Independent Auditor's Report
to the Shareholders of the Sudatel Telecom Group Limited (continued)

Emphasis of matters

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to;

a. Note 2.1.2 of the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Group has generated a net profit of **USD 18.252 million** (2023: Re-Stated USD 21.277 million) for the year ended December 31, 2024, whereas, at that date, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by **USD 211.577 million** (2023: Re-Stated USD 225.853 million). This condition and other matters indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis, and the validity of this assumption depends upon the generation of sufficient cash flow by the Group to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

b. Note 2.2 in the consolidated financial statements mentions that the Republic of Sudan has been economically unstable for several years. In February 2021, the Central Bank of Sudan floated SDG (Local Currency of Sudan) to open the market, which resulted in a devaluation of SDG against USD by 1,413%. Consequently, in 2022, the economy of the Republic of Sudan experienced hyperinflationary conditions, which was further aggravated in 2023 due to war. These hyperinflationary economic conditions continued with devaluation of SDG against USD by an additional 139% in 2024. The management and the Board of Directors of the Group evaluated the adoption of IAS 29 and concluded that the adoption/restatement of the financial statements as per IAS 29 will not represent the true and fair view of the operational results and financial position of the Sudan Operations of the Group; therefore, IAS 29 is not adopted for the Republic of Sudan Operations, for the year ended December 31, 2024, on the basis that:

   i. The Government of Sudan has not officially declared the economy of the country as Hyper Inflationary, and
   ii. No official General Price Index / Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been published for the restatement of the financial statements as per IAS 29.

   However, if the financial statements of Sudan Operations of the Group would have been restated as per IAS 29, using applicable official CPI, the net assets of the Group would have been increased by USD 1,171.240 million as at December 31, 2024 (2023: Re-Stated 631.854 million). In addition, the after-tax profit of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2024, would have been reduced by USD 183.516 million (2023: Re-Stated USD 146.592 million).

c. We draw your attention to Note 2.4 to the financial statements; the Group has restated its previous year financial statements due to the prior-period errors and omissions.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our Audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our Audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our Audit addressed the matter is provided in that context:

Independent Auditor's Report
to the Shareholders of the Sudatel Telecom Group Limited (continued)

a) Revenue Recognition

The accuracy of the telecom revenue recognition is an inherent industry risk because billing systems are complex and process a large volume of data through many IT systems, and involves a combination of different products, tariffs, and price changes. We have considered revenue recognition a key audit matter due to its complexity. The application of "IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers" during the year required considerable judgment and review to determine the contracts that came within the scope of IFRS 15. The accounting policy for revenue recognition is set out in note 2.6 (d) to the consolidated financial statements.

We evaluated the related IT systems and design of internal controls, including the changes resulting from the application of IFRS 15. We also tested the operating effectiveness of those controls over capturing and recording of revenue transactions, authorization of rate change and its input to the billing systems and the change control procedures in place in those IT systems. In addition, we tested the reconciliation of revenue generated and recorded in those IT systems to the general ledger and performed substantive and analytical procedures on the revenue recorded. Further, we have assessed the appropriateness of management's processes and judgments relating to the determination of standalone selling prices and their allocation to performance obligations under IFRS 15.

b) Property Plant and Equipment

The telecom sector is non-current asset-centric due to the material value of its intangible assets (operating licenses), telecom network equipment and land & building. During the year in Sudan, projects for expanding 3G and LTE networks were completed, and related network equipment costs were capitalized. Due to material additions in the value, we have considered Property, Plant and Equipment as key audit matter.

For the completeness of 3G and LTE network capitalization, we reconciled the Network Operation Centre Report (Live Site Report) and Property Plant and Equipment Register for active cell sites as of December 31, 2024. We verified the depreciation charged for the year through the re-performance of related depreciation calculations. Management does not physically verify Property Plant and Equipment as a standard process. We secured assurance on the completeness of the quantum of Property Plant and Equipment through random sample physical verification for tangible assets other than network equipment.

The war conditions in Sudan since mid-April 2023 have caused damages to the Property, Plant and Equipment of the Operations in Republic of Sudan. The management, through its operations team on the ground in Sudan, performed an assessment of damages/losses, during 2023 and 2024, resulting in the recording of accumulated impairment / loss to the extent of USD 31.578 million (including USD 22.295 million related to 2023) related to Property, Plant &, Equipment. The damages / losses have been assessed based on detailed assessments performed by the operational teams on the ground and reviewed / approved by the War Damage Assessment Committee. Our verification of these impairments / losses was only restricted to the review of related reports compiled and approved by the management. However, as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, we were not able to verify the completeness and accuracy of the damages/losses related to Property, Plant and, Equipment and Inventory, sustained by the Group, through physical verification or other substantive audit procedure.

Independent Auditor's Report
to the Shareholders of the Sudatel Telecom Group Limited (continued)

c) Trade Receivables – Interconnect International Partners

The Group's Sudan Operations have material trade receivables – interconnect international partners balances, including long outstanding with limited movement. Due to the material nature of related balances and the potential risk of impairment, we have considered Trade Receivables – Interconnect International Partners as key audit matter. We reviewed the related claim documentation ageing and performed impairment testing to assess the adequacy of the provisioning. However, as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, we were not able to secure third party confirmation from Interconnect Partners, to verify the completeness and accuracy of year end balances of Trade Receivables – Interconnect Partners.

Other Information

Other information includes the information included in the Group's 2024 annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our Audit report. Management is responsible for the other information in its annual report. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our Audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Independent Auditor's Report
to the Shareholders of the Sudatel Telecom Group Limited (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain jointly responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of the Sudatel Telecom Group Limited (continued)

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

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

H·A·T

Hisham Ali Mohamed Taher
Engagement Partner
HLB HAMT
Chartered Accountants
United Arab Emirates, Dubai
Date: April 11, 2025

P.O.Box: 32665
Dubai - U.A.E.
HLB HAMT CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
اتش ال بي هامت محاسبون قانونيون

Mohamed Elhafiz Nasr Mohamed (FCCA)
Deputy Auditor General
Republic of the Sudan
Date: April 11, 2025

The National Audit Chamber
Auditor General
Republic of the Sudan

SUDATEL TELECOM GROUP LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
For the year ended 31 December

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	Notes	2024 USD	2023 USD Re-Stated
Continuing operation			
Operating revenues		**381,688,228**	400,191,428
Operating expenses		**(194,607,147)**	(241,706,335)
Gross profit		**187,081,081**	158,485,093
Profit from investments and deposits	21	**96,774**	231,929
Other operating loss	22	**(58,845,098)**	(6,040,507)
Marketing and selling expenses	23	**(6,936,802)**	(8,076,510)
General and administrative expenses	24	**(55,716,857)**	(70,364,926)
Operating profit		**65,679,098**	74,235,079
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures	7	**(37,639)**	(2,873,926)
Finance cost	17	**(16,347,341)**	(13,115,557)
Profit before tax from continuing operations		**49,294,118**	58,245,596
Zakat	18	**(2,350,580)**	(6,821,425)
Taxation	19	**(28,691,549)**	(30,147,457)
Profit after tax from continuing operations		**18,251,989**	21,276,714
Profit after tax for the year from discontinued operations	25	-	-
Profit for the year		**18,251,989**	21,276,714
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		**18,653,233**	21,191,720
Non-controlling interests		**(401,244)**	84,994
		18,251,989	21,276,714
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted EPS for the period attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Group		**0.0134**	0.0153

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 form integral part of these financial statements

Ibrahim Gabir Ibrahim Karima — Chairman

Dr. Taha Eltaib Ahmed — Board Member

Eng. Magdi Mohammed Abdallah Taha — President/CEO

مجموعة سوداتل للإتصالات

SUDATEL TELECOM GROUP LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December

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	2024	2023
	USD	USD
		Re-Stated
Profit for the year	**18,251,989**	21,276,714
Other comprehensive loss:		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**(272,163,495)**	(170,524,426)
Net other comprehensive profit/(loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	**(272,163,495)**	(170,524,426)
Re-measurement losses on employees' end of service benefits	**336,542**	(3,263,194)
Revaluation of property, plant & equipment	-	-
Net other comprehensive profit not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year	**336,542**	(3,263,194)
Other comprehensive profit/(loss) for the period, net of tax	**(271,826,953)**	(173,787,620)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year, net of tax	**(253,574,964)**	(152,510,906)
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	**(253,173,720)**	(152,595,900)
Non-controlling interests	**(401,244)**	84,994
	(253,574,964)	(152,510,906)

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 form integral part of these financial statements

Ibrahim Gabir Ibrahim Karima	Chairman
Dr. Taha Eltaib Ahmed	Board Member
Eng. Magdi Mohammed Abdallah Taha	President/CEO

مجموعة سوداتل للإتصالات

SUDATEL TELECOM GROUP LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December

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	Notes	2024 USD	2023 USD Re-Stated
Asset			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	430,447,781	648,877,023
Intangible assets	6	135,604,569	192,651,830
Investments in associates and joint ventures	7	8,596,523	9,940,959
Other financial assets	8	58,088	87,088
		574,706,961	851,556,900
Current assets			
Inventories	9	5,215,053	9,091,515
Trade and other receivables	10	142,403,854	145,442,496
Term deposits	11	37,330	96,845
Cash and bank balances	12	29,713,201	89,377,911
Assets classified as held for sale	25	6,713,619	6,757,200
		184,083,057	250,765,967
Total assets		758,790,018	1,102,322,867
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	13.1	1,388,691,077	1,322,562,930
Share premium		9,705,242	9,705,242
General reserve	13.2	74,673,448	74,673,448
Foreign currency translation reserve	13.3	(2,552,061,402)	(2,279,897,907)
Revaluation reserve		1,109,342,011	1,109,342,011
Actuarial loss		(27,514,942)	(27,851,484)
Retained earnings		135,084,433	182,559,347
Other components of equity		3,387	3,387
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		137,923,254	391,096,974
Non-controlling interests		(21,135,783)	(20,856,014)
Total equity		116,787,471	370,240,960
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	14	183,019,788	195,281,065
Employees' end of service benefits	20	2,858,457	4,526,119
Deferred revenue	16	6,875,618	8,000,665
Non-current portion of trade payables and accruals	15	53,588,322	47,655,475
		246,342,185	255,463,324
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accruals	15	240,343,674	307,671,330
Deferred revenue	16	15,816,045	34,907,985
Employees' end of service benefits	20	149,918	255,128
Zakat payable	18	4,152,794	8,443,881
Taxation payable	19	24,637,816	23,409,305
Finance costs payable	17	83,059,329	70,214,442
Loans and borrowings	14	8,471,925	12,564,126
Liabilities classified as held for sale	25	19,028,861	19,152,386
		395,660,362	476,618,583
Total liabilities		642,002,547	732,081,907
Total equity and liabilities		758,790,018	1,102,322,867

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 form integral part of these financial statements

Ibrahim Gabir Ibrahim Karima — Chairman

Dr. Taha Eltaib Ahmed — Board Member

Eng. Magdi Mohammed Abdallah Taha — President/CEO

مجموعة سوداتل للإتصالات

SUDATEL TELECOM GROUP LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December

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	Notes	2024 USD	2023 USD Re-Stated
Operating activities:			
Profit after tax from continuing operations		18,251,989	21,276,714
Profit after tax for the year from discontinued operations		-	-
Profit for the year		18,251,989	21,276,714
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash flows:			
Depreciation	5	46,864,885	70,222,893
Amortization	6	18,483,392	25,513,030
Employees' end of service benefits provision	20	461,086	310,206
Provision for wartime damaged/lost assets	22	9,589,870	26,185,899
Profit from deposits and investments	21	(96,774)	(231,929)
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures	7	37,639	2,873,926
Finance cost	17	16,347,341	13,115,557
Provision for zakat	18	2,350,580	6,821,425
Provision for taxation	19	28,691,549	30,147,457
Working capital adjustments:			
Decrease in inventories		3,876,462	(6,956,458)
Decrease in trade and other receivables		3,038,642	(21,316,503)
(Decrease) in trade payables and accruals		(42,761,720)	75,289,071
End of service benefits paid	20	(676,676)	(900,956)
Finance cost paid	17	(419,911)	(1,228,517)
Zakat paid	18	(1,556,968)	(2,670,036)
Tax paid	19	(12,736,904)	(20,770,849)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		89,744,482	217,680,930
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(123,849,923)	(110,417,469)
Additions to intangible assets	6	(6,209,797)	(91,280,133)
Movement in investments in associates and joint ventures	7	(1,306,797)	1,215,567
Additions of term deposits-net	11	-	(73,825)
Profit from deposits and investments	21	96,774	231,929
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(131,269,743)	(200,323,931)
Financing activities			
Movement of loans and borrowings-net		(16,353,478)	15,239,236
Dividends & other distributions-net		(18,633,089)	(1,526,337)
Non-controlling interests and disposal-net		121,475	(554,643)
Net cash flows generated/(used) in financing activities		(34,865,092)	13,158,256
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(76,390,353)	30,515,255
Net foreign exchange difference		16,725,644	(20,320,738)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		89,377,911	79,183,394
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	12	29,713,201	89,377,911

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 form integral part of these financial statements

Ibrahim Gabir Ibrahim Karima — Chairman

Dr. Taha Eltaib Ahmed — Board Member

Eng. Magdi Mohammed Abdallah Taha — President/CEO

مجموعة سوداتل للإتصالات

SUDATEL TELECOM GROUP LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
As at December 31, 2024

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	Share capital	Share premium	General reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Revaluation reserve	Other components of equity	Actuarial loss	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Attributable to the equity holders of the Parent										
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
1 January 2023	1,322,562,930	9,705,242	74,673,448	(2,109,373,481)	1,109,342,011	3,387	(24,588,290)	180,038,565	562,363,812	(20,386,365)	541,977,447
Prior Year Adjustment - Note 2.4								92,269	92,269		92,269
1 January 2023 - Re-Stated	**1,322,562,930**	**9,705,242**	**74,673,448**	**(2,109,373,481)**	**1,109,342,011**	**3,387**	**(24,588,290)**	**180,130,834**	**562,456,081**	**(20,386,365)**	**542,069,716**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,191,720	21,191,720	84,994	21,276,714
Other comprehensive movement	-	-	-	(170,524,426)	-	-	(3,263,194)		(173,787,620)	-	(173,787,620)
Other comprehensive income NCI	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	(554,643)	(554,643)
Appropriation and other distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,763,207)	(18,763,207)	-	(18,763,207)
31 December 2023	**1,322,562,930**	**9,705,242**	**74,673,448**	**(2,279,897,907)**	**1,109,342,011**	**3,387**	**(27,851,484)**	**182,559,347**	**391,096,974**	**(20,856,014)**	**370,240,960**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**18,653,233**	**18,653,233**	**(401,244)**	**18,251,989**
Other comprehensive movement	-	-	-	**(272,163,495)**	-	-	**336,542**	-	**(271,826,953)**	-	**(271,826,953)**
Other comprehensive income NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**121,475**	**121,475**
Bonus share issue	**66,128,147**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(66,128,147)**	-	-	-
Effect of exchange rate changes		-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
31 December 2024	**1,388,691,077**	**9,705,242**	**74,673,448**	**(2,552,061,402)**	**1,109,342,011**	**3,387**	**(27,514,942)**	**135,084,433**	**137,923,254**	**(21,135,783)**	**116,787,471**

The annexed notes from 1 to 33 form integral part of these financial statements

Ibrahim Gabir Ibrahim Karima	Chairman
Dr. Taha Eltaib Ahmed	Board Member
Eng. Magdi Mohammed Abdallah Taha	President/CEO

مجموعة سوداتل للإتصالات

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Sudatel Telecom Group Limited ("Sudatel", "the Group", "the Company" or "the Parent"), previously known as Sudan Telecommunication Company Limited, is a public listed company incorporated in the Republic of Sudan in accordance with Sudan Commercial Companies Law (1925) under Commercial Registration (CR) number 7484. The Group has its registered office at Sudatel Tower, Building 9/A, Block No.2, West Khartoum, Republic of Sudan. The Group's shares are listed on the Khartoum Stock Exchange in Sudan and the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange in United Arab Emirates.

The Group and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") are engaged in the provision of installation, maintenance, operation of telecommunication services, infrastructure development and wire and wireless telecommunication services in Sudan and other African countries. Information on the Group's structure is provided in Note 2.5. Information on other related party relationships of the Group is provided in Note 29.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 were approved and authorised for issue by a resolution of the Board of Directors on April 11, 2025, and are subject to the approval of the shareholders at their forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES

2.1 GOING CONCERN

The Group has generated profit during the year of **USD 18.252 million** (2023: Re-Stated USD 21.276 million), as of that date, the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by **USD 211.577 million** (2023: Re-Stated USD 225.853 million). The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Group will continue to be in existence in the foreseeable future except for the operations of Intercel Plus Guinee S.A Company in Guinea Conakry which were discontinued in 2018. The operations of the Group have been affected due to the deterioration in the value of the functional currencies against the United States Dollars. Management is confident in its ability to generate sufficient operating cash flows, obtain new financing facilities as well as renegotiate favourably its terms of payments with existing creditors and lenders.

2.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC), except for IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyper Inflationary Economies". The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis of measurement except for certain property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that are measured at revalued amounts as at December 31, 2021, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through OCI measured at fair value, assets held for sale measured at fair value less costs to sell and defined employee benefit plans measured at present value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars (USD). The functional currency of the Parent is Sudanese Pounds (SDG).

As set out in Note 2.1, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis except for the operations of Intercel Plus Guinee S.A in Guinea-Conakry which have been prepared on breakup value basis. Operations of Intercel Plus Guinee S.A. were discontinued and the Company has been under receivership following the withdrawal of its operation license by the of Ministry of Communication of Guinea-Conakry in October 2018. Further, during February 2019, the local court also appointed administrator for the liquidation of the Intercel Plus Guinee S.A.

The economy of the Republic of Sudan is economically unstable from number of years, in February 2021, the Central Bank of Sudan floated SDG (Local Currency of Sudan) to open the market, which resulted in a devaluation of SDG against USD by 1,413%. Consequently, in 2022, the economy of the Republic of Sudan experienced hyperinflationary conditions, which was further aggravated in 2023 due to war. These hyperinflationary economic conditions continued with devaluation of SDG against USD by additional 139% in 2024. The management and the Board of Directors of the Group evaluated the adoption of IAS 29 and concluded that the adoption/restatement of the financial statements as per IAS 29 will not represent the true and fair view of the operational results and financial position of the Sudan Operations of the Group; therefore, IAS 29 is not adopted for the Republic of Sudan Operations, for the year ended December 31, 2024, on the basis that:

i. The Government of Sudan has not officially declared the economy of the country as Hyper Inflationary, and
ii. No official General Price Index / Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been published for the restatement of the financial statements as per IAS 29.

However, if the financial statements of Sudan Operations of the Group would have been restated as per IAS 29, using applicable official CPI, the net assets of the Group would have been increased by USD 1,171.240 million as at December 31, 2024 (2023: Re-Stated 631.854 million). In addition, the after-tax profit of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2024, would have been reduced by USD 183.516 million (2023: Re-Stated USD 146.592 million).

2.3 POLITICAL UNCERTAINITY IN SUDAN

Since mid-April 2023 Sudan have been affected by the war in and around capital city Khartoum, which has adversely affected the economy and security situation of the Country. The Conflict has directly affected the Company's operations and its telecommunication assets, as Khartoum and certain other areas in Sudan continue to experience hostilities. Since the start of the war the management of the Company has been continuously monitoring the network and base station equipment particularly in areas experiencing significant downtime. Management of the Company have taken actions, such as reallocation of staff to secure locations, design and implementation of data center in Port Sudan, development and implementation of emergency disaster recovery capabilities, arrangement of fuel for cell sites and electronic distribution of top up voucher through large local bank etc., due to which large portion of network is available and generating revenue. Due to damage to main data center in Khartoum, the billing system of operations was down for an accumulated period of 10 weeks, during the year. As social responsibility, management during this period ensured availability of the network for the customers free of charge which also had a positive effect on customer retention during these difficult times.

The management has prepared and reviewed the financial forecasts for upcoming three years, taking into consideration most likely possible downside scenarios for the ongoing impacts of war on the business of the Company in Sudan. These forecasts were based on following key assumptions:

i. There will be no substantial increase in the intensity of hostilities, thereby no significant adverse impact on the number of active sites
ii. The Company will have the capacity to conduct maintenance and repair tasks in the affected territories, ensuring a satisfactory level of network performance in regions where it is feasible while considering the physical security of technical specialists.
iii. There will be no significant fluctuations in the fuel rate, foreign exchange rates and other major costs during the course of the conflict
iv. The Company will be able to ensure the uninterrupted functioning of its crucial IT infrastructure, aligning with management's implemented measures and incident response and disaster recovery plans
v. The revenue from services will be sufficient for the Company to meet both operating expenses and essential capital investments.

As per these forecasts, considering negative scenarios, management expects that the Company possesses adequate resources to effectively handle its operations in Sudan for the foreseeable future. The management of the Company has been constantly monitoring the situation in Sudan, including assessments related to the existence and damages to the Assets, including both Fixed Assets and Inventory of the Company located in Sudan. Until the year end, the management assessed the impairment / loss to the extent of USD 8.879 million and USD 0.711 million related to Property, Plant and Equipment and Inventory, respectively, which is

recognized in the financial statements. These estimates may increase or decrease in subsequent periods as more detailed and accurate evaluations and assessments are possible.
Despite the ongoing war in the Republic of Sudan, the Group has managed to generate profit of USD 18.252 million (2023: Re-Stated USD 21.277 million), as of that date, although the operations of Group in Sudan are disrupted, and currently, 60% of the Network is operational. Group's operations in Sudan are the only reliable Mobile Network for the general public operating without disruption in its services.

After evaluating the forecasts and current operational conditions, the management has assessed the Group's capability to operate as a going concern at the time of releasing these financial statements. As a result, it has been determined by the management that there are no significant uncertainties that could impact the Group's infrastructure and operations that cast significant doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern. Consequently, the Group is expected to be able to realize its assets and fulfill its obligations in the ordinary course of business. The management has concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.4 CORRECTION OF PRIOR YEAR ERRORS

During the year 2024 following two errors were identified which affected these financial statements resulted in Re-Statement of 2023 comparative figures and opening balance of Retained Earnings as at January 1, 2023.

Excess Amortization Charge in Chinguitel S.A. Mauritania

In the financial statements of Chinguitel S.A. of Mauritania an accumulated excess intangible asset amortization of USD 7.726 million was charged in 2023 and prior years. The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for the prior periods, as follows:

	January 1, 2023	January 1, 2023 Re-Stated	Change	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2023 Re-Stated	Change
	USD million					
Retained Earnings – increase	180.038	186.425	6.387	181.128	188.854	7.726
Intangible Assets (Net Book Value) - increase	112.729	119.116	6.387	184.925	192.651	7.726
Profit / (Loss) for the Year – increase				19.937	21.276	1.339

Security Deposit Receivable

In the financial statements of Expresso Senegal and Sudan Operations an amount equal to USD 6.295 million was identified as security deposit receivable from a Sudani Bank in Expresso Senegal books of account, but actually this amount was settled by Sudan Operations in the year prior to 2023, but this transaction was not recorded in Sudan Standalone financial statements nor communicated to Expresso Senegal for settlement. The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for the prior periods, as follows:

	January 1, 2023	January 1, 2023 Re-Stated	Change	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2023 Re-Stated	Change
	USD million					
Retained Earnings – Decrease	180.038	173.743	(6.295)	181.128	174.833	(6.295)
Trade & Other Receivables – Decrease	130.420	124.125	(6.295)	151.737	145.442	(6.295)

The accumulated effect of the above adjustments on the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts for the year ended December 31, 2023, is as follows:

	January 1, 2023	January 1, 2023 Re-Stated	Change	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2023 Re-Stated	Change
	USD million					
Retained Earnings – increase	180.038	180.130	0.092	181.128	182.559	1.431
Intangible Assets (Net Book Value) - increase	112.729	119.116	6.387	184.925	192.651	7.726
Trade & Other Receivables – Decrease	130.420	124.125	(6.295)	151.737	145.442	(6.295)
Profit / (Loss) for the Year – increase				19.937	21.276	1.339

Due to above noted changes in the financial statements due to prior year adjustments the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of change in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2023 and note10 of the Financial Statements are Re-Stated for the year 2023.

2.5 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:
- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting or similar rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the investee.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements on a line-by-line basis, from the date on which control is transferred to the Group until the date that control ceases.

Non-controlling interest in an acquiree is stated at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share in the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date and the non-controlling interest's share of changes in the equity since the date of the combination. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interest in the subsidiary and any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the Group's shareholders. Non-controlling interest is presented separately in the consolidated statements of financial position, consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The non-controlling interests are classified as a financial liability to the extent there is an obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to settle the non-controlling interest. Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances based on the latest audited financial statements of subsidiaries. Intragroup balances, transactions, income, expenses and dividends are eliminated in full. Profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognized in assets are eliminated in full. Intragroup losses that indicate an impairment is recognized in the consolidated financial statements. When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their carrying amounts at the date when control is lost as well as related non-controlling interests. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value at the date when control is lost. Any resulting difference along with amounts previously directly recognized in equity is transferred to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Group re-assesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

Group Information

The following table sets out the details of the subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of Sudatel Telecom Group Limited as at 31 December:

Subsidiaries:

Company	Country of incorporation	Effective shareholding 2024	2023	Principal activity
Expresso Telecom Holding Company **	UAE	100%	100%	Invest in and manage the Group's international operations
Sudanese Internet Company Limited	Sudan	100%	100%	Internet and data

** The following table sets out Expresso Telecom Holding Company's (a wholly owned subsidiary) directly owned subsidiaries as at 31 December.

Company	Country of incorporation	Effective shareholding 2024	2023
Expresso Senegal	Senegal	100%	100%
Chinguitel Telecom Company Limited	Mauritania	95.50%	95.50%
Intercel Plus Guinee S.A	Guinea Conakry	72%	72%
ETSN International Limited	British Virgin Island	100%	100%
Expresso Senegal (BVI) Limited	British Virgin Island	100%	100%
EMR International Limited	British Virgin Island	100%	100%
Intercel Holding SA	Luxemburg	72%	72%
Expresso General Trading LLC *	UAE	100%	100%

* The Group holds 49% shares of Expresso General Trading LLC, but consolidates 100% of this entity. Further, as per agreement between the Group and Mr. Awadh Muhammad Sheikh Mogrin Bin Sultan Al Marri, holding 51% shares in the entity, the Group solely is responsible for operations and related financial results of the entity. Therefore, the Group concluded Expresso General Trading LLC is a structured entity under IFRS 10 and that the Group controls it with non-controlling interests.

Associates:

Company	Country of incorporation	Effective shareholding	
		2024	2023
Arab Submarine Cables Company Limited	KSA	50%	50%
Electronic Banking Services	Sudan	30%	30%
Al Gadida Asima Services Company Limited*	Sudan	60%	60%

* The Group does not exercise control over Al Gadida Asima Services Company Limited even though it has 60% shareholding, and hence the entity is classified as an associate with significant influence.

Joint Ventures

Company	Country of incorporation	Effective shareholding	
		2024	2023
Sudasat Company	Sudan	60%	60%
Dolphin Telecommunications JLT	UAE	60%	60%

2.6 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Business combinations and goodwill

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

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

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

b) Investment in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence but not control. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of contractual arrangement that give parties joint control of the arrangement. Joint control is a contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decision about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investment in its associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture' in the statement of profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

c) Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

d) *Revenue recognition*

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, and other sales taxes or duty. The Group assesses their revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if they are acting as principal or agent. The Group have concluded that they are acting as a principal in all their revenue arrangements. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised. The management evaluates the applicability of IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. As per evaluation management concluded that the current contracts with customers does not have terms on which this standard could be applied.

Revenue from telecommunication services

Access charges and airtime used by contract customers are invoiced and recorded as part of a periodic billing cycle and recognised as revenue over the related access period, with unbilled revenue resulting from services already provided from the billing cycle date to the end of each period accrued and unearned revenue from services provided in periods after each accounting period deferred. The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

Revenue from the sale of prepaid credit is recognised on the actual utilisation of the prepaid credit and is deferred as deferred income until such time as the customer uses the airtime, or the credit expires. Revenue from data services and information provision is recognised when the Group has performed the related service and, depending on the nature of the service, is recognised either at the gross amount billed to the customer or the amount receivable by the Group as commission for facilitating the service. Incentives are provided to customers in various forms and are usually offered on signing a new contract or as part of a promotional offering. Where such incentives are provided on connection of a new customer or the upgrade of an existing customer, revenue representing the fair value of the incentive, relative to other deliverables provided to the customer as part of the same arrangement, is deferred and recognised in line with the Group's performance of its obligations relating to the incentive.

In revenue arrangements including more than one deliverable that have value to a customer on standalone basis, the arrangement consideration is allocated to each deliverable based on the relative fair value of the individual elements. The Group generally determines the fair value of individual elements based on prices at which the deliverable is regularly sold on a standalone basis.

Revenue from interconnection and roaming of voice and data traffic with other domestic and international telecommunications carriers are recognised at the time the services are performed based on the actual recorded traffic.

Revenue from sale of equipment

Revenue from sales of equipment including handsets is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are passed to the buyer and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on an effective yield basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets to that asset's net carrying amount.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

e) Zakat & *Taxation*

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date.

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

Provision for taxes, mainly withholding taxes, which could arise on the remittance of retained earnings, principally relating to subsidiaries, is only made where there is a current intention to remit such earnings. The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation on property, plant and equipment, provisions for pensions, other post-retirement benefits and accounts receivables and tax losses carried forward.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each statement of financial position date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in OCI is recognised in OCI and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

The Group was exempted from business profit from operation in Sudan up to 2011. However as at the standalone financial statements, the Group is subject to business profit tax as well as social development tax which are provided in accordance with the Chamber of Taxation Fiscal Regulations in Sudan.

Value Added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses and assets from operations in Africa are recognised at amounts net of value added tax except:

- Where VAT incurred on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or part of the expense items, as applicable.
- Where receivables and payables are stated with the amount of VAT included.

Zakat

Zakat is provided in accordance with the laws and regulation of Chamber of Zakat in Sudan.

f) *Foreign currencies*

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in USD. For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit or loss with the exception of monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or in the statement of profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

ii) Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into USD at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

g) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for distribution to equity holders of the parent if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a distribution rather than through continuing use. Such non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for distribution are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell or to distribute. Costs to distribute are the incremental costs directly attributable to the distribution, excluding the finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for distribution classification is regarded as met only when the distribution is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate distribution in its present condition. Actions required to complete the distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the distribution will be made or that the decision to distribute will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the distribution expected within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for distribution are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

A disposal group qualifies as discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations
- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations
  Or

- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to re-sale.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss.

Additional disclosures are provided in Note 25. All other notes to the financial statements include amounts for continuing operations, unless otherwise mentioned.

h) Cash dividend and non-cash distribution to equity holders of the parent

The Group recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Non-cash distributions are measured at the fair value of the assets to be distributed with fair value re-measurement recognised directly in equity.

Upon distribution of non-cash assets, any difference between the carrying amount of the liability and the carrying amount of the assets distributed is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

i) *Property, plant and equipment/Depreciation*

Property and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value; except for the freehold land which is recorded at the market value. Freehold land and capital work in progress are not depreciated. The cost of other property and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic useful lives of the assets. The cost of self-constructed asset includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of an asset are included in the cost of that asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment. The telecom network related projects are capitalized based on the issuance of final completion certificates issued by the vendor.

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

Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the improvements, or the term of the lease.

Expenditure for repair and maintenance are charged to the income as incurred. Improvements that increase the value or materially extend the life of the related assets are capitalised.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

• Buildings	Over 15 to 40 years
• Network equipment and cables	Over 5 to 25 years
• Communication equipment	Over 5 to 25 years
• Furniture and computers	Over 5 to 10 years
• Motor vehicles	5 years
• Earth station	25 years
• Submarine cable	25 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of profit when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Revaluation:
The Group's freehold land, buildings, communication and network equipment, and software and licenses are stated in the statement of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the reporting date.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such assets is credited to the property's revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognized as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to the consolidated statement of profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously expensed.

A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such assets is charged as an expense to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued assets is recognized in profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued asset, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the asset's revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings.

Capital work in progress:
Properties or assets in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes all direct costs attributable to the design and construction of the property including related staff costs, and for qualifying assets. When the assets are ready for intended use, the capital work in progress is transferred to the appropriate property, plant and equipment category and is depreciated in accordance with the Group's policies.

j) *Borrowing costs*

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Qualifying assets are those assets that take a substantial period to get ready for their intended use. The borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are the actual borrowing costs incurred on the borrowing during the year less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings.

The borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are determined by applying capitalization rate to the expenditures on the qualifying assets. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing applicable to the borrowings of the Group that are outstanding during the year, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining the qualifying assets.

Capitalization of borrowing costs commence when:

- Expenditures for the qualifying assets being incurred.
- Borrowing costs are being incurred, and
- Activities that are necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use or sale are in progress.

Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use or sale are complete. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

k) *Intangible assets (excluding goodwill)*

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development cost, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Indefeasible rights of use ("IRU")
IRUs correspond to the right to use a portion of the capacity of a submarine transmission cable granted for a fixed period. IRUs are recognised at cost as an asset when the Group has the specific indefeasible right to use an identified portion of the underlying asset, generally optical fibres or dedicated wavelength bandwidth, and the duration of the right is for the major part of the underlying asset's economic life. They are amortised on a straight line basis over the shorter of the expected period of use and the life of the contract which ranges between 12 to 25 years.

Telecom licenses have been granted for periods ranging between 15 to 20 years by the relevant government agency with the option of renewal at the end of the period. The useful lives estimated by the management for the amortisation of intangible assets are as follows:

	Number of years
Licenses	Over 15 to 20 years
Software	Over 5 to 20 years

l) *Investments*

Investments are initially recognized at cost being the fair value of the consideration paid including the transaction charges associated with the investment. The Group determine the classification of its investments on initial recognition.

m) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non- financial assets 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than it's carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for assets previously revalued with the revaluation taken to other comprehensive income. For such assets, the impairment is recognized in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

n) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis and includes expenditure incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

o) *Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement*

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
This category is the most relevant to the Group. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
  And
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments, advances and VAT receivable), , due from related parties, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents.

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling
  And
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

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

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

The Group elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

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

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The provision matrix is as follows:

Overdue	Individual Outstanding Balances	Corporate Outstanding Balances
>1 year	25% provision	10% provision
>2 years	50% provision	20% provision
>3 years	100% provision	30% provision
>4 years	Write-off	50% provision
>5 to 6 years	-	100% provision
>7 years	-	Write-off

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the internal credit rating of the debt instrument. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 7 years past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

I. Financial liabilities

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings
This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

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

II. ***Offsetting of financial instruments***

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

p) Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

q) ***Provisions***

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as a finance cost.

r) Employees' end of service benefits

The Group provides end of service benefits to its employees in accordance with the requirements of the Sudanese Labour Act 1997. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based upon the employees' length of service and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. The Group also makes monthly payments based on percentage of the salaries to the Social Insurance Fund according to the requirements of Social Insurance Act, 1990. The cost of providing the benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding net interest (not applicable to the Group) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

For the subsidiaries in UAE, estimated amounts required to cover employees' end of service indemnity at the date of statement of financial position are computed pursuant to the UAE Federal Labour Law as per Law No. 8 of 1980 based on the employees' accumulated period of service and current remuneration at the date of statement of financial position.

s) Leases

The Group as a lessee

The Group assesses whether contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the Contract. The Group recognizes a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability on the date on which the lessor makes the asset available for use by the Group (the commencement date). On that date, the Group measures the right of use at cost, which comprises of:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability.
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received

- any initial direct costs, and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred to restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a particular period; this is recognized as part of the cost of the right of use asset when the Group incurs the obligation for those costs, which may be at the commencement date or as a consequence of having used the asset during a particular period.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. On that date, the lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

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

Payments associated with leases of short-term leases and low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right of use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Subsequent measurement

After the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life. The Group determines whether a right of use asset is impaired and recognizes any impairment loss identified in the statement of profit or loss. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.
The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss.

After the commencement date, the Group measures lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payment made. The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under
- a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).

- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The constant periodic rate of interest is the discount rate used at the initial measurement of lease liability. For a contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Sale and leaseback

The Group enters into sale and leaseback transactions whereby it sells certain assets to a third-party and immediately leases them back. Where sale proceeds received are judged to reflect the fair value, any gain or loss arising on disposal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, to the extent that it relates to the rights that have been transferred. Gains and losses that relate to the rights that have been retained are included in the carrying amount of the right of use asset recognized at commencement of the lease. Where sale proceeds received are not at the fair value, any below market terms are recognized as a prepayment of lease payments, and above market terms are recognized as additional financing provided by the lessor.

Group as a lessor

Leases for which the Group is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. When a contract includes lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate consideration under the contract to each component.

s) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognised in the consolidated financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.7 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

During the year there were no changes in the accounting policies, also the Group has no material impact of adoption of any new standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about the assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Employees' end of service indemnity

The cost of the end of service benefits and the present value of these benefits' obligation is determined using actuarial valuations. Actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate and future salary increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed annually.

Determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated) including the consideration of the life of underlying assets on the premises.

Discounting of lease payments

The Group, as a lessee, measures the lease liability at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at the commencement date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of equal value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate with reference to its current and historical cost of borrowing adjusted for the term and security against such borrowing.

Classification of properties

In the process of classifying properties, management has made various judgements. Judgement is needed to determine whether a property qualifies as an investment property, property, plant and equipment, property held for trading or development property. The Group develops criteria so that it can exercise that judgement consistently in accordance with the definitions of investment property, property plant and equipment, property held for trading and development property. In making this judgement management considered the detailed criteria and related guidance for classification of properties as set out in IAS 40, IAS 16, and IAS 2, and in particular, the intended usage of property as determined by the management.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment

The Group measures property, plant and equipment at revalued amounts with changes in fair value being recognized in other comprehensive income. The fair value measurements of the buildings were performed by independent valuers not related to the Group having appropriate qualifications and recent experience in the fair value measurement of properties in the relevant locations. The fair value of the freehold land was determined based on the comparable market approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar properties. The fair value of the buildings was determined using the cost approach that reflects the cost to a market participant to construct assets of comparable utility and age, adjusted for obsolescence.

Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. It establishes a five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers.

Step 1: Identify the contract with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for each of those rights and obligations.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation in a contract is a promise to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods and services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocated the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenue as and when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Group allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations in a contract based on the input method which requires revenue recognition on the basis of the Group's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of the performance obligations. The Group estimates the costs to complete the projects in order to determine the amount of revenue to be recognized.

When the Group satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods and services, it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized, this gives rises to a contract liability.

Control over subsidiaries

The Group follows the guidance of 'IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements' in determining whether it controls an entity and this determination requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the power it has over the investee, the rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and the ability to use its power to affect the returns of the entity. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether the voting rights in an investee are enough to give it power.
The Group considers that it controls Expresso General Trading LLC, UAE even though it owns less than 50% of the voting rights since it meets the definition of control as per IFRS 10.

Significant influence assessment

When determining significant influence over an investee, management considers whether the Group has the power to participate in the financial and operating policies of decisions of the investee if it holds less than 20% of the investee's voting rights. The assessment, which requires significant judgement, involves consideration of the Group's representation of the investees' board of directors, participation in policy-making decisions and material transactions between the entities.

Investment in joint arrangements

The Group follows the guidance of IFRS 11 while classifying its investments in joint arrangements as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement. Joint control exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties that collectively control the arrangement. Before assessing whether the Group has joint control over an arrangement, it first assesses whether the parties, or a group of the parties, control the arrangement in accordance with the definition of control in IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements'. After concluding that all the parties, or a group of the parties, control the arrangement collectively, the Group assesses whether it has joint control of the arrangement in accordance with IFRS 11.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Impairment of inventories

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Goodwill and other indefinite life intangible are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such indicators exist. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

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

Business combinations

To allocate the cost of a business combination management exercises significant judgment to determine identifiable assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities whose fair value can be reliably measured, to determine provisional values on initial accounting and final values of a business combination and to determine the amount of Goodwill and the Cash Generating unit to which it should be allocated.

Classification of investments

The Group classifies its financial assets as follows:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
- Financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

To determine their classification and measurement category, all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, is assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics. The derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never separated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are potential liabilities that arise from past events which existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Provisions for liabilities are recorded when a loss is considered probable and can be reasonably estimated. The determination of whether or not a provision should be recorded for any potential liabilities is based on management's judgment.

Fair values - unquoted equity investments and business combinations

The valuation techniques for unquoted equity investments and identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities arising in a business combination make use of estimates such as future cash flows, discount factors, yield curves, current market prices adjusted for market, credit and model risks and related costs and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants where appropriate.

Taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognizes a liability for anticipated taxes based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Any changes in the estimates and assumptions used as well as the use of different, but equally reasonable estimates and assumptions may have an impact on the carrying values of the deferred tax assets.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group apply forward looking 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, under IFRS 9 to calculate impairment of its financial assets. The Group recognizes ECL for cash and bank balances, other receivables using the general approach and uses the simplified approach for trade receivables and as required by IFRS 9.

General approach

The Group applies three-stage approach to measuring ECL. Assets migrate through the three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition. Financial assets with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit impaired, are transitioned to stage 2 from stage 1 and ECL is recognized based on the probability of default (PD) of the counter party occurring over the life of the asset. All other financial assets are considered to be in stage 1 unless it is credit impaired and an ECL is recognized based on the PD of the customer within next 12 months. Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when there is a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

Simplified approach

The Group applies simplified approach to measuring credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled customer receivables and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivable for the same type of contracts. The Group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

ECL is the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD). The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the financial instruments and potential changes to the current amounts allowed under the contract including amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. The LGD represents expected loss conditional on default, its expected value when realised and the time value of money purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Group considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate. The Group incorporates forward-looking information based on expected changes in macro- economic factors in assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL.

4 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNTIONATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STNDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Group has applied the below amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 (unless otherwise stated). Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these consolidated financial statements except as disclosed below. The Group has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. The overall objective of IFRS 17 is to provide a comprehensive accounting model for insurance contracts that is more useful and consistent for insurers, covering all relevant accounting aspects. IFRS 17 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The new standard had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8
The amendments to IAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments had no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2
The amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Group's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12
The amendments to IAS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities. The amendments had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to IAS 12
The amendments to IAS 12 have been introduced in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception, the use of which is required to be disclosed - applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 December 2023.

4.2 New and amended IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted

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

Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback
In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 to specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must apply retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16. Earlier application is permitted and that fact must be disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
In January 2020 and October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7
In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed.

Lack of exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21
In August 2023, the Board issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21). The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28
In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the effective date of the amendments until such time as it has finalized any amendments that result from its research project on the equity method. Early application of the amendments is still permitted. The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures in dealing with the loss of control of a

subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments must be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted and must be disclosed.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

IFRS S1 sets out overall requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures with the objective to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

The Group is currently assessing the impact of the IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 on the consolidated financial statements.

Standards and interpretations effective in the current year

New and revised IFRS	**Summary**
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	The amendment aims to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current in the statement of financial position.
Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)	The amendment clarifies how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale.
Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)	The amendment clarifies how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect liability classification.
Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)	The amendments add disclosure requirements and 'signposts' within existing disclosure requirements that ask entities to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements.

New and revised IFRS in issue but not effective and not early adopted

New and revised IFRSs	**Effective for the annual periods beginning or after**
Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21) The amendments contain guidance specifying when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.	January 1 2025
Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments. The amendments address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	January 1 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements IFRS 18 sets out requirements for presenting and disclosing information in general-purpose financial statements (financial statements) to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements	January 1 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures IFRS 19 specifies the disclosure requirements an eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standard	January 1 2027

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2024	**Freehold Land**	**Buildings**	**Network equipment and cables**	**Communication equipment**	**Computers & equipment**	**Motor vehicles**	**Office furniture**	**Earth station**	**Submarine cable**	**Capital work-in-progress**	**Total**
	USD	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**
Cost											
As at 1 Jan 2024	114,360,241	53,356,683	419,707,257	195,668,314	3,057,407	4,066,024	9,963,691	2,972,221	10,412,031	196,857,590	1,010,421,459
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,849,923	123,849,923
Transfers	-	-	3,854,753	106,776,282	1,135,565	69,065	348,488	-	-	(112,184,153)	-
Disposals at cost	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-
Currency translation adjustment	(66,598,023)	(26,466,447)	(38,819,507)	(157,542,953)	(1,780,491)	(1,339,231)	(1,885,680)	(1,730,881)	(6,063,477)	(79,013,536)	(381,240,226)
Discontinued operations	-	1,802,077	27,073,419	-	-	307,556	806,038	-	-	3,543,708	33,532,798
As at 31 Dec 2024	47,762,218	28,692,313	411,815,922	144,901,643	2,412,481	3,103,414	9,232,537	1,241,340	4,348,554	133,053,532	786,563,954
Accumulated Deprecation											
As at 1 Jan 2024	-	(7,597,611)	(271,266,165)	(50,515,764)	(787,114)	(2,724,322)	(9,028,561)	(1,188,889)	(1,444,444)	-	(344,552,870)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	(1,630,145)	(27,153,382)	(16,260,857)	(427,795)	(337,162)	(358,663)	(314,626)	(382,255)	-	(46,864,885)
Currency translation adjustment	-	3,850,528	47,572,208	32,847,583	548,605	669,445	1,283,485	758,711	921,798	-	88,452,364
Discontinued operations	-	(807,153)	(27,064,965)	-	-	(215,717)	(661,923)	-	-	-	(28,749,759)
As at 31 Dec 2024	-	(6,184,381)	(277,912,304)	(33,929,038)	(666,304)	(2,607,756)	(8,765,662)	(744,804)	(904,901)	-	(331,715,150)
Fixed assets impaired due to warin Sudan (note 5.1)											(24,401,023)
Net book value											
As at 31 Dec 2024	47,762,218	22,507,932	133,903,618	110,972,605	1,746,177	495,658	466,875	496,536	3,443,653	133,053,532	430,447,781

5.1 **The management of the Group has been constantly monitoring the war situation in the Republic of Sudan, including assessment related to existence and damages to the assets of the Group in the Republic of Sudan. By the end of Financial Year 2024, with respect to property, plant and equipment, the management has recorded accumulated charge of USD 24,401,023 including USD 9,589,870 for the year 2024 and USD 16,991,565 for the year ended 2023. These estimates may increase or decrease in subsequent periods as more detailed and accurate evaluation and assessment could be possible after security situation improves in war effected areas. For details refer note 22.1.**

2023	Freehold Land	Buildings	Network equipment and cables	Communication equipment	Computers & equipment	Motor vehicles	Office furniture	Earth station	Submarine cable	Capital work-in-progress	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Cost											
As at 1 Jan 2023	164,600,453	72,107,571	427,048,617	237,663,217	2,373,733	3,583,795	9,195,494	4,277,964	14,986,196	146,304,104	1,082,141,144
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,417,469	110,417,469
Transfers	-	-	1,415,505	30,545,906	1,408,197	822,014	377,120	-	-	(34,568,742)	-
Disposals at cost	-	-	(5,002)		-	(8,949)		-	-	-	(13,951)
Currency translation adjustment	(50,240,212)	(20,564,663)	(36,001,028)	(72,540,809)	(724,523)	(640,388)	(420,193)	(1,305,743)	(4,574,165)	(28,861,953)	(215,873,677)
Discontinued operations	-	1,813,775	27,249,165	-	-	309,552	811,270	-	-	3,566,712	33,750,474
As at 31 Dec 2023	114,360,241	53,356,683	419,707,257	195,668,314	3,057,407	4,066,024	9,963,691	2,972,221	10,412,031	196,857,590	1,010,421,459
Accumulated Deprecation											
As at 1 Jan 2023	-	(6,160,121)	(230,749,542)	(38,237,221)	(547,931)	(2,159,663)	(8,096,793)	(855,593)	(1,039,505)	-	(287,846,369)
Disposals	-	-	76	-	-	8,949	-	-	-	-	9,025
Depreciation	-	(3,173,705)	(32,114,925)	(31,425,325)	(533,291)	(701,584)	(546,400)	(780,000)	(947,663)	-	(70,222,893)
Reclassification	-	-	(391,281)	-	-	6,794	90,492	-		-	(293,995)
Revaluation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currency translation adjustment	-	2,548,608	19,230,163	19,146,782	294,108	413,479	190,360	446,704	542,724	-	42,812,928
Discontinued operations	-	(812,393)	(27,240,656)	-	-	(292,297)	(666,220)	-	-	-	(29,011,566)
As at 31 Dec 2023	-	(7,597,611)	(271,266,165)	(50,515,764)	(787,114)	(2,724,322)	(9,028,561)	(1,188,889)	(1,444,444)	-	(344,552,870)
Fixed assets impaired due to warin Sudan (note 5.1)											(16,991,566)
Net book value											
As at 31 Dec 2023	114,360,241	45,759,072	148,441,092	145,152,550	2,270,293	1,341,702	935,130	1,783,332	8,967,587	196,857,590	648,877,023

5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The Group's freehold land, buildings, communication and network equipment and software and licenses are stated at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any depreciation and impairment losses. The fair value measurements of the Group's freehold land, buildings, communication and network equipment and software and licenses at 31 December 2021 was performed by an independent valuer.

The fair value of the freehold land was determined based on fair value basis, comparable and residual method and the fair value of buildings, communication and network equipment and software and licenses was determined using replacement cost and fair value method, in accordance with IFRS. The Group intends to carry out revaluation exercise in 3 to 5 years intervals.

Details of the Group's freehold land, buildings, communication and network equipment, software and licenses and information about the fair values are as follows:

	FV as at 2024 USD	FV as at 2023 USD
- Freehold land	**47,762,218**	114,360,241
- Buildings	**22,507,932**	45,759,072
- Communication equipment	**110,972,605**	145,152,550
- Network equipment and cables	**133,903,618**	148,441,092
- Earth station	**496,536**	1,783,332
- Submarine cable	**3,443,653**	8,967,587
	319,086,562	464,463,874

Freehold land and building with carrying value amounting to USD 0.8 million (2023: USD 1.91 million) are held under Murabaha and Finance Lease agreement.

Network equipment with carrying value amounting to USD 12.5 million (2023: USD 12.5 million) are subject to a first charge guarantee to secure the Murabaha finance.

5.2 Depreciation has been allocated in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as follows:

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Operating expenses	**44,111,120**	65,267,913
General and administration expenses	**2,753,765**	4,954,980
	46,864,885	70,222,893

6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

2024	Software	License	Total
	USD	USD	USD
Cost			
As at 1 Jan 2024	4,257,474	326,110,783	330,368,257
Additions		6,209,797	6,209,797
Disposal		(2,524,177)	(2,524,177)
Exchange adjustments	(2,479,353)	(75,906,271)	(78,385,624)
Discontinued operations	-	23,122,878	23,122,878
As at 31 Dec 2024	1,778,121	277,013,010	278,791,131
Accumulated Amortization			
As at 1 Jan 2024	(1,937,005)	(135,779,422)	(137,716,427)
Amortisation	(265,072)	(18,218,320)	(18,483,392)
Disposal			-
Exchange adjustments	1,963,927	34,170,968	36,134,895
Discontinued operations	-	(23,121,638)	(23,121,638)
As at 31 Dec 2024	(238,150)	(142,948,412)	(143,186,562)
Net book value:			
As at 31 Dec 2024	1,539,971	134,064,598	135,604,569

2023 - Re-Stated	Software	License	Total
Cost			
As at 1 Jan 2023	6,127,848	357,080,650	363,208,498
Additions		158,172,233	158,172,233
Disposal		(206,485,477)	(206,485,477)
Exchange adjustments	(1,870,374)	(5,929,601)	(7,799,975)
Discontinued operations	-	23,272,978	23,272,978
As at 31 Dec 2023	4,257,474	326,110,783	330,368,257
Accumulated Amortization			
As at 1 Jan 2023	(3,118,665)	(247,360,035)	(250,478,700)
Amortisation for the year	(116,604)	(25,396,426)	(25,513,030)
Disposal		139,299,382	139,299,382
Prior Year Adjustment - Error Resolved		6,387,000	6,387,000
Reclassification		293,995	293,995
Exchange adjustments	1,298,264	14,268,392	15,566,656
Discontinued operations	-	(23,271,730)	(23,271,730)
As at 31 Dec 2023	(1,937,005)	(135,779,422)	(137,716,427)
Net book value:			
As at 31 Dec 2023	981,075	183,944,361	192,651,830

6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

Intangible includes operator licenses that have been granted for a period of 15 to 20 years by the relevant government agencies with the option of renewal at the end of the license period subject to certain conditions. The agreement on adjustment between the management of Expresso Senegal and Senegal Regulatory Authority resulted in the adjustment of license fee adjustment of USD 2.5 million. During 2023 in Senegal the License was extended for 10 years period from September 13, 2027 to September 13, 2037. The adjustments noted in the comparative 2023 figures above in cost and amortization schedules represent the re-calculation of amortization considering the extended license period.

Amortisation has been allocated in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as follows:

	2024	2023
	USD	USD
		Re-Stated
Operating expenses	**18,218,320**	24,057,032
General and administration expenses (note 24)	**265,072**	1,455,998
	18,483,392	25,513,030

Details of the licenses as at December 31, 2024 are as follow:

	Type	Date granted/ renewed	Term
Republic of the Sudan	800 MHz	2023	10 years
Republic of the Sudan	850, 900, 1800 MHz	2007	20 years
Republic of Senegal	800, 900, 1800, 2100 MHz	2007	20 years
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	800, 900,1800, 2100 MHz	2006	15 years
Guinea Conakry	900 MHz	2006	13 years

7 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

The Group's interest in associates and joint ventures is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. The following table illustrates the changes in the Group's investments in associates and joint ventures:

	Associated Companies			Joint Ventures		
	Arab Submarine Cables Company Limited	Electronic Banking Services	Al Gadida Asima Services Company Limited	Sudasat Company	Dolphin Telecommunications JLT	Total
	USD			USD		
As at 1 Jan 2023	5,227,963	709,532	151,755	-	7,941,202	14,030,452
Other equity movements	(1,222,099)	(216,567)	(46,320)	-	269,419	(1,215,567)
Share of profit / (loss)	939,420	-	-	-	(3,813,346)	(2,873,926)
As at 31 Dec 2023	4,945,284	492,965	105,435	-	4,397,275	9,940,959
2023 Shareholding %	*50%*	*30%*	*60%*	*60%*	*60%*	
Other equity movements	**(1,889,220)**	**(287,079)**	**(61,400)**	-	**930,902**	(1,306,797)
Share of profit / (loss)	**973,993**	-	-	-	**(1,011,632)**	(37,639)
As at 31 Dec 2024	4,030,057	205,886	44,035	-	4,316,545	8,596,523
2024 Shareholding %	***50%***	***30%***	***60%***	***60%***	***60%***	

8 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Financial assets at Fair value through profit or loss / Other Comprehensive Income				
	Shama	Shahama	Quoted	Other Investments	Total
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
As at 1 Jan 2023	10,327	6,170	53,806	39,548	109,851
Addition net	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-		-	-
Exchange adjustments	(3,152)	(1,883)	(16,423)	(1,305)	(22,763)
As at 31 Dec 2023	7,175	4,287	37,383	38,243	87,088
Addition net	-	-			-
Exchange adjustments	**(4,178)**	**(2,497)**	**(21,770)**	**(555)**	**(29,000)**
As at 31 Dec 2024	**2,997**	**1,790**	**15,613**	**37,688**	**58,088**

Shama and Shahama certificates which will mature at less than twelve months of the statement of financial position date and earn an average profit of 13.30% (2023: 13.30%) Shahama & 17.00 % (2023: 17.00 %) for Shama and all will mature in next year.

In August 2017, Sudatel acquired 10% holding (2,400,964 shares) of a company (listed company in Khartoum Stock Exchange "KSE"). The market value of these shares at the time of acquisition was USD 3 million.

Other investments are carried at cost because the fair value cannot be determined with sufficient reliability due to the unpredictable nature of future cash flows and the absence of other reliable methods of valuation.

		Notes	2024 USD	2023 USD Re-Stated
9	**INVENTORIES**			
	Modem, handsets and accessories		**4,089,293**	7,152,830
	SIM & scratch cards and others		**1,036,459**	712,980
	Spare parts and other materials		**542,785**	2,203,722
	Transmission cables and materials		**350,508**	2,410,231
			6,019,045	12,479,763
	Provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories	9.1	**(210,528)**	(423,320)
	Provision for wartime loss - inventory	22.1	**(593,464)**	(2,964,928)
			5,215,053	9,091,515

9.1 Movement in provision for slow moving and obsolete items:

	2024	2023
Opening balance	(423,320)	(305,336)
Charge for the year	-	-
Exchange adjustment	212,792	(117,984)
Closing balance	(210,528)	(423,320)

9.2 The management of the Group has been constantly monitoring the war situation in Sudan, including assessment related to existence and damages to the inventory of the Group in Sudan. Till the close of the year with respect to inventory, the management estimates the damages to the extent of USD 0.5 million for the year 2024. These damages are not currently classified in class of inventory since they are initial estimates. These estimates may increase or decrease in subsequent periods as more detailed and accurate evaluation and assessment is done.

		Notes	2024 USD	2023 USD Re-Stated
10	**TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**			
	Trade debtors		**114,354,502**	133,978,342
	Loss allowance	10.1	**(15,103,030)**	(25,156,527)
			99,251,472	108,821,815
	Advances paid to suppliers		**27,185,666**	22,118,787
	Prepaid Rent		**158,902**	317,361
	Advances to staff under vehicle ownership scheme	10.2	**1,019,338**	3,786,322
	Advances paid to staff loans and others		**4,451,252**	5,953,519
	Security deposits		**9,739**	9,874
	Related party receivables		**10,327,485**	4,434,818
			142,403,854	145,442,496

10.1 The movement of impairment allowance for the trade receivables during the year is as follows:

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**(25,156,527)**	(23,092,400)
Charge for the period	**(444,959)**	(2,471,166)
Write off	-	-
Exchange adjustment	**10,498,456**	407,039
Closing balance	**(15,103,030)**	(25,156,527)

10.2 This represents advances given to qualifying employees of the Group under vehicle ownership scheme. The employees are given advance to procure vehicles which could be transferred in their name after successful completion of two years of qualifying service. 40% cost of the vehicle is borne by the Company and 60% by employee which is deducted from monthly pay of the employee over 2 years period.

10.3 The ageing analysis of trade debtors is as follows:

	2024 USD	2023 USD Re-Stated
< 1 Year	**65,709,959**	84,357,985
1 to 2 Years	**22,425,835**	22,875,699
2 to 3 Years	**2,722,874**	2,777,495
3 to 4 Years	**5,646,004**	5,759,263
4 to 5 Years	**1,885,136**	1,922,952
5 to 6 Years	**3,991,173**	4,071,237
6 Years and above	**11,973,521**	12,213,711
Total	**114,354,502**	133,978,342

11 TERM DEPOSITS

These represent deposits placed with Sudanese Banks according to commercial rates. These deposits are subject to collateral against a guarantee given to a vendor.

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Opening balance	**96,845**	33,133
Addition	-	73,825
Exchange adjustment	**(59,515)**	(10,113)
Closing balance	**37,330**	96,845

12 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Notes	2024 USD	2023 USD
Cash on hand		**23,226**	514,079
Local current account	12.1	**16,857,132**	54,719,122
Foreign current account	12.2	**12,832,843**	34,144,710
		29,713,201	89,377,911

12.1 Subsequent to the quarter end due to civil unrest in Republic of Sudan, the access to funds in Sudani banks is limited, except for balances in Bank of Khartoum.

12.2 These are non-interest bearing, maintained with different banks that are denominated in foreign currency.

			2024 USD	2023 USD
13	**SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES**			
13.1	***Share Capital***			
	Number of authorised (Ordinary shares of USD 1 each)	QTY	**2,500,000,000**	2,500,000,000
	Issued and fully paid up (Ordinary shares of USD 1 each)		**1,388,691,077**	1,322,562,930

During the annual general meeting held in 2024 it was resolved to issue 5 ordinary shares for every 100 shares held as bonus (2023: 5 ordinary shares for every 100 shares held as bonus)

13.2 ***General reserve***

In accordance with Article 82 of the memorandum of incorporation of the Group, the Board of Directors are authorized to appropriate an amount from the Group's profit to the general reserve as deemed adequate which can be utilized to fulfil any of the Group's needs or to finance its investments.

13.3 ***Foreign currency translation reserve***

The foreign currency translation reserve is principally used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of the Parent and its subsidaries from their functional currency into the presentation currency "US Dollars", in addition to the exchange differences arising from the retranslation of balances relating to foreign operations.

Revaluation reserve

The properties revaluation reserve arises on the revaluation of land & buildings. When revalued land or buildings are sold, the portion of the properties revaluation reserve that relates to that asset is transferred directly to retained earnings. Items of other comprehensive income included in the properties revaluation reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

Investment revaluation reserve

The investments revaluation reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets that have been recognized in other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to profit or loss when those assets have been disposed of or are determined to be impaired.

			2024 USD	2023 USD
14	**LOANS AND BORROWINGS**			
	Vendor finance		**3,175,262**	8,281,976
	Bank finance	**14.1**	**188,316,451**	199,563,215
			191,491,713	207,845,191
	Current			
	Current portion of loans and borrowings		**8,471,925**	12,564,126
	Non-current			
	Non-current portion of loans and borrowings		**183,019,788**	195,281,065
			191,491,713	207,845,191

14.1 This relates largely to long and medium terms foreign and local currencies loans, whose tenors range between 2 and 5 years and interest rates range between 4.9% and 17.34%. This includes loan from China Development Bank (CDB) with a balance equivalent to Euro 147.7 million as at December 31, 2024. In accordance with the loan agreement with CDB the Company is in default since no principal and / or interest payments has been made to CDB since November 2017. The management has been negotiating the restructuring of the loan with CDB the terms of which have been largely agreed in principle. As soon as the negotiation is concluded new loan agreement will be signed and servicing of the loan will start as per new agreement.

		Note	2024 USD	2023 USD
15	**TRADE PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS**			
	Trade creditors		**122,612,183**	142,398,560
	Accrued expenses	**15.1**	**10,170,595**	8,379,522
	Spectrum license fees payable		**69,167,312**	87,750,000
	Provision for regulatory fees		**24,662,084**	33,570,260
	Unclaimed dividends		**42,504,569**	61,137,658
	Dealer commission payable		**3,172,681**	3,953,014
	Postpaid subscriber security deposit		**1,814,873**	3,780,475
	VAT payable		**9,638,456**	1,440,476
	Provision for employee bonus		**5,692,243**	4,279,331
	Related party payables		**406**	972
	Other liabilities		**4,496,594**	8,636,537
			293,931,996	355,326,805
	Less: Non current portion		**(53,588,322)**	(47,655,475)
			240,343,674	307,671,330

15.1 This relates to 87% balance of cost of acquisition of additional spectrum by the Group's Sudan operations of total cost $97.5m, out of which $12.9m was paid. It was agreed with TPRA and MOF to hedge and translate the balance of the contract (84.6m) into its equivalent SDG at 1637 SDG/$ rate and rescheduled for payment in monthly installments for three years starting Jan. 2025 and ending December 2027.

		Note	2024 USD	2023 USD
16	**DEFERRED REVENUE**			
	Deferred revenue - leased capacity	**16.1**	**11,334,470**	16,673,307
	Deferred revenue - subscribers		**11,357,193**	26,235,343
			22,691,663	42,908,650
	Less: Non current portion - leased capacity		**(6,875,618)**	(8,000,665)
			15,816,045	34,907,985

16.1 This represent broadband capacity leased to a local telecom operator. Full consideration has been received in advance. The terms of the agreement range from 2 years to 15 years.

17 FINANCE COSTS PAYABLE

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Opening balance	**70,214,442**	53,925,437
Charge for the period	**16,347,341**	13,115,557
Paid during the period	**(419,911)**	(1,228,517)
Exchange adjustment	**(3,082,543)**	4,401,965
Closing balance	**83,059,329**	70,214,442

18 ZAKAT PAYABLE

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Opening balance	**8,443,881**	7,599,689
Charge for the period	**2,350,580**	6,821,425
Payments	**(1,556,968)**	(2,670,036)
Exchange adjustment	**(5,084,699)**	(3,307,197)
Closing balance	4,152,794	8,443,881

19 TAXATION PAYABLE

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Opening balance	**23,409,305**	23,860,193
Charge for the period	**28,691,549**	30,147,457
Payments	**(12,736,904)**	(20,770,849)
Exchange adjustment	**(14,726,134)**	(9,827,496)
Closing balance	**24,637,816**	23,409,305

Status of tax assessments

Tax returns are duly filed by each of the operational entity of the Group after completion of each year's audit. Tax assessments are performed by related tax authorities in each operational entity, based assessments if any adjustments are required these are recorded in the year adjustments are identified.

20 EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2024 USD	2023 USD
As at 1 January	**4,781,247**	2,568,847
Employee end of service charge for the year	**461,086**	310,206
Actuarial loss	**(336,542)**	3,263,194
Payments	**(676,676)**	(900,956)
Exchange adjustment	**(1,220,740)**	(460,044)
As at 31 December	**3,008,375**	4,781,247
Current portion	**149,918**	255,128
Non-current portion	**2,858,457**	4,526,119
	3,008,375	4,781,247

Employees end of service benefits are mainly related to the Parent Company in Sudan.

The actuarial valuations were performed using the projected-unit-credit cost method. The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date:

	2024	2023
Discount rate:	**28.3% per annum**	15.00% per annum
Salary increase rate:	**19.9% per annum**	116.65% per annum
Salary next year :	**30.00% per annum**	50.00% per annum
Withdrawal Rates:	**3.57% per annum**	2.93% per annum
Exchange rate variation:	**1579.950**	708.610

The Group's defined benefit pension plan is a final salary plan for employees. The liability in respect of employees' end of service benefit scheme is backed by a provision held in Group's financial position. This plan is governed by the employment laws of Sudan, which require final salary payments to be adjusted for the consumer price index once in payment during retirement. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Charges recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year		
Current service cost	**162,507**	354,125
Interest cost	**204,377**	110,222
Past service cost (due to change in rules)	**94,202**	(154,141)
Charge recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	**461,086**	310,206
Actuarial loss recognized in consolidated statement of other comprehensive income	**(336,542)**	3,263,194
Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	**4,781,247**	2,568,847
Charge recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss	**461,086**	310,206
Actuarial loss on the obligation	**(336,542)**	3,263,194
Benefits paid to the outgoing employees during the year	**(676,676)**	(900,956)
Exchange (loss)/gain	**(1,220,740)**	(460,044)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**3,008,375**	4,781,247
Reconciliation of liability recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of financial position		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**3,008,375**	4,781,247
Net liability as at the end of the year	**3,008,375**	4,781,247

For the year 2024, the estimated charge of employees' end of service benefits is USD 1:00 million.

There are no investments made by the Group's defined benefit pension plan during the year.

21 PROFIT FROM INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS

	Note	2024 USD	2023 USD
Fixed deposits		**95,883**	229,721
Investment funds		**891**	2,208
		96,774	231,929

22 OTHER OPERATING LOSS

	Note	2024 USD	2023 USD
Exchange gain/(loss)		**(49,052,347)**	19,751,049
Provision for wartime damaged/lost assets	22.1	**(7,567,269)**	(19,956,494)
Exchange gain/(loss) related to wartime damaged / lost assets		**(2,022,601)**	(6,229,405)
Provision for bad debts		**(444,959)**	(2,471,166)
Provision of slow moving items		**-**	(188,119)
Training fee income		**24,260**	133,300
Miscellaneous income		**217,818**	2,920,328
		(58,845,098)	(6,040,507)

22.1 Provision for wartime damaged / lost assets income statement and balance sheet reconciliation:

	Notes	2024 USD	2023 USD
Income Statement:			
Provision for wartime damaged/lost assets		9,589,870	26,185,899
Balance Sheet:			
Fixed assets impaired due to war in Sudan	5.1	7,409,457	16,991,565
Provision for wartime lost inventory	9	593,464	2,964,929
Provisions assets impaired opening balance		(435,652)	-
Exchange adjustment		2,022,601	6,229,405
		9,589,870	26,185,899
Accumulated provision for war losses including 2023 & 2024		35,775,769	
Wartime damaged / lost **fixed assets**		7,409,457	16,991,565
Exchange Adjustment		1,872,613	5,303,905
		9,282,070	22,295,470
Accumulated provision for wartime damaged / lost **fixed assets**	5	24,401,022	
Accumulated provision for wartime damaged / lost **fixed assets** - Profit or Loss		31,577,540	
Wartime damaged / lost assets - **inventory**		593,464	2,964,929
Exchange Adjustment		149,988	925,500
		743,452	3,890,429
Accumulated provision for wartime damaged / lost **inventory**	9	3,558,393	
Accumulated provision for wartime damaged / lost **inventory** - Profit or Loss		4,633,881	

			2024	2023
23	**MARKETING AND SELLING EXPENSES**		**USD**	**USD**
	Marketing & advertisement		**5,136,716**	4,392,111
	Business promotion		**1,693,959**	2,756,607
	Sales & distribution		**106,127**	927,792
			6,936,802	8,076,510

			2024	2023
			USD	**USD**
24	**GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**			
	Salaries & wages		**38,348,099**	49,816,128
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5.2	**2,753,765**	4,954,980
	Amortization	6	**265,072**	1,455,998
	Repairs, maintenance & utilities		**1,618,421**	1,365,921
	Corporate social responsibility		**956,517**	380,415
	Traveling and transport		**2,468,197**	1,696,052
	Rental expense		**1,648,271**	1,494,899
	Consumables & stationary		**375,653**	457,602
	Legal and other consultancy charges		**2,743,726**	1,890,724
	Audit expense		**608,076**	440,595
	Business premises security		**702,133**	454,880
	Entertainment expenses		**719,581**	362,539
	Insurance fee		**99,223**	256,611
	Training expenses		**274,674**	184,765
	Bank charges		**400,556**	575,767
	Other administrative expenses		**1,734,893**	4,577,050
			55,716,857	70,364,926

25 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The operations of Intercel Plus Guinee S.A in Guinea-Conakry which have been prepared on breakup value basis. During 2018, the operations of Intercel Plus Guinee S.A. were discontinued as per instructions of Ministry of Communication of Guinea-Conakry dated October 19, 2018. Further, during February 2019, the local court also appointed administrator for the liquidation of the Intercel Plus Guinee S.A.. The liquidation is still on-going until the end of the current financial year.

The major classes of assets and liabilities of Operation in Guinea at the date of disposal are as follow:

	2024 USD	2023 USD
ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	**4,708,345**	4,738,909
Intangible assets	**1,240**	1,248
Other financial assets	**390,353**	392,887
Trade and other receivables	**1,593,297**	1,603,640
Cash and bank balances	**20,384**	20,516
Assets classified as held for sale	**6,713,619**	6,757,200
Liabilities		
Loans and borrowings	**33,782**	34,001
Accounts payable and accruals	**18,995,079**	19,118,385
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	**19,028,861**	19,152,386
Net assets directly associated with disposal group	**(12,315,242)**	(12,395,186)
Non-controlling interests	**(22,658,998)**	(22,806,088)
Share of equity attributable to Parent	**10,343,756**	10,410,902
Foreign exchange translation reserve	**(8,715,780)**	9,700,138

During the year there has been no change in the status, assets and liabilities of the discontinued operation, except for impact related to exchange difference.

26 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent from continuing operations	18,653,233	21,191,720
Weighted average number of shares	1,388,691,077	1,388,691,077
Earnings per share	0.0134	0.0153

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements.

27 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purposes of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss as explained in the table below. Group financing and taxation are managed on a Group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

The Group has identified its main operating segments by the type of services provided by the Group. Transactions between the operating segments occur in accordance with the normal trade provisions and terms. There are no other substantial revenues or expenses between segments. The main operating segments of the Group are as follows:

- Voice, contains mainly the airtime consumption by subscribers.
- Data, for which the main services are: leased data transmission circuits, DSL and internet.
- Wholesale, contains revenue from transmission service rendered to other operators and corporate organizations.
- Others, containing items which could not be linked with the main operating segments of the Group.

The following table shows the information according to the Group's main activities for the year ended 31 December 2024:

Revenue	***Voice*** **USD**	***Data*** **USD**	***Wholesale*** **USD**	***Others*** **USD**	***Total*** **USD**
Revenue from services	**123,142,244**	**171,773,330**	**73,647,898**	**13,124,756**	**381,688,228**
Interconnect expense	**(16,703,418)**	**-**	**(1,878)**	**-**	**(16,705,296)**
Net revenue from services	**106,438,826**	**171,773,330**	**73,646,020**	**13,124,756**	**364,982,932**
Depreciation and amortisation	**(20,650,879)**	**(28,806,283)**	**(12,350,708)**	**(3,540,407)**	**(65,348,277)**
Net revenue from services after amortization and depreciation	**85,787,947**	**142,967,047**	**61,295,312**	**9,584,349**	**299,634,655**
Total assets	**244,804,788**	**341,482,599**	**146,410,829**	**26,091,802**	**758,790,018**
Total liabilities	**207,126,205**	**288,924,068**	**123,876,333**	**22,075,941**	**642,002,547**

The following table shows the information according to the Group's main activities for the year ended 31 December 2023 Re-Stated:

	Voice USD	*Data* USD	*Wholesale* USD	*Others* USD	*Total* USD
Revenue					
Revenue from services	130,554,456	203,925,649	60,161,084	5,550,239	400,191,428
Interconnect expense	(20,432,200)	-	(73,530)	-	(20,505,730)
Net revenue from services	110,122,256	203,925,649	60,087,554	5,550,239	379,685,698
	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(31,220,529)	(48,766,368)	(14,386,800)	(1,362,226)	(95,735,923)
Net revenue from services after amortization and depreciation	78,901,727	155,159,281	45,700,754	4,188,013	283,949,775
Total assets	359,610,807	561,710,947	165,713,041	15,288,072	1,102,322,867
Total liabilities	238,827,092	373,047,166	110,054,434	10,153,215	732,081,907

27 SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

According to geographical location:

The Group has divided its main operations into domestic and international operations.

The following table shows the information according to Group operations for :

2024	**Domestic**	**Foreign**				**Foreign Sub Total**	**STG Group Total**
	Sudan	**Senegal**	**Mauritania**	**Guinea Conakry**	**UAE**		
	USD	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**	**USD**		**USD**
Operating revenue 31 Dec 2024	**264,875,955**	**63,900,950**	**41,314,218**	**-**	**11,597,105**	**116,812,273**	**381,688,228**
Profit / (loss) after zakat and tax 31 Dec 2024	**35,932,129**	**436,157**	**(8,916,544)**	**-**	**(9,199,753)**	**(17,680,140)**	**18,251,989**
Total assets 31 Dec 2024	**393,794,267**	**197,021,455**	**133,603,470**	**6,713,620**	**27,657,206**	**364,995,751**	**758,790,018**

The following table shows the information according to Group operations for :

2023 Re-Stated	Domestic	Foreign				Foreign Sub Total	STG Group Total
	Sudan	Senegal	Mauritania	Guinea Conakry	UAE		
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD		USD
Operating revenue 31 Dec 2023	271,869,469	64,306,127	53,763,384	-	10,252,448	128,321,959	400,191,428
Profit / (loss) after zakat and tax 31 Dec 2023	25,874,760	137,820	3,219,156	-	(7,955,022)	(4,598,046)	21,276,714
Total assets 31 Dec 2023	692,405,117	227,724,797	146,718,812	6,757,200	28,716,941	409,917,750	1,102,322,867

28 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments:

Capital expenditure
Estimated capital expenditure contracted at the balance sheet date amounted to USD 110.6 million (2023: USD 134.99 million).

Letters of credit
There are no commitments related to outstanding letters of credit (2023: 0.01 million).

Letters of guarantee
There are no commitments related to outstanding letters of guarantees (2023: 0.01 million).

Contingencies:
The Group has committed to provide the necessary financial support to its joint ventures and subsidiaries to enable them to continue their operations and to meet their obligations as they fall due. Further, the Group has committed not to demand any payment on its loan to the subsidiaries within the next 12 months.

There were no other significant contingencies or commitments to report as at December 31, 2024.

29 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS / BALANCES

Related parties represent major shareholders, directors, associates and key management personal of the Group and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's Board of Directors.

The related party balances included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	Relationship with the Group	2024 USD	2023 USD
Related party receivable			
Ahmed Baba EMR	Minority interest	4,231,512	3,995,055
Sudasat Company	Joint Venture	170,933	439,763
		4,402,445	4,434,818
Related party payable			
Al Gadida Asima Services Company Limited	Associated Company	(406)	(972)
		(406)	(972)

In the normal course of business, the Group provides telecom services to certain Government organizations at the normal commercial terms. Similarly, the Group receives services such as electricity and other infrastructure support from certain Government organizations at normal commercial terms. However, in the management's view, these services are not material in the overall context of these consolidated financial statements.

The expenses incurred by the Group in respect of key management personnel are set out below:

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Short term employee benefits	1,662,203	2,183,984
Post-employment benefits	553,737	727,664
	2,215,940	2,911,648

29.1 Material partly-owned subsidiaries

Financial information of subsidiaries of the Group that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	2024 USD	2023 USD
Chinguitel Telecom Company Limited	Mauritania	95.5%	95.5%
Intercel Plus Guinea	Guinea Conakry	72%	72%

	USD	USD
Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest		
Chinguitel Telecom Company Limited	1,523,215	1,950,073
Intercel Plus Guinee S.A	(22,658,998)	(22,806,088)
Profit allocated to material non-controlling interest		
Chinguitel Telecom Company Limited	(401,244)	84,994
Intercel Plus Guinee S.A	-	-

The summarised financial information of these subsidiaries is provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

Summarised statement of profit or loss for 2024:	Chinguitel Telecom Company Limited USD	Intercel Plus Guinee S.A USD
Operating revenue	41,314,217	-
Operating expenses	(38,960,591)	-
General and administrative expenses	(8,286,645)	-
Other income	1,718,510	-
Finance costs	-	-
Profit before tax	(4,214,509)	-
Taxation	(4,702,035)	-
Zakat		-
Profit for the year from continuing operations	(8,916,544)	-
Total comprehensive income	(9,485,733)	-

29.1 Material partly-owned subsidiaries (Continued)

Summarised statement of profit or loss for 2023:

	Chinguitel Telecom Company Limited	Intercel Plus Guinee S.A
	USD	USD
Operating revenue	53,763,384	-
Operating expenses	(44,724,702)	-
General and administrative expenses	(6,867,125)	-
Other income	2,487,393	-
Finance costs	-	-
Profit before tax	4,658,950	-
Taxation	(2,770,189)	-
Zakat		-
Profit for the year from continuing operations	1,888,761	-
Total comprehensive income	365,157	-
Attributable to non-controlling interests		
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		

Summarised statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024:

	Chinguitel Telecom Company Limited	Intercel Plus Guinee S.A
	USD	**USD**
Non-current assets	**108,425,287**	**5,099,938**
Current assets	**32,133,680**	**1,613,681**
Trade and other payables (current)	**(73,119,395)**	**(18,995,079)**
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (non-current)	**(32,813,369)**	**(33,782)**
Other non current liabilities	**(776,969)**	**(68,609,751)**
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (current)	-	-
Total equity	**33,849,234**	**(80,924,993)**
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of parent	**32,326,019**	**(58,265,995)**
Non-controlling interest	**1,523,215**	**(22,658,998)**

Summarised statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023:

	Chinguitel Telecom Company Limited	Intercel Plus Guinee S.A
	USD	USD
Non-current assets	97,877,831	5,133,044
Current assets	40,698,476	1,624,156
Trade and other payables (current)	(90,725,256)	(19,118,385)
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (non-current)	(3,830,825)	(34,001)
Other non current liabilities	(685,259)	(69,055,123)
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (current)	-	-
Total equity	43,334,967	(81,450,309)
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of parent	41,384,894	(58,644,221)
Non-controlling interest	1,950,073	(22,806,088)

29.2 Interest in Joint Ventures

Financial information of Joint Ventures of the Group that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	2024	2023
Sudasat Company	Republic of Sudan	**60%**	60%
Dolphin Telecommunications JLT	UAE	**60%**	60%

	USD	USD
Accumulated balances of Joint Venture partners		
Sudasat Company	**(2,618,593)**	(2,567,364)
Dolphin Telecommunications JLT	**(777,492)**	1,054,096
Profit allocated to Joint Venture partners		
Sudasat Company	**(27,133)**	(804,574)
Dolphin Telecommunications JLT	**(2,645,302)**	(2,645,302)

The summarised financial information of these subsidiaries is provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

Summarised statement of profit or loss for 2024:	Sudasat Company USD	Telecommunications JLT USD
Operating revenue	731,947	9,199,517
Operating expenses	(599,104)	(7,969,160)
General and administrative expenses	(252,565)	(2,046,623)
Other income/(expense) including impairment	74,501	(561,288)
Finance costs	-	(792,285)
Profit before tax	(45,221)	(2,169,839)
Taxation	-	(108,988)
Zakat		
Profit for the year from continuing operations	(45,221)	(2,278,827)
Total comprehensive income	(45,221)	(1,826,616)

Summarised statement of profit or loss for 2023:	Sudasat Company USD	Telecommunications JLT USD
Operating revenue	3,806,557	8,025,066
Operating expenses	(2,931,864)	(6,674,783)
General and administrative expenses	(2,867,688)	(2,659,733)
Other income	(18,440)	(4,379,468)
Finance costs	-	(910,274)
Profit before tax	(2,011,436)	(6,599,192)
Taxation	-	(195,683)
Zakat		
Profit for the year from continuing operations	(2,011,436)	(6,794,875)
Total comprehensive income	(2,011,436)	(5,812,479)

29.2 Interest in Joint Ventures (Continued)

Summarised statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024

	Sudasat Company	Telecommunications JLT
	USD	**USD**
Non-current assets	**65,427**	**11,814,862**
Current assets	**1,855,094**	**3,592,040**
Trade and other payables (current)	**(8,470,003)**	**(3,926,017)**
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (non-current)		
Other non current liabilities		**(10,672,261)**
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (current)		
Total equity	**(6,549,482)**	**808,624**
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of parent	**(3,930,889)**	**3,412,733**
Non-controlling interest	**(2,618,593)**	**(777,492)**

Summarised statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023:

	Sudasat Company	Telecommunications JLT
	USD	**USD**
Non-current assets	92,001	14,888,538
Current assets	2,537,403	4,261,324
Trade and other payables (current)	(9,047,813)	(4,387,461)
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (non-current)		(29,750)
Other non current liabilities		(12,070,479)
Interest bearing loans and borrowings (current)		(26,932)
Total equity	(6,418,409)	2,635,240
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of parent	(3,851,045)	1,581,145
Non-controlling interest	(2,567,364)	1,054,095

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities but it is managed through a process of continuous identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, the latter being subdivided into interest/profit rate risk, foreign currency risk and equity price risk. They are monitored through the Group's strategic planning process.

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise of bank overdrafts, trade payables and accruals, amounts due to related parties and term loans. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various financial assets such as cash & bank balances, trade receivables, amounts due from related parties and investments which arise directly from its operations.

The management of the Group is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles.

The management of the Group reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

30.1 *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss to the Group by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk arises in the Group's normal course of business. The Group seeks to limit its credit risk with respect to customers by setting credit limits for individual customers and monitoring outstanding receivables in additional to obtaining security deposit from prospective customers that wish to enjoy postpaid status

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The Company has no collateral against any of its financial assets at 31 December 2024.

Risk concentration of maximum exposure to credit risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties 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 indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographic location.

The Group minimizes concentrations of credit risk by undertaking transactions with a large number of customers and with customers in various industries. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is significant. The maximum exposure for the trade receivables is the carrying amount as disclosed in note 10.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which comprise bank balances, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Bank balances are placed with financial institutions of strong repute.

30.2 *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its liabilities when they fall due. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or credit downgrades which may cause certain sources of funding to dry up immediately. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources, manages assets with liquidity in mind and monitors liquidity on a daily basis. In addition to this, about 73.85% (2022: 63.37%) of the Group's sales are in cash. The war in Sudan created new liquidity challenges with some of the banks being out of operation and disruption of internet services. The war in Sudan created new liquidity challenges with some of the banks being out of operation and disruption of internet services. The Group's credit sales require amounts to be paid within 30 days of the date of sale. Trade payables are normally settled within 30 to 365 days from the date of purchase.

The table below summarises the maturities of the Group's undiscounted financial liabilities at 31 December, based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates.

Year ended 31 December 2024

	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Loans & borr.	13,315,081	7,192,163	7,170,798	163,813,671	-
Trade creditors	38,994,875	39,113,599	6,908,855	23,548,507	14,046,347
Other liabilities	12,046,556	7,636,550	7,312,311	136,546,578	7,777,818
	64,356,512	53,942,312	21,391,964	323,908,756	21,824,165

30.2 *Liquidity risk (Continued)*

Year ended 31 December 2023

	On demand	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD
Loans & borr.	14,452,195	7,806,377	7,783,187	177,803,431	-
Trade creditors	45,287,621	45,425,504	8,023,762	27,348,615	16,313,057
Other liabilities	14,972,303	9,491,239	9,088,251	169,709,636	9,666,816
	74,712,119	62,723,120	24,895,200	374,861,682	25,979,873

30.3 *Profit rate risk*

Profit rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in profit rates will affect the future profitability or the fair value of financial assets. All financial assets are either variable profit rate based or short term in nature.

The Group has profit bearing financial assets (term deposits and investments). The effective profit rates as of the year end range from 8.0% to 16.0% per annum (2023: 11% to 17% per annum).

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the consolidated statement of profit or loss to reasonably possible changes in profit rates, with all other variables held constant.

	Increase/ (Decrease) in basis points	**Effect on profit before tax**
		USD
Year Ended 31 December 2024	**100**	**160**
	100	**(160)**
Year Ended 31 December 2023	100	136
	100	(136)

30.4 *Foreign exchange risk*

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group is mainly exposed to foreign currency risk on its trade receivable, trade payable and term loans and over drafts denominated in foreign currencies and net investment in foreign operations.

The Group manages its currency risk based on the limits determined by management and a continuous assessment of the Group's open positions, current and expected exchange rate movements and also through forward foreign exchange contracts.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared using the closing rate (1 USD = 2002.2408 SDG) for translation of Balance Sheet except for equity which is translated using historical rate and average rate (1 USD = 1579.9479 SDG) for profit and loss account related to the operations of the Group in Sudan.

	Increase/ Decrease SDG rate to USD	**Effect on profit Before tax USD**
Year Ended 31 December 2024	**10%**	**(5,845,015)**
	-10%	**5,845,015**
Year Ended 31 December 2023	10%	(1,975,731)
	-10%	1,975,731

30.5 ***Fair value of financial assets and liabilities***

(a) Financial instruments measured at fair value

For financial instruments traded in active markets, the determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities is based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. This includes listed equity securities and quoted debt instruments on Abu Dhabi stock exchange and Khartoum Stock Exchange.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry Company, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If the above criteria are not met, the market is regarded as being inactive. Indications that a market is inactive are when there is a wide bid-offer spread or significant increase in the bid-offer spread or there are few recent transactions.

For all other financial instruments, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. In these techniques, fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments, using models to estimate the present value of expected future cash flows or other valuation techniques.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments quoted on exchanges.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). This level includes the majority of the OTC derivative contracts, traded loans and issued structured debt. The sources of input parameters like LIBOR yield curve or counterparty credit risk are Bloomberg and Reuters.

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Company considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

Assets measured at fair value **31 December 2024**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Investments at FVTOCI	**15,613**	**-**	**-**	**15,613**
Fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**4,787**	**37,688**	**42,475**
Total assets	**15,613**	**4,787**	**37,688**	**58,088**

31 December 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments at FVTOCI	37,383	-		37,383
Fair value through profit or loss	-	11,462	38,243	49,705
Total assets	37,383	11,462	38,243	87,088

31 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the Group. The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns and growth that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Group defines as total equity and the level of dividends to shareholders. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurate with the level of risks.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to the shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is 'net debt' divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and short-term deposits, excluding discontinued operations. During last 5 years the capital management has been significantly negatively impacted by the currency exchange losses sustained by the Group due to devaluation of SDG against USD, since SDG is the functional currency of Group's operations in Sudan. The Management and Board of Directors are constantly trying to manage the currency exchange risk through re-negotiation of foreign currency denominated liabilities with the objective to convert them into local currencies and enhance foreign currency revenues.

	2024 USD	2023 USD
Interest bearing loans and borrowings other than convertible preference shares	**191,491,713**	207,845,191
Trade and other payables	**293,931,996**	355,326,805
Less: cash and short-term deposits	**(29,750,531)**	(89,474,756)
Net debts	**455,673,178**	473,697,240
Total equity	**137,923,254**	391,096,974
Capital and net debt	593,596,432	864,794,214
Gearing ratio	77%	55%

32 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In the opinion of the management, there have been no other significant subsequent events since the year-end that require disclosure or adjustment in these consolidated financial statements.

33 RECLASSIFICATION OF PRIOR YEAR PRESENTATION

As stated in note 2.4 of the consolidated financial statements, due to prior year adjustments the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023 has been updated which has resulted in changes to the following financail statement line items:

	2023 Prior to Adjustment	2023 Adjusted	Difference
	USD	USD	USD
Intangible assets	184,925,436	192,651,830	7,726,394
Trade and other receivables	151,737,227	145,442,496	(6,294,731)
Retain earnings	181,127,684	182,559,347	1,431,663

In addition to the above there are no other material reclassification(s) of financial information reported for the year ended Dcember 31, 2023.