1 Legal status and principal activities

Omani Packaging Company SAOG ("the Company") is a public joint stock company registered in the Sultanate of Oman, with its registered office in Rusayl Industrial Estate, PO Box 99, PC 124, Sultanate of Oman. The principal activities of the Company are manufacturing and selling of various types of paper packaging materials.

2 Basis of preparation and adoption of new and amended IFRS

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified to include the fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements have been prepared in Rial Omani ("RO"), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Statement of compliance

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

Adoption of new IFRS

The financial statements have been prepared based on accounting standards effective for the accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. The Company has adopted IFRS 16 : Leases for the first time for the annual reporting period beginning from 1 January 2019:

IFRS 16: Leases

a) *Overview*

In the current year, the Company has adopted IFRS 16 Leases that is effective for annual periods that beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

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.

The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases in the statement of financial position. It introduces significant changes to lessee accounting by removing the distinction between operating and finance lease and requiring the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at commencement for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets when such recognition exemptions are adopted. In contrast to lessee accounting, the requirements for lessor accounting have remained largely unchanged.

2 Basis of preparation and adoption of new and amended IFRS (continued)

Adoption of new IFRS (continued)

IFRS 16: Leases (continued)

b) *Impact*

The Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified transition approach as of 01 January 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application and the previous year comparative amounts are not restated prior to the date of adoption of the standard.

The Company has made use of the practical expedient available on transition to IFRS 16 not to reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of a lease in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 will continue to be applied to those leases entered or changed before 1 January 2019. The change in definition of a lease mainly relates to the concept of control. IFRS 16 determines whether a contract contains a lease on the basis of whether the customer has the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. This is in contrast to the focus on 'risks and rewards' in IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Company applies the definition of a lease and related guidance set out in IFRS 16 to all lease contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 January 2019 (whether it is a lessor or a lessee in the lease contract). In preparation for the first-time application of IFRS 16, the Company has carried out an impact assessment. The assessment has shown that the new definition in IFRS 16 will not significantly change the scope of contracts that meet the definition of a lease for the Company.

i) *Impact on Lessee Accounting*

IFRS 16 : Leases, changes how the Company accounts for leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17, which were off balance sheet.

Applying IFRS 16, for all leases, the Company:

a) Recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments, with the right-of-use asset adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments;

b) Recognises depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the statement of comprehensive income;

c) Separates the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within financing activities) in the statement of cash flows.

Lease incentives (e.g. rent-free period) are recognised as part of the measurement of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities whereas under IAS 17 they resulted in the recognition of a lease incentive, amortised as a reduction of rental expenses generally on a straight-line basis.

For short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets, the Company has opted to recognise a lease expense on a straight-line basis as permitted by IFRS 16. This expense is presented within 'other expenses' in the statement of comprehensive income.

2 Basis of preparation and adoption of new and amended IFRS (continued)

Adoption of new IFRS (continued)

IFRS 16: Leases (continued)

b) *Impact (continued)*

i) *Impact on Lessee Accounting (continued)*

Under IFRS 16, right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36.

Former finance leases

The main differences between IFRS 16 and IAS 17 with respect to contracts formerly classified as finance leases is the measurement of the residual value guarantees provided by the lessee to the lessor. IFRS 16 requires that the Company recognises as part of its lease liability only the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, rather than the maximum amount guaranteed as required by IAS 17. This change did not have any effect on the Company's financial statements.

Impact on transition

On transition to IFRS 16, the Company recognised additional right-of-use assets and additional lease liabilities, recognising the difference in retained earnings, if any. The impact on transition is summarised below.

	01.01.2019 RO
Right-of-use assets at 01 January 2019 (note 5)	
- Leasehold land	**330,208**
- Motor vehicles	**36,501**
	366,709

The Company's profit before tax for the year decreased by RO 21,056 due to adoption of IFRS 16.

When measuring lease liabilities for leases that were classified as operating leases, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2019. The weighted-average rate applied is 5%.

The lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of 31 December 2018, as follows:

Operating lease commitments as at 31 December 2018	**546,502**
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019	**5%**
Discounted operating lease commitments and Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019 (note 13)	**366,709**

ii) *Impact on Lessor Accounting*

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in IAS 17. The Company does not have any transactions as a lessor.

2 Basis of preparation and adoption of new and amended IFRS (continued)

Other standards, amendments and interpretations to existing IFRS effective 1 January 2019

The Company has adopted all other standards and amendments for the first time for the annual reporting period beginning from 1 January 2019, while has accounted for and disclosed only the relevant and applicable standards and amendments:

- Amendments to IFRS 9: 'Financial instruments' – Prepayment features with negative compensation;
- Amendments to IAS 28: 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures;
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs published in December 2017 (2015-2017 cycle);
- Amendments to IAS 19: 'Employee benefits plan'- Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement;
- IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments'.

Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing IFRS that are not yet effective

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing IFRS have been published that are not effective and mandatory for the Company's accounting period commenced on 1 January 2019, which management has decided to adopt from the applicable periods.

- IFRS 17: 'Insurance Contracts';
- Amendments to IAS 28: 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures', and IFRS 10: 'Consolidated Financial Statements' – Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture;
- Amendments to IFRS 3: 'Business Combinations' – Definition of a business;
- Amendments to IAS 1: 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and IAS 8: 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors ', – Definition of material;
- Conceptual Framework, Amendments to references to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards.

Management believes that adoption of the above new standards and amendments is not likely to have any material impact on the presentation and disclosure of items in the financial statements for future periods.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Income from operations

Income from operations represents sale of corrugated cardboards and other related products in normal course of business and is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied and is based on the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to the customer.

The consideration expected by the Company may include fixed or variable amounts which can be impacted by sales returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Income from operations is recognized when control of the asset is transferred to the buyer and only when it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur when uncertainties related to a variable consideration are resolved.

Transfer of control varies depending on the individual terms of the contract of sale. Revenue from transactions that have distinct goods or services are accounted for separately based on their stand-alone selling prices. A variable consideration is recognised to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

For products for which a right of return exists during a defined period, revenue recognition is determined based on the historical pattern of actual returns, or in cases where such information is not available, revenue recognition is postponed until the return period has lapsed.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes borrowing cost, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. The cost of property, plant and equipment is their purchase price together with any incidental expenses. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The cost of property, plant and equipment is written down to residual value in equal instalments over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The estimated useful economic lives of the assets are:

	Years
Building - civil works	25
Building - electro mechanical	10
Plant and machinery and dies	5 - 15
Furniture and fixtures, office and laboratory equipment	6
Motor vehicles	5

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. In accordance with its policy, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment on an ongoing basis.

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amounts and any gain or losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. When commissioned, capital work-in-progress is transferred to the appropriate property, plant and equipment category and depreciated in accordance with the Company's policy.

Leases

Policy effective from 1 January 2019 under IFRS 16

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

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

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The right-of-use assets and the lease liabilitiy are presented as separate line items in the statement of financial position.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

Policy effective from 1 January 2019 under IFRS 16 (continued)

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'impairment of non-financial assets' policy.

Policy effective before 1 January 2019 under IAS 17

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

At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Company 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. If the Company concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset; subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Leases of property, plant and equipment that transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised in the Company's statement of financial position.

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in statement of comprehensive income 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.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs comprise direct materials and where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads based on normal operating capacity that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less all estimated costs to be incurred in marketing and distribution. Provision is made where necessary for slow moving and obsolete items.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax asset) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset 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 statement of comprehensive income. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses (except for goodwill), 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 net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised earlier.

Financial Instruments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows;

- for assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.
- for investments in debt instruments, this depends on the business model in which the investment is held.
- for investments in equity instruments, this depends on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of comprehensive income.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Measurement (continued)

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets.

-Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income.
-Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income
-Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to Statement of Comprehensive Income.
-Equity investments	The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The Company does not trade in any financial liabilities and does not classify or measure any financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss. Consequently, all financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expired.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, all bank balances and short term deposits with a maturity of three months or less from the date of placement are considered to be cash equivalents.

Impairment of financial assets

As per IFRS 9 impairment requirements, the Company needs to follow one of the approaches below:

The General approach – Under the general approach, at each reporting date, an entity recognizes a loss allowance on either 12-month or life-time expected credit losses (ECL), depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on the financial instrument since initial recognition. The changes in the loss allowance balance are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as an impairment gain or loss.

The Simplified approach – Under the simplified approach, an entity is not required to track changes in credit risk and requires recognition of lifetime ECL's at all times. IFRS 9 requires to use this approach in its ECL provisioning for trade receivables and contract assets that do not have a significant financing component.

For Receivables, the Company applies the Simplified approach to providing for ECL's as prescribed by IFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. Impairment assessment is done using a provision matrix and the ECL provision is based on the Company's historical information adjusted for future expectations using macro-economic indicators and point-in-time adjustments for probability of default (PD).

For Cash in Bank and Call deposits, the Company applies the General approach. ECL shall be calculated only when the credit risk of the other party has significantly deteriorated. As such, the Company will monitor and track the credit quality of banks, where these balances are placed, for credit risk management purposes only. In view of this there has been no ECL provision recognized on these financial assets.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets, which are the assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

Trade and other payables

Trade creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the company.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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 reliably estimated.

Employees' end of service benefits and leave entitlements

Employees' end of service benefits are accrued in accordance with the terms of employment of the Company's employees at the reporting date, having regard to the requirements of the Oman Labour Law, as amended. The obligation is calculated using the project unit credit method and is discounted to its present value using current market assessment of time value of money. Employee entitlements to annual leave and leave passage are recognised when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement plan and occupational hazard insurance for Omani employees in accordance with the Omani Social Insurances Law are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Rial Omani, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in currency other than in the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated to functional currency at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate on the date of transaction. Exchange differences are generally recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Taxation on the results for the year comprises of current tax calculated as per the fiscal regulations of the Sultanate of Oman and deferred tax.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year 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.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Income tax (continued)

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 assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognise a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans for the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividend is approved by the Company's shareholders.

Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Directors' remuneration

The Directors' remuneration is governed as set out by the Commercial Companies Law and the rules prescribed by the Capital Market Authority.

The Annual General Meeting shall approve the remuneration and the sitting fees for the Board of Directors provided that such fees shall not exceed 5% of the annual net profit after deduction of the legal reserve, the optional reserve and 5% of share capital as the distribution of dividends to the shareholders. Such fees shall not exceed RO 200,000 in one year. The sitting fees for each Director shall not exceed RO 10,000 in one year.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the resultant provisions and changes in fair value for the year. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying, and possibly different degrees of judgement and uncertainty and actual results may differ from management's estimates resulting in future changes in estimated assets and liabilities. 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 information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Impairment of trade receivables

Loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past experience and historical data, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in the accounting policy notes.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is calculated to write off 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.

Assessment for impairment of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

Assessment for impairment of financial assets

Allowance for expected credit loss which is based on the present value of expected cash shortfalls over the residual term of the financial assets;

Allowance for slow moving inventories

Allowance for slow moving and obsolete items is established based on the age analysis of slow moving and obsolete inventories. Further, items identified to be obsolete or damaged are fully provided.

Operating segment

An operating segment is component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earns revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other component. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to make decision about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performances, and for which discrete financial information is available.

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Building - civil works	Building - electro mechanical	Plant, machinery and dies	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Laboratory equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**
At 1 January 2018	2,034,932	727,012	6,833,763	136,739	86,991	36,792	314,250	10,170,479
Additions	4,800	820	287,323	5,361	32,514	660	35,050	366,528
Disposals/write offs	-	-	(77,950)	(3,503)	(9,181)	-	(18,400)	(109,034)
At 31 December 2018	2,039,732	727,832	7,043,136	138,597	110,324	37,452	330,900	10,427,973
At 1 January 2019	**2,039,732**	**727,832**	**7,043,136**	**138,597**	**110,324**	**37,452**	**330,900**	**10,427,973**
Additions	**5,600**	**-**	**128,026**	**13,898**	**3,106**	**-**	**43,200**	**193,830**
Disposals/write offs	**-**	**(6,700)**	**(109,503)**	**(2,152)**	**(778)**	**-**	**(22,800)**	**(141,933)**
At 31 December 2019	**2,045,332**	**721,132**	**7,061,659**	**150,343**	**112,652**	**37,452**	**351,300**	**10,479,870**
Depreciation								
At 1 January 2018	904,336	558,896	4,094,151	113,502	65,849	26,383	254,762	6,017,879
Charge for the year	81,473	57,666	282,591	6,626	6,470	3,620	30,812	469,258
Relating to disposals/write offs	-	-	(68,365)	(3,182)	(8,903)	-	(18,397)	(98,847)
At 31 December 2018	985,809	616,562	4,308,377	116,946	63,416	30,003	267,177	6,388,290
At 1 January 2019	**985,809**	**616,562**	**4,308,377**	**116,946**	**63,416**	**30,003**	**267,177**	**6,388,290**
Charge for the year	**73,701**	**57,673**	**290,442**	**6,405**	**9,457**	**2,663**	**32,104**	**472,445**
Relating to disposals/write offs	**-**	**(5,863)**	**(91,480)**	**(1,871)**	**(557)**	**-**	**(22,799)**	**(122,570)**
At 31 December 2019	**1,059,510**	**668,372**	**4,507,339**	**121,480**	**72,316**	**32,666**	**276,482**	**6,738,165**
Net book value								
At 31 December 2019	**985,822**	**52,760**	**2,554,320**	**28,863**	**40,336**	**4,786**	**74,818**	**3,741,705**
At 31 December 2018	1,053,923	111,270	2,734,759	21,651	46,908	7,449	63,723	4,039,683

4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

a) Buildings are erected on land leased (recognised as right-of-use assets) from the Public Establishment for Industrial Estates for a period of 25 years commencing from 1 January 1993 (renewed for 25 more years in 2018), 1 July 2002, 8 March 2008 and 20 January 2011, respectively.

b) Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated between the cost of operations and general and administrative expenses as follows:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Cost of operations (note 19)	**427,682**	428,663
General and administrative expenses (note 21)	**44,763**	40,595
	472,445	469,258

5 Right-of-use assets

	Land right-of-use RO	Motor vehicles right-of-use RO	Total RO
Cost			
At 1 January 2019 (adjusted)	**330,208**	**36,501**	**366,709**
At 31 December 2019	**330,208**	**36,501**	**366,709**
Accumulated depreciation			
Charge for the year	**19,231**	**9,836**	**29,067**
At 31 December 2019	**19,231**	**9,836**	**29,067**
Net book value			
At 31 December 2019	**310,977**	**26,665**	**337,642**

The Company leases several assets including land and motor vehicles.

a) The Company has leased four plots of land from the Public Establishment for Industrial Estates for a period of 25 years commencing from 1 January 1993 (renewed for 25 more years in 2018), 1 July 2002, 8 March 2008 and 20 January 2011, respectively.

b) The Company has leased six motor vehicles from various vendors. The lease term for the motor vehicles is in the range of 2 to 5 years.

c) During the year, the depreciation on right-of-use assets amounted to RO 29,067 and the finance charges on lease liabilities amounted to RO 17,396.

d) Depreciation on right-of-use assets amounting to RO 25,495 is charged to 'cost of operations' (note 19) and the balance depreciation of RO 3,572 is included in 'general and administrative expenses' (note 21).

6 Inventories

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Raw materials	**954,506**	1,378,193
Spare parts	**769,308**	767,870
Consumables	**29,757**	33,066
Work-in-progress	**39,319**	60,062
Finished goods	**74,782**	73,144
	1,867,672	2,312,335
Less: allowance for slow moving and obsolete spare parts	**(164,815)**	(164,815)
	1,702,857	2,147,520

7 Trade and other receivables

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Trade receivables	**4,034,567**	4,493,543
Amount due from related parties (note 24)	**117,703**	76,675
Total trade receivables	**4,152,270**	4,570,218
Less: allowance for impairment of receivables	**(318,124)**	(329,527)
	3,834,146	4,240,691
Advances to suppliers	**16,725**	16,819
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**7,574**	5,103
Other receivables	**48,501**	64,623
	3,906,946	4,327,236

a) At the reporting date, 12.54% of trade receivables were receivable from one party (2018: 14.54% from one party) in the Sultanate of Oman.

b) At the end of the reporting period, the Company's trade receivables amounting to RO 3,227,095 (2018: RO 3,510,436) are not past due.

7 Trade and other receivables (continued)

c) The age analysis of gross trade receivables is as follows:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Not past due	**3,227,095**	3,510,436
Between 121 – 180 days	**578,287**	700,024
Between 181 – 365 days	**182,500**	184,900
Above 365 days	**164,388**	174,858
	4,152,270	4,570,218

The amounts are considered by the Company to be due after 120 days from the date of invoice.

d) The movement in allowance for credit loss is as follows:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
At 1 January	**329,527**	174,603
Transition adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9	**-**	140,140
At 1 January (adjusted)	**329,527**	314,743
(Reversed)/charged during the year	**(11,403)**	11,239
Write off	**-**	3,545
At 31 December	**318,124**	329,527

The other classes with trade and other receivables do not contain any impaired balances.

e) The carrying amounts of the Company's trade receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Currency		
Rial Omani	**3,800,181**	4,065,131
Arab Emirates Dirham	**347,278**	501,209
US Dollar	**4,811**	3,878
	4,152,270	4,570,218

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivables mentioned above.

8 Cash and bank balances

	2019	2018
	RO	RO
Cash at bank	**541,907**	181,432
Cash in hand	**650**	650
	542,557	182,082

9 Share capital

a) The authorised share capital of the Company comprises 32,435,860 ordinary shares of RO 0.100 each (2018: 32,435,860 ordinary shares of RO 0.100 each). The issued and fully paid-up share capital is RO 3,243,586 (2018: RO 3,243,586) comprising 32,435,860 shares of RO 0.100 each (2018: 32,435,860 shares of RO 0.100 each).

b) Share premium represents the unused balance of the premiums received for the increase in the share capital.

c) The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income.

d) At the end of the reporting period, shareholders who own 10% or more of the Company's share capital, and the number of shares they hold are as follows:

	2019		2018	
	Number of shares	**Shareholding percentage %**	Number of shares	Shareholding percentage %
Sheikh Salim Saeed Hamed Al Fannah Al Araimi	5,145,970	15.87	5,145,970	15.87
Mr. Ahmed Alawi Abdullah Al Ibrahim/Ubar Financial Investments	4,047,306	12.48	4,047,306	12.48
Al Baraka Investments Co. LLC	3,700,485	11.41	3,700,485	11.41
Al Saud Co. Ltd / Ubar Financial Investments	4,600,000	14.18	4,600,000	14.18

10 Legal reserve

In accordance with the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman, annual appropriations of 10% of the profit for the year are made to this reserve until the accumulated balance of the reserve is equal to one third of the value of the Company's paid-up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution. The Company has discontinued such appropriation, as the amount in the Company's legal reserve account already reached one-third of the issued share capital.

11 Term loans

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Term loan	**333,333**	1,000,000
Less: current maturity	**(333,333)**	(375,000)
Non-current liabilities	**-**	625,000

a) Term loan represents the long term loan from Bank Muscat availed during the year 2018 to be repaid in 8 quarterly instalments, commencing 6 months from the date of receipt 25 November 2018. During the year, the terms of the loan have been renegotiated and the repayment terms are revised to 12 monthly instalments commencing from 31 May 2019. The loan carries an interest rate of 5%.

b) The maturity profile of the non-current portion of term loans, based on the remaining period to maturity from the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Due between 1 and 2 years	**-**	500,000
Due between 2 and 5 years	**-**	125,000
	-	625,000

12 Employees' end of service benefits

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Movement in expatriate employees' end of service benefits:		
At 1 January	**278,923**	261,773
Charge for the year	**31,687**	37,262
Paid during the year	**(81,883)**	(20,112)
At 31 December	**228,727**	278,923

13 Lease liabilities

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Lease liabilities	**358,698**	-
Less: current maturity	**(23,728)**	-
Non-current liabilities	**334,970**	

13 Lease liabilities (continued)

a) The movement in lease liabilities is as follows :

	2019 RO	2018 RO
At the beginning of the year (adjusted)	**366,709**	-
Add: finance charges during the year	**17,396**	
Less: repayments during the year	**(25,407)**	-
At 31 December	**358,698**	-

b) The maturity profile of the lease liabilities, based on the remaining period to maturity from the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Due less than 1 year	**23,728**	-
Due between 1 and 2 years	**24,254**	-
Due between 2 and 5 years	**56,385**	-
Due above 5 years	**254,331**	-
	358,698	-

c) The maturity profile of the undiscounted lease liabilities, based on the remaining period to maturity from the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Due less than 1 year	**39,985**	-
Due between 1 and 2 years	**39,315**	-
Due between 2 and 5 years	**96,044**	-
Due above 5 years	**345,751**	-
	521,095	-

14 Bank borrowings

	2019	2018
	RO	RO
Term loans -current maturity (note 11)	**333,333**	375,000
Overdraft account	**-**	119,562
Short term loan	**-**	500,000
	333,333	994,562

The Company has credit facilities from commercial banks comprising overdrafts, term loans, loan against trust receipts and letters of credit in the aggregate amount of approximately RO 3.55 million (2018: RO 4.40 million). Overdrafts and short term borrowings are obtained from commercial banks at interest rates ranging from 3% to 6.5% (2018 - 3% to 6%) per annum. The interest rates may be re-negotiated by the banks on renewal of the facilities, which generally takes place on an annual basis in the case of overdrafts and at one to six months intervals for short term borrowings.

15 Trade and other payables

	2019	2018
	RO	RO
Trade payables	**1,332,816**	1,641,202
Accrued expenses	**220,370**	145,706
Provision for leave pay and air passage	**97,288**	100,964
Amount due to a related party (note 24)	**230**	660
Other payables	**31,371**	34,901
	1,682,075	1,923,433

16 Income tax

Statement of comprehensive income

	2019	2018
	RO	RO
The tax charge for the year comprises:		
Current year tax	**213,855**	87,871
Prior period tax	**-**	900
Deferred tax	**(13,100)**	(7,285)
	200,755	81,486

16 Income tax (continued)

Statement of financial position

	2019	2018
	RO	RO
Current liability		
Current year tax	**213,855**	87,871
Non-current liability		
Deferred tax liability	**53,052**	66,152

a) The Company is liable to income tax at the rate of 15% on the taxable profit (2018: tax at the rate of 15%).

b) Tax assessment has been agreed with the Tax Authority for all periods upto 31 December 2009. In respect of tax years 2010 and 2011, the Company has received assessment orders wherein additional tax demand of RO 18,485 and RO 9,772 has been levied (in respect of unrealised exchange loss). The Company has filed an objection as per Article 160 of the Income Tax Law against the additional tax demand for 2010 and 2011 and thereafter no further correspondence has been received in this respect.

Further, the Company's tax assessments for the years 2012 and 2013 is completed by the Tax Authority and no adjustments have been made in the assessment orders.

The Company's income tax assessments for tax years 2014 to 2018 have not been finalised by the Tax Authority. Management is of the opinion that the additional taxes, if any, that may become payable on finalisation of the pending tax assessments would not be significant to the Company's financial position at 31 December 2019.

c) Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 15% (2018 - 15%), except for the temperory differences arising out of leases, as the differences are insignificant. The net deferred tax liability and deferred tax charge / (credit) in the statement of comprehensive income are attributable to the following items:

	01 Jan 2019	**Recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income**	**31 Dec 2019**
	RO	**RO**	**RO**
Accelerated depreciation	140,303	**(14,810)**	**125,493**
Provisions	(74,151)	**1,710**	**(72,441)**
	66,152	**(13,100)**	**53,052**

17 Earnings, net assets per share

a) Earnings per share

The par value of each share is RO 0.100 (2018 - RO 0.100). The basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year and total comprehensive income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Net profit attributable to shareholders (RO)	**1,127,925**	455,755
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (No.)	**32,435,860**	32,435,860
Basic and diluted earnings per share (RO)	**0.035**	0.014

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

b) Net assets per share

Net assets per share are calculated by dividing the shareholders equity at the end of the reporting period by the number of shares issued and paid up, as follows:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Shareholders' equity (RO)	**7,361,967**	6,720,580
Number of shares outstanding at year end (No.)	**32,435,860**	32,435,860
Net assets per share (RO)	**0.227**	0.207

18 Income from operations

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers :

The Company's income from operations represents the revenue from contracts with customers by transfer of goods and services at a point in time in the following geographical regions and product line.

a) ***Primary geographical region***

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Local sales- Oman	**10,389,702**	10,735,200
United Arab Emirates	**925,952**	1,231,523
Qatar	**584,950**	495,808
Others	**-**	16,349
	11,900,604	12,478,880

18 Income from operations (continued)

b) *Product line*

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Corrugated cardboards	**11,900,604**	12,478,880

c) ***Timing of revenue recognition***

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Products transferred at a point in time	**11,900,604**	12,478,880

19 Cost of operations

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Cost of raw materials	**7,383,054**	8,879,718
Cost of spare parts	**251,447**	248,547
Staff costs (note 23)	**956,137**	929,387
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment [note 4 (b)]	**427,682**	428,663
Depreciation on right-of-use assets [note 5 (d)]	**25,495**	-
Other direct costs	**563,281**	608,592
	9,607,096	11,094,907

20 Other income

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Sale of scrap	**210,054**	295,941
Miscellaneous income	**663**	12,424
	210,717	308,365

21 General and administrative expenses

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Staff costs (note 23)	**460,140**	412,432
Transportation and vehicle expenses	**412,127**	425,492
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment [note 4 (b)]	**44,763**	40,595
Depreciation on right-of-use assets [note 5 (d)]	**3,572**	-
Directors' sitting fees (note 24)	**47,350**	44,800
Legal and professional fees	**31,331**	36,138
Bad debts written off	**631**	3,545
Dubai office expenses	**22,379**	30,779
Advertisement and sales promotion	**16,202**	17,472
Repairs and maintenance	**761**	980
Communication	**12,831**	13,656
Printing and stationery	**13,024**	13,460
Board advisory fees (note 24)	**18,000**	18,000
Postage and courier	**1,538**	1,956
Insurance	**9,182**	9,383
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**-**	2,310
Property, plant and equipment written off	**19,363**	-
Miscellaneous expenses	**2,619**	2,085
	1,115,813	1,073,083

22 Finance charges

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Interest on overdrafts and short term loan	**12,808**	55,980
Interest on long term loan	**40,240**	11,147
Interest on lease liability (note 5 (c))	**17,396**	-
	70,444	67,127

23 Employee costs

a) Total employee costs included under cost of operations (note 19) and administrative expenses (note 21) comprise:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Wages and salaries	**1,160,891**	1,062,895
Leave pay and air passage	**50,264**	54,951
Staff rent	**44,990**	47,575
End of service benefits (note 12)	**31,687**	37,262
Social security costs	**34,617**	33,388
Other costs	**93,828**	105,748
	1,416,277	1,341,819

b) Employee costs are allocated as follows:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Cost of operations (note 19)	**956,137**	929,387
General and administrative expenses (note 21)	**460,140**	412,432
	1,416,277	1,341,819

24 Related party transactions

a) The Company has entered into transactions with entities over which certain Directors and senior management are able to exercise significant influence. In the ordinary course of business, such related parties provide goods and render services to the Company. The Company also provides goods and renders services to such related parties. Transactions with related parties are at mutually agreed terms and conditions.

During the year the Company entered into transactions with related parties in the normal course of business.

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Sale of goods	**269,133**	274,074
Purchase of services	**2,220**	1,540

The year end balances arising from the sale / purchase of goods and services are as under:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
i) Amount due from related parties (note 7)	**117,703**	76,675
ii) Amount due to a related party (note 15)	**230**	660

b) Key management personnel compensation for the year comprises:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Short term employment benefits	**241,125**	202,680
Employees' end of service benefits	**10,216**	9,623
Directors' meeting attendance fee (note 21)	**47,350**	44,800
Board advisory fees (note 21)	**18,000**	18,000
	316,691	275,103

The Directors' meeting attendance fee and other related party transactions are subject to Shareholders' approval at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

25 Contingencies and commitments

Commitments

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Capital commitments	**37,803**	-
Purchase commitments	**643,452**	1,103,374

26 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and benefit other stakeholders. The management's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management is confident of maintaining the current level of profitability by enhancing top line growth and prudent cost management.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company 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 bank and cash balances. Total capital employed is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

The gearing ratio at 31 December is as follows:

	2019 RO	2018 RO
Total borrowings	**333,333**	1,619,562
Less: Cash in hand and at bank	**(542,557)**	(182,082)
Net debt	**(209,224)**	1,437,480
Total equity	**7,361,967**	6,720,580
Total capital employed	**7,152,743**	8,158,060
Gearing ratio	**(2.93%)**	17.62%

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements other than the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law of the Sultanate of Oman.

27 Financial instruments and related risk management

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position comprise trade and other receivables, bank and cash balances, bank borrowings, lease liabilites and trade and other payables.

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been impacted.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including effects of changes in market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Management and Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board. Management identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments and investment of excess liquidity, if any.

a) Market risk

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

(i) Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposures primarily with respect to US Dollars, UAE Dirhams and Japanese Yen.

For foreign currency transactions that are either in US Dollars or in currencies linked to US Dollar (UAE Dirhams), management believes that should these currencies weaken or strengthen against the Rial Omani there would be an insignificant or no impact on the profits for the year of the Company.

At 31 December 2019, if the Rial Omani were to have strengthened or weakened by 5% against the Japanese Yen with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profits for the year would have been higher/lower respectively by RO 2,017 (2018 - RO 3,057) mainly as a result of foreign exchange variations with respect to Yen denominated liabilities.

27 Financial instruments and related risk management (continued)

a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises from bank borrowings which are exposed to changes in market interest rates. The Company borrows from commercial banks at commercial rates of interest. Long-term borrowings are at fixed rates of interest and, accordingly, not sensitive to the short-term changes in the applicable interest rates.

Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The Company's policy is to maintain almost all of its borrowings in fixed rate instruments. The Company analyses its interest rate exposure on a regular basis and reassesses the source of borrowings and renegotiates interest rates at terms favourable to the Company.

The short term borrowing interest rates with banks are subject to change upon re-negotiation of the facilities which takes place on an annual basis in the case of overdrafts and at more frequent intervals in the case of short term loans.

If the interest rate were to shift by 1% on short term borrowings balance as at 31 December 2019, there would be an increase or decrease in the interest cost of RO NIL (2018 - RO 6,196).

b) Credit risk

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

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. All major customers are based in the Sultanate of Oman. The Company has established credit policies and procedures that are considered appropriate and commensurate with the nature and size of receivables.

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections and available press information about customers) and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default and are aligned to external credit rating.

Exposures within each credit risk grade are segmented by geographic region and an ECL rate is calculated for each segment based on delinquency status and actual credit loss experience over the past five years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

27 Financial instruments and related risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

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 Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. The Company has a concentration of credit risk, the details of which are provided in note 7(a).

The age of trade receivables and related impairment loss at 31 December 2019 is :

	Weighted average loss rate %	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount	Credit impaired
		RO	RO	RO	
Less than 120 days	2%	3,227,095	54,360	3,172,735	No
Between 121-180 days	13%	578,287	73,911	504,376	Yes
Between 181-365 days	51%	182,500	93,242	89,258	Yes
More than 365 days	59%	164,388	96,611	67,777	Yes
		4,152,270	318,124	3,834,146	

The age of trade receivables and related impairment loss at 31 December 2018 is :

	Weighted average loss rate %	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount	Credit impaired
		RO	RO	RO	
Less than 120 days	1%	3,510,436	36,724	3,473,712	No
Between 121-180 days	14%	700,024	83,538	616,486	Yes
Between 181-365 days	50%	184,900	106,473	78,427	Yes
More than 365 days	57%	174,858	102,792	72,066	Yes
		4,570,218	329,527	4,240,691	

27 Financial instruments and related risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

The Company manages concentration of its credit risk by monitoring collections within the credit period.

Credit risk on receivables including related parties is limited to their carrying values as management regularly reviews these balances to assess recoverability and makes allowance for balances whose recoverability is in doubt.

Credit quality of financial assets

As per the credit policy of the Company, customers are extended a credit period in the normal course of business upto 120 days, which in some cases, due to the market conditions and historical business relationship with the customer may be extended by a further period of 30 days as the demands of business may require. The credit quality of financial assets is determined by the customers' history of meeting commitments, market intelligence related information and management's trade experience. External ratings generally are not available in the environment in which the Company is operating.

Age analysis of trade receivables (including receivable from related parties) has been presented in note 7.

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

	2019	2018
	RO	RO
Trade and other receivables	**4,200,771**	4,634,841
Cash at bank	**541,907**	181,432
	4,742,678	4,816,273

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company'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 Company's reputation.

Typically, the Company 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 be reasonably predicted, such as natural disasters. In addition, the Company has access to credit facilities.

27 Financial instruments and related risk management (continued)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Cash flow forecasting is performed by management which monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance and compliance with internal ratio targets.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into the relevant maturity buckets based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual discounted cash flows. Balances due within twelve months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant. The balances above twelve months also approximate to their carrying values as they carry commercial rates of interest and the impact of discounting is not significant. The table below analyses the expected contractual maturities of the other financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

At 31 December 2019	**Less than 6 months RO**	**6 months to 1 year RO**	**More than 1 year RO**	**Total RO**
Term loan	**333,333**	**-**	**-**	**333,333**
Lease liabilities	**11,864**	**11,864**	**334,970**	**358,698**
Trade and other payables	**1,553,416**	**-**	**-**	**1,553,416**
	1,898,613	**11,864**	**334,970**	**2,245,447**

At 31 December 2018	Less than 6 months RO	6 months to 1 year RO	More than 1 year RO	Total RO
Term loan	177,081	177,081	645,839	1,000,000
Bank borrowings	619,562	-	-	619,562
Trade and other payables	1,787,568	-	-	1,787,568
	2,584,211	177,081	645,839	3,407,130

Fair value estimation

The face values less any estimated credit adjustments for financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair values of non-current financial liabilities are considered to approximate their carrying amounts as the impact of discounting is not significant.

28 Operating segments

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the strategic steering committee that are used to make strategic decisions. The directors review on an overall Company basis, monthly analysis of production and sales by volume; monthly sales, collections, cost of sales and factory cost by value; variance with budgets; financial position; working capital facilities with utilisation status; and month end inventory and debtors balances.

The Company operates in one business segment of manufacture and sale of packaging material which constitutes 100% (2018: 100%) of total revenue of the Company. The geographical information in respect of the operating segment is as follows:

	Trade receivables		**Sales**	
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
	RO	RO	**RO**	RO
Local sales- Oman	**3,583,296**	4,050,466	**10,389,702**	10,735,200
United Arab Emirates	**346,355**	519,752	**925,952**	1,231,523
Qatar	**222,619**	-	**584,950**	495,808
Others	-	-	-	16,349
	4,152,270	4,570,218	**11,900,604**	12,478,880

At the end of the reporting period, all non-current assets of the Company are located within Oman. There is one customer, Oman Food Stuff Factory, to whom sales made during the year exceeded 10% of total sales for the year.

29 Dividend per share

Proposed dividend and dividend per share

Subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the Board of Directors have proposed a cash dividend of 25% (25 Baisa per share) for the year 2019 [2018 - 15% (15 Baisa per share)]. This dividend payment is subject to the approval of the shareholders at their Annual General Meeting and, therefore, has not been included as a liability in the statement of financial position.

During the year, an amount of RO 486,538 was paid as cash dividend for the year 2018 as per the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 3rd March 2019.

30 Comparative amounts

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. The reclassifications do not affect the reported profit during the year ended 31 December 2018.