments'. IFRS 8 requires operating segments to be identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

The Group has only one business segment. Segment information was, accordingly, presented in respect of Group's geographical segments, which were based on management's reporting structure. Adoption of IFRS 8, therefore, has not resulted in re-designation of its reportable segments.

Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)

48. Segment information (continued)

The Group sells its products primarily in two geographical areas, namely Oman (local) and Yemen and other Gulf Co-operation Council (“GCC”) countries (exports). Information comprising segment revenue, results and the related receivables are based on geographical location of customers.

Parent	Local		Export		Total	
	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO	31 March 2019 RO	31 March 2018 RO
Segment revenue	8,279,219	10,441,519	8,096,655	5,298,624	16,375,874	15,740,143
Segment gross profit	1,127,677	2,640,009	2,076,964	1,277,889	3,204,641	3,917,898
Selling and distribution expense	(56,832)	(266,108)	(1,125,643)	(1,333,866)	(1,182,475)	(1,599,974)
Unallocated costs	-	-	-	-	(1,693,538)	(1,550,260)
Other (expenses)/ income	-	-	-	-	5,472	275
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	160,773	178,636
Dividend income from associate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend income from subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	3,667,923
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	(208,845)	(121,473)
Profit before tax	1,070,845	2,373,901	951,321	(55,977)	286,028	4,493,025
Segment assets, comprising trade receivables and related parties	6,423,154	6,152,078	7,910,703	2,821,718	14,333,857	8,973,796
Consolidated						
Segment revenue	12,765,796	11,998,439	10,242,630	8,963,990	23,008,426	20,962,429
Segment gross profit	2,088,306	2,989,856	2,438,398	2,042,589	4,526,704	5,032,445
Selling and distribution Expense	(56,832)	(266,108)	(1,798,203)	(1,436,207)	(1,855,035)	(1,702,315)
Unallocated costs	-	-	-	-	(2,381,222)	(2,340,929)
Other income	-	-	-	-	6,102	41,500
Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	160,773	178,636
Fair value profit on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	(208,845)	(121,473)
Profit before tax	2,031,474	2,723,748	640,195	606,382	248,477	1,087,864
Segment assets, comprising trade receivables and related parties	13,338,864	9,404,992	11,354,760	1,783,494	24,693,624	11,188,486

Revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no inter-segment sales in the year. No assets and liabilities, other than trade receivables, are allocated to the reportable segments for the purpose of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker.

**Notes to the consolidated and parent company financial statements
for the first quarter ended 31 March 2019 (continued)**

48. Segment information (continued)

Revenue from major products

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue from its major products.

	Parent		Consolidated	
	31 March	31 March	31 March	31 March
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	RO	RO	RO	RO
Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)	5,450,395	12,443,208	9,202,124	17,071,072
Sulphate Resistant Cement (SRC)	796,500	1,066,322	1,225,411	1,649,572
Others (OWC & Pozmix)	7,044,776	1,110,070	7,299,296	1,121,242
Clinker	3,084,203	1,120,543	5,281,595	1,120,543
	<u>16,375,874</u>	<u>15,740,143</u>	<u>23,008,426</u>	<u>20,962,429</u>

Information about major customers

Included in revenue from export sale to Yemen and GCC countries of RO 8,096,655 (31 March 2018: RO 17,071,889) is the revenue of RO 1,680,282 (31 March 2018: RO 1,049,347) which arise from sale to the Group's largest customer, MRTIC.