







ANNUAL REPORT 2015



His Highness
Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
Amir of the State of Kuwait





His Highness
Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
Crown Prince of the State of Kuwait



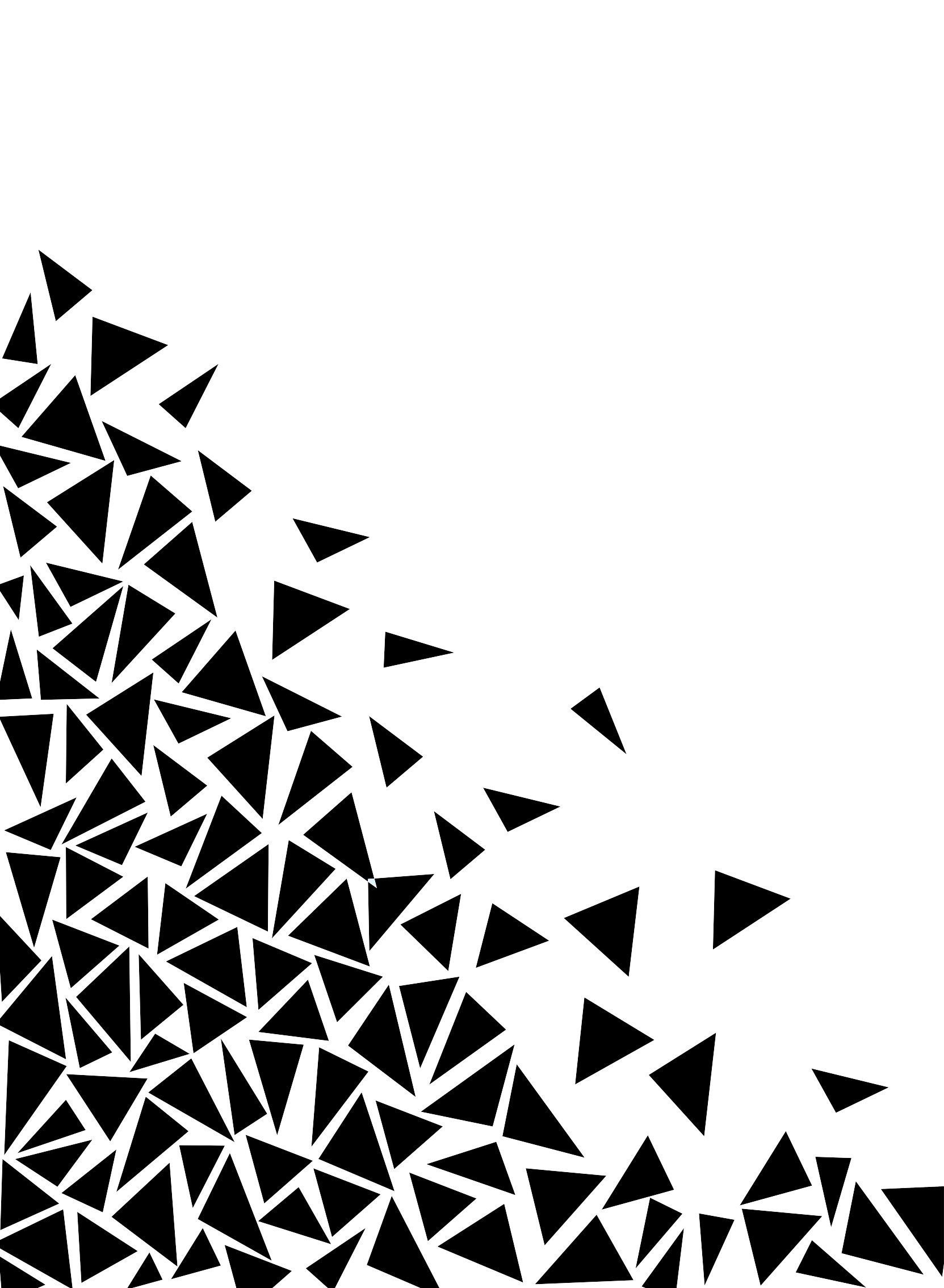


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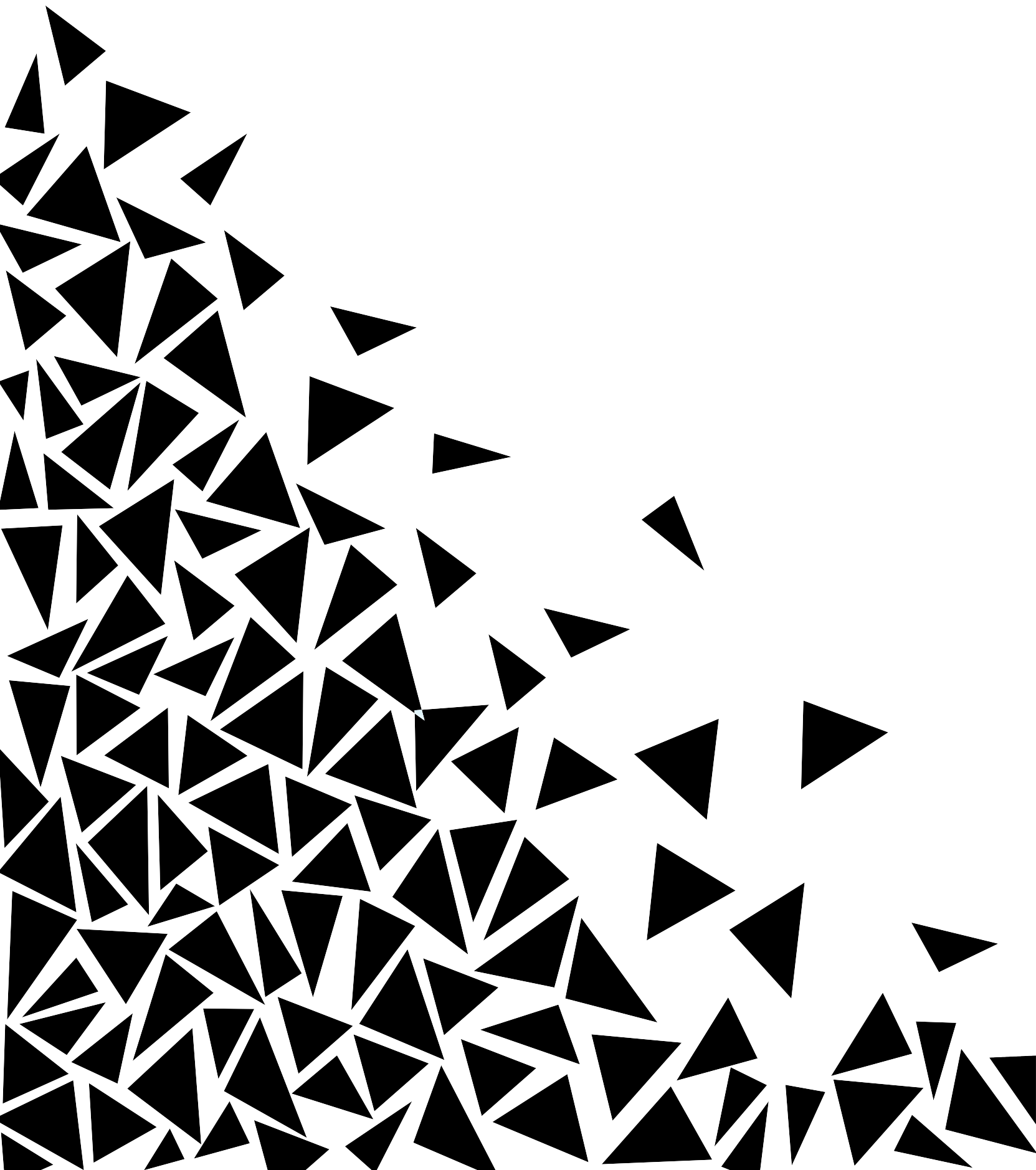
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SOOR CORPORATE PROFILE

Company's Title: Soor Fuel Marketing Co (K. S. C.)
Commercial Registry & Date: 113393, dated 9/4/2006

Paid-Up capital: 40,470,758.000 Kuwaiti Dinar
Shared Issued & Subscribed: 404,707,580 shares
Number of shares Authorized: 404,707,580 shares
Headquarters: State of Kuwait – AlMirqab – Bl. 3 – Omar Bin Alkhatab street - KBT
P.O. Box: 28396 – Safat: 13144 – Kuwait

Soor Fuel Marketing Co (K. S. C.) was incorporated under the Amiri Decree No (297) of 2005, issued on 22/11/2005 as a Kuwaiti public shareholding company.

The business activities of the company include acquisition, construction, leasing, operation and maintenance of the petrol filling stations. The company also constructs, develops, operates and maintains customers services centers at these stations. These centers provide all services related to cars and vehicles such as oil change, car wash, maintenance services, repair and technical testing of vehicles and supermarket services.

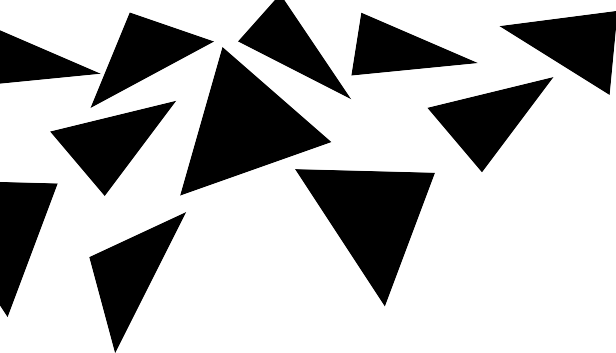
The company provides other services such as petrol filling, storage, transfer, leasing and trading in petrol products and manufactured materials whether wholesale or retail.

The company also purchases, leases, acquires and sells lands and real estates in the various locations.

The company can perform such business in the state of Kuwait and abroad.

The company may have interests or participate in any manner with any institution which participates or buys such institutions or have them affiliates.





OUR MISSION

Soor is committed to build a reputation of quality & integrity by providing innovative products and services to the local and regional markets while promoting respect for the environment and the society.

OUR VISION

To become a leading “fuel marketing company” through acquisition, alliances and strategic partnerships – delivering diversified & integrated energy solutions – while growing in size, revenue and presence.

SOOR VALUES

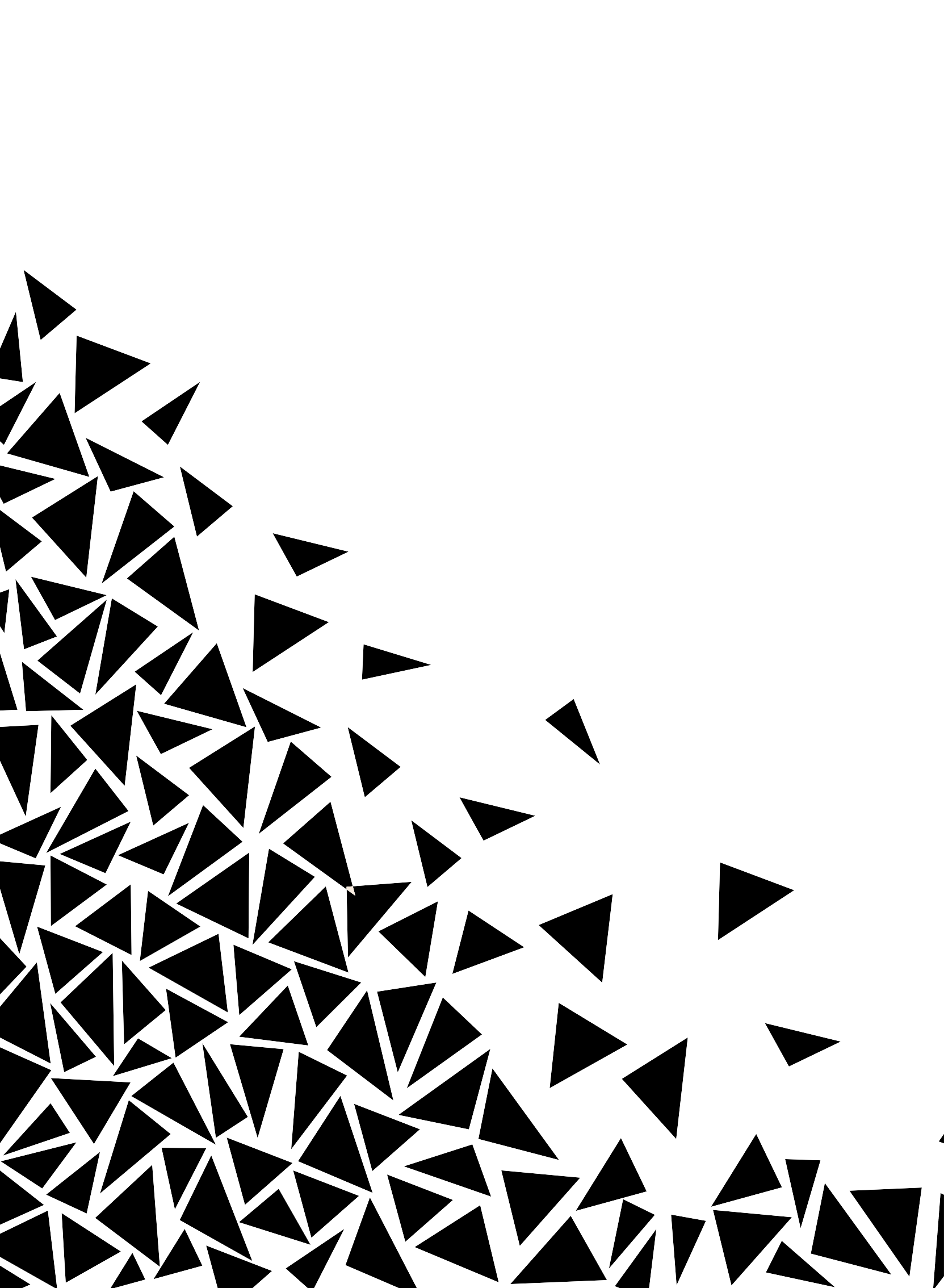
LEADERSHIP & EXCELLENCE – we are committed to being leaders in our industry and our country – setting an example for excellence in all what we say & do – in our products, services & actions.

TRUST & INTEGRITY – we are committed to building a long term Relationship with our clients, partners, employees, & community – one based on mutual respect, trust and the highest standards.

GROWTH & PERFORMANCE – we are committed to providing our partners and shareholders growth opportunities and profitable returns on their investments.

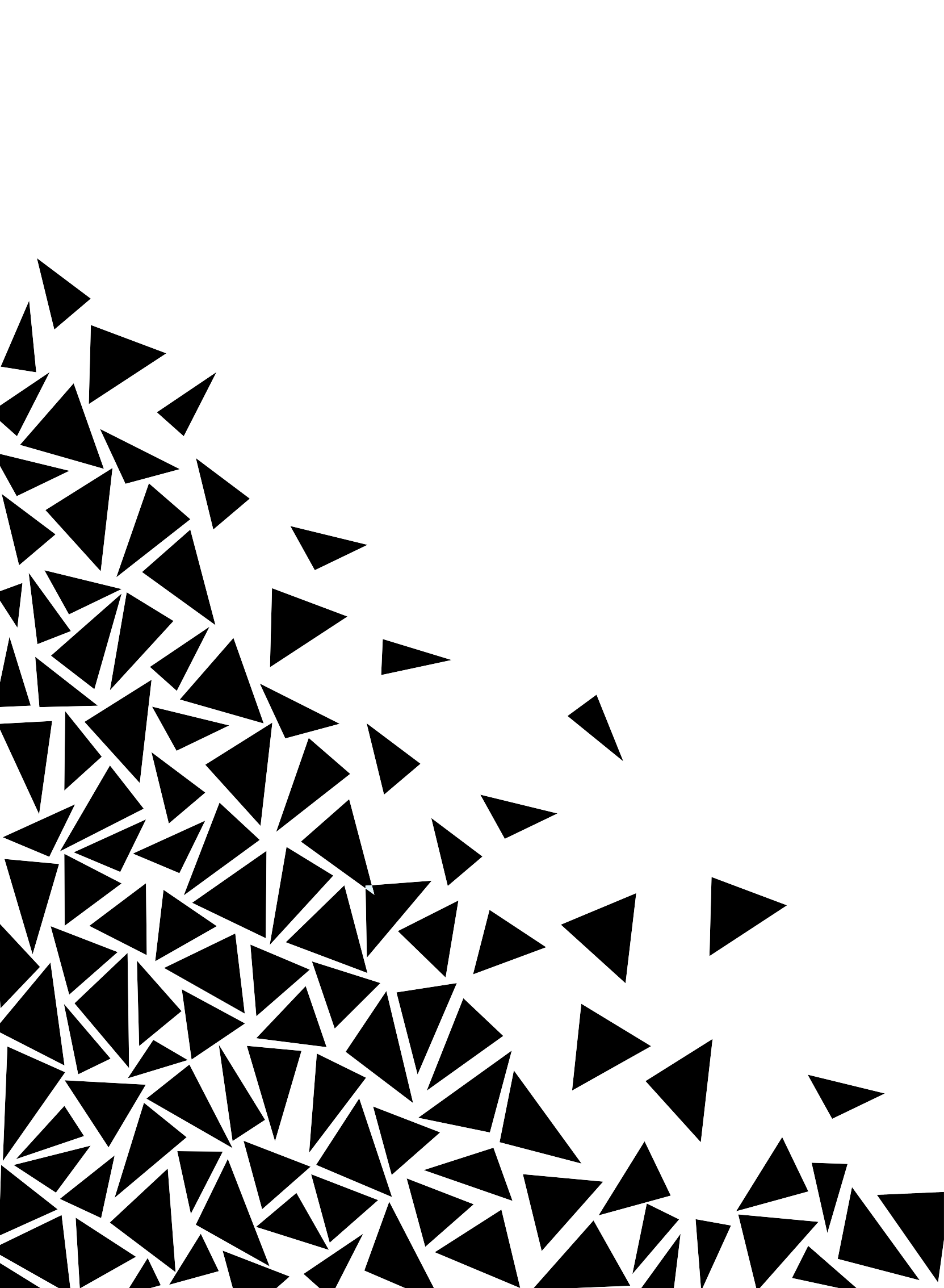
COMMITMENT & DEDICATION – we are committed to achieving Our goals together – offering great work environment and professional growth opportunities to our employees.

RESPONSIBILITY / CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP – we are Committed to responsible citizenship – through active community involvement and respect for our environment.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

<i>Tareef Mohammed Al-Awadhi</i>	Chairman
<i>Talal Ahmed AlKhars</i>	Vice Chairman & CEO
<i>Eng. Jaber Ahmad Ghadanfar</i>	Board Member
<i>Khalid Abdulaziz Al-Ajeel</i>	Board Member
<i>Waleed Khalid Al-Bader</i>	Board Member
<i>Essa Ibrahim Al-Mousa</i>	Board Member
<i>Mishaal Yaqoub Al-Omar</i>	Board Member
<i>Hani Fawaz Abdulrahman</i>	Board Member



Executive Managers



Talal Ahmed AlKhars
Vice Chairman & CEO



Eng. Jaber Ahmed Ghadanfar
Executive Vice President Project
& Technical Support Services



Abdullah Ibrahim Ashkanani
VP, Business Development



Hani Mohammed Al-Qallaf
VP, Human Resources
& Administration



Salem Khader Al-Hasawi
VP, Sales, Marketing and PR



Ihab Gamal Ishak
VP, Finance & Accounting



Eng. Taha Ahmad Alkhars
VP, Technical Services



Eng. Abdulmir Mallah Al-Jazzaf
VP, Operations & logistics Services



Tareef Mohammed Al-Awadhi
Chairman

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

Dear shareholders,

Greetings, and May peace be upon you.

On behalf of myself and my fellow colleagues, members of the Board of Directors of Soor Fuel Marketing Company, I am pleased to present the 2015 Annual Report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2015. We will mark 2015 as an exceptional year and a turning point for the company in which we achieved positive results despite the challenging economic situation and the change in diesel and kerosene prices.

In 2015, we have managed to achieve- with the help of Allah- a series of outstanding achievements and successes reflected in the opening of Al Massayel fuel station no. 124 in November 2015 and it is the Soor Fuel Marketing Company's 42nd station that was built with the latest environmental systems and has all petroleum products, in addition to automatic carwash service, quick service and central market.

We have also continued the development and restructure of Hawalli fuel station no. 34 and Jleeb Al Shuyoukh fuel station no. 46 to each including cars quick service, automatic carwash service and central market. Moreover, in our attempt to serve a biggest clients' base and meet their expectations, we added more fuel dispensers to reach a total of 9 fuel dispensers in Hawalli fuel station no. 34 and 8 fuel dispensers in Jleeb Al Shuyoukh fuel station no. 46 with various petroleum products to serve a large number of customers, in addition to adding the diesel product in each to serve small and large cars.

More to the point, the Soor Fuel Marketing Company continued the development and restructure of Jahra fuel station no. 9 in the second phase of insulating fuel and diesel products; in addition to rebuilding and renovating the third phase that includes automatic carwash and quick service area.

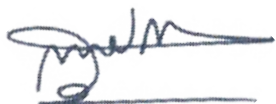
But that's not all, We continued the execution of the fuel stations' environmental projects that include Vapour Recovery System and the Petroleum Spillage Drainage Project in Al Rabiah fuel station no. 91 and Al Rawda fuel station no. 56.

The Soor Fuel Marketing Company has adopted a clear, promising strategy to develop and upgrade its services and operations to sustain our leading stand in the market. For that to materialize customer satisfaction and answer their growing needs has been and will be an even stronger thrust that we put in everything we do.

As such, the company achieved a net profit that reached KD 4,147,061 in the year 2015 and the total sales amounted to KD 104,560,363, while earning per share (EPS) reached 10.34 fils with an increase in shareholders' equity by 7.78% amounted to KD 57,636,936. These figures reflect the strong financial position of the company that strives to reach the best financial results and deliver future growth.

In conclusion, I would like to express the highest gratitude and appreciation to His Highness the Amir of the State of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, may Allah protect him, His Highness the Crown Prince Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, may Allah protect him, as well as our customers and shareholders for the confidence that have entrusted to us. I would like also to extend my deepest gratitude to the governmental authorities in Kuwait for their support; mainly the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, KNPC, Environment Public Authority, Kuwait Fire Service Directorate, Kuwait Municipality and the State Land Management Department for their constant support and efforts towards achieving the prestige and credibility our business deserves as well as helping us accomplish further success and growth for years to come.

May Allah Grant us Success



Tareef Mohammed Al-Awadhi
Chairman

ACHIEVEMENTS

Developing and Restructuring Petrol Stations

- Opening Al Masayel station no. 124 in November 2015 and it is the Soor Fuel Marketing Company's 42nd station that was built with the latest environmental systems and has all petroleum products, in addition to automatic carwash service, quick service and central market.
- Continuing the implementation of the fuel stations' environmental projects, which include Vapor Recovery System and the Petroleum Spillage Drainage Project in fuel station no. (91) In Al Rabia and station no. 56 in Al Rawda.
- Continuing the development and restructure in fuel station no. (34) In Hawalli and station no. (46) in Jleeb Al Shuyoukh to each include quick service, automatic carwash service and central market. Moreover, more fuel dispensers were added to make a total of 9 fuel dispensers in Hawalli fuel station no. (34) and 8 in station no. (46) in Jleeb Al Shuyoukh with various petroleum products to serve a larger number of customers, in addition to providing the diesel product in both stations to serve small and large vehicles.
- Continuing phase 2 of the development and restructure of Jahra fuel station no. (9) for the fuel and diesel islands, in addition to building and renovating phase 3 that includes automatic carwash and quick service area.
- Partnering with Sultan Center Trading and General Contracting Company to invest in the central market building in Salmiya – Al Blajat fuel station no. (25), Al Shaab fuel station no. (48) and Al Sabahiya fuel station no. (115).
- Cooperating with Trolley Convenience Store to invest in the central market building in Jahra fuel station no. (9) and Shuwaikh fuel station no. (113).
- Contracting with Auto Quest to provide Alfa fuel stations around Kuwait with cars quick service.

Marketing Achievements

Social Responsibility:

- Soor Fuel Marketing Company has participated in the orphan's day "Together we make the smile" organized by Maidan Clinic and was the main sponsor of that special event for orphans in Kuwait.
- Supporting an outstanding project "Producing Dimethyl Ether" prepared by students who major in Chemical Engineering in Kuwait University, in addition to providing them with special calculators that are considered too expensive for engineering students.
- Soor Company has sponsored the biggest motorsport event in Kuwait "Road Rush" and distributed valuable gifts

among the winners to encourage and support all Kuwaiti youth.

- Soor Fuel Marketing Company organized a competition in Ramadan for its customers who visit Alfa petrol station and presented complimentary fuel and carwash coupons to the winners for a whole year.
- Alfa fuel stations participated in Kuwait's celebrations during the annual festival "Hala February" by decorating its stations and distributing Kuwait flags among its customers.
- Alfa team participated in "Flying Start" triathlon and took second place in the first category and first place in the second category.

Sales Development:

- An increase of 26% in the number of customers with postpaid and prepaid cards compared to 2014.
- An increase of 5.73% in the sales of postpaid and prepaid cards compared to 2014.
- Developing and implementing a new cards managing system to promote the quality of sales' transactions.
- Reducing fuel cards' types to only "Alfa Plus" card for a higher quality with the new sales system.
- Contracted with the Public Affairs for Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources, and Public Authority for Youth and Sports during 2015.

Market Share

According to what was mentioned previously, the company's top management decisions and solid effort of Soor Fuel Marketing Company's team in executing strategies, sales and marketing plans for the year 2015, the company managed to achieve positive results for the seventh consecutive year in fuel sales as its market share reached _____

Splash Carwash Station

- Launching a new automatic carwash station in Al Masayel area to be the Soor Fuel Marketing Company's 12th automatic carwash station.
- Operating the automatic carwash service in Hateen fuel station no. (117) and in Salmiya – Al Blajat fuel station no. (25) for 24 hours a day.
- Increasing automatic carwash programs up to 10 different ones depending on the various types of cars, in order to serve a large number of customers and cater to their needs.
- Training the stations' operators on how to run the automatic carwash stations on regular basis, in order to keep up with the carwash station's requirements. In

addition to enhancing the performance and quality of the automatic carwash service in fuel stations that eventually leads to increasing the percentage of sales and number of vehicles movement in our stations.

- Portable waiting areas were provided with the highest standards near the automatic carwash stations that don't have a waiting room building.
- Appointing Kuwaiti supervisors at carwash stations to promote our services, increase sales level and elevate customer service.

Safety, Environment and Health

• ALFA fuel stations are considered the first in implementing and certifying international eco-friendly systems in Kuwait even before being certified by governmental sectors, in order to maintain environmental sustainability and staying updated with the latest global trends in this field, for example:

1- Vapor Recovery System: this system was installed to recover volatile vapor while the fuel truck is unloading, return it to the tanker, refueling the customers' vehicles and return it back to the tank.

2- Petroleum Spillage Drainage: building a drain to collect petroleum spills, dispose it through an environmental system according to the requirements of the Environment Public Authority and will be transported by certified vehicles.

- Conducting environmental studies on the company's stations in terms of soil pollution, noise, air and groundwater pollution, as well as gas emissions (Hydrocarbon), in cooperation with the Environment Public Authority.
- Conducting evacuations drill in Fahaheel fuel station no. (30), Shuwaikh fuel station no. (113), as well as the company's head office.
- A decrease in the number of accidents that results from the car moving during the refueling process by 10% compared to 2014.
- Conducting daily meetings with each station staff to spread awareness about safety, health and environmental procedures, as well as documenting that in the case record.
- Successfully passing the COP in all stations with an outstanding recognition compared to other competitors in the same industry.

Human and Administrative Resources

- Achieving 100% of recruiting Kuwaiti labor in the fuel stations in 2015.
- Training 160 employee from the national labor who were recently recruited, in cooperation with a certified training institute in the safety, health and environment programs that tackle the dangers of fire and first aid.

• In collaboration with the workforce-restructuring program, the training plan for the year 2015 was executed to qualify national cadres who were recently recruited technically and administratively on the highest standards through utilizing globally certified training institutes.

- Training 20 new supervising employees on managing and operating petrol stations theoretically and practically.
 - Training all station supervisors and security guards on the new GVR sales system.
 - Organizing specialized training courses for SHEQ employees according to the company's policy and mission.
- Future Plans

• Continue executing the environmental projects in the other fuel stations in the midst of the stations' restructure and development according to the 5-year plan certified by Kuwait National Petroleum Company.

• Completing the final phase of restructure, development and rebuilding what is left in fuel station no. (34) in Hawalli and fuel station no. (46) in Jleeb Al Shuyoukh.

• The restructure, development and rebuilding of Qadsiya fuel station no. (22), Al Mansouriya fuel station no. (5), Salwa fuel station no. (13) and Mubarakiya-Bayan fuel station no. (61).

• Continue the third phase construction and development of Jahra fuel station no. (9) that includes automatic carwash service and cars quick service.

• Upgrading, developing and restructuring Fahaheel fuel station no. (30) to include automatic carwash service, in addition to central market building. There will be an addition to the dispensers' numbers in the new islands to make a total of 4 different fuel pumps used with various petroleum products to serve a large number of customers.

• Implementing RFID system that includes refueling without the need to carry cash or credit cards to pay for fuel and it is one of its kind in Kuwait.

• Raising awareness of safety, health and environment standers in all stations and investment sites among staff to avoid accidents, save lives and properties through the lessons learned from station incidents reports.

• Reducing the periods of partial and full station closures during the development process and maintenance.

• Providing innovative products and services at competitive prices.

• Strengthening the relationship between the company and customers through reward programs that make our company the customers' number one choice.



THANK YOU

A WORD OF THANKS

Soor Fuel Marketing Company expresses its sincere gratitude and appreciation to all those who contributed to the success of the company during the financial year 2013.

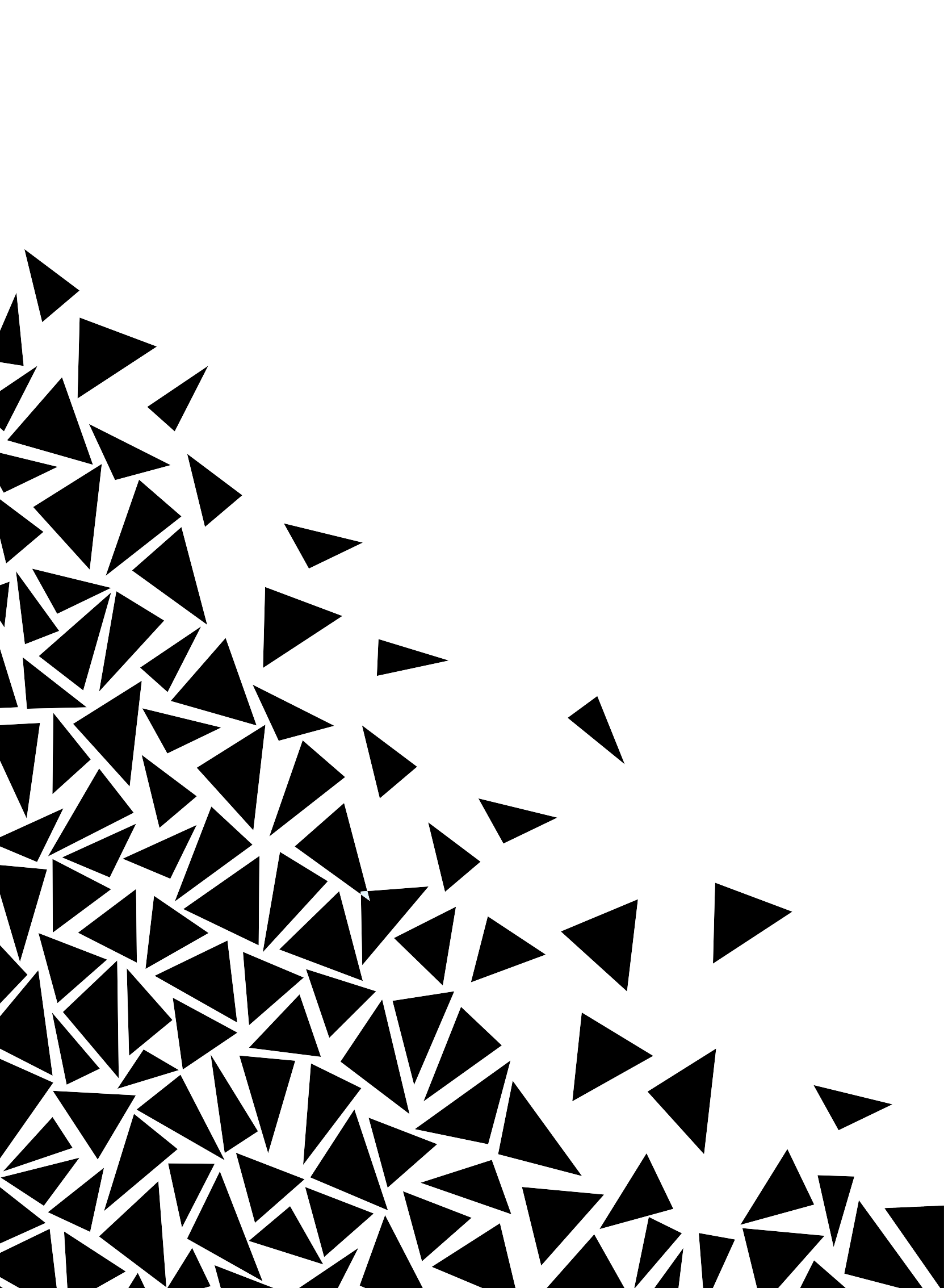
On this occasion, we present our deepest gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al Jaber Al Sabah, Amir of State of Kuwait, for his wise leadership of the State of Kuwait and his kind support for our local economy to activate the wheel of development.

We would also like to extend our thanks and gratitude for Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, Kuwait National Petroleum Company and the Ministry of Finance for their valuable help and continuous advice. We especially thank the General Authority of Environment, General directorate of Fire and Kuwait Municipality.

Soor Fuel Marketing Company extends great recognition to all the employees for their devotement and hard work that led to the great achievements last year. Thanks to their commitment and cooperation among themselves and with the company, our success had been built and will continue to progress, grow and spread.

Thank you all for your efforts and your continued support. We grow and evolve with you and by you...

Soor Fuel Marketing Company



SOOR FUEL MARKETING COMPANY K.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
& INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015



Ernst & Young
Al Aiban, Al Osaimi & Partners

P.O. Box 74 Safat
13001 Safat, Kuwait
Baitak Tower, 18-21st Floor
Safat Square
Ahmed Al Jaber Street

Tel : 2245 2880/295 5000
Fax: 2245 6419
Email: kuwait@kw.ey.com
www.ey.com/me



BAKER TILLY
KUWAIT

Dr. Saud Hamad Al-Humaidi & Partners
Public Accountants

P.O.Box 1486,
Safat 13015 Kuwait
Tel: +965 22443222
22442333

Fax: +965 22461225
www.bakertillykuwait.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AL SOOR FUEL MARKETING COMPANY K.S.C.P.

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Al Soor Fuel Marketing Company K.S.C.P. (the "Parent Company") and its subsidiary (together the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management of the Parent Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AL SOOR FUEL MARKETING COMPANY K.S.C.P. (continued)

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Parent Company and the consolidated financial statements, together with the contents of the report of the Parent Company's Board of Directors relating to these consolidated financial statements, are in accordance therewith. We further report that we obtained all the information and explanations that we required for the purpose of our audit and that the consolidated financial statements incorporate all information that is required by the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, the executive regulation of Law No. 25 of 2012, and by the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, that an inventory was duly carried out and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no violations of the Companies Law No. 1 of 2016, the executive regulation of Law No. 25 of 2012 or of the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, have occurred during the year ended 31 December 2015 that might have had a material effect on the business of the Parent Company or on its financial position.



WALEED A. AL OSAIMI
LICENCE NO. 68 A
EY
AL-AIBAN, AL OSAIMI & PARTNERS



Dr. Saud Hamad Al-Humaidi
License No. 51 A
Of Dr. Saud Hamad Al-Humaidi & Partners
Member of Baker Tilly International

10 March 2016
Kuwait

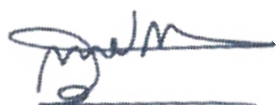
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 KD	2014 KD
Sales		104,560,363	105,631,980
Cost of sales	21	(92,034,618)	(92,088,432)
Operating expenses		(6,754,096)	(6,822,181)
Gross profit		5,771,649	6,721,367
Other income		2,096,089	1,400,680
Rental income		370,420	415,824
Net investment loss	4	(615,158)	(1,145,317)
Administrative expenses		(3,754,950)	(3,068,943)
Realized gain on sale of investment property		880,179	-
(Allowance for) reversal of impairment of receivables	11	(357,998)	21,933
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE CONTRIBUTION TO KUWAIT FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCES (KFAS), NATIONAL LABOUR SUPPORT TAX (NLST), ZAKAT AND DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION		4,390,231	4,345,544
Contribution to KFAS		(39,512)	(39,110)
NLST		(109,756)	(108,639)
Zakat		(43,902)	(43,455)
Directors' remuneration	14	(50,000)	(60,000)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		4,147,061	4,094,340
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	5	10.34 fils	10.21 fils

	2015	2014
	KD	KD
Profit for the year	4,147,061	4,094,340
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Change in fair value of financial assets available for sale	42,374	155,831
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	4,189,435	4,250,171

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 KD	2014 KD
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	14,748,792	11,875,937
Intangible assets	7	14,368,768	15,114,158
Investment in an associate	8	3,329,963	884,034
Investment properties	9	4,453,072	5,860,255
Financial assets available for sale	10	12,469,092	11,766,523
		<u>49,369,687</u>	<u>45,500,907</u>
Current assets			
Inventories		376,445	358,864
Accounts receivable and prepayments	11	6,117,872	6,368,048
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	71,680	405,891
Cash and cash equivalents	13	17,165,368	15,241,303
		<u>23,731,365</u>	<u>22,374,106</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>73,101,052</u>	<u>67,875,013</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	14	40,470,758	38,543,579
Statutory reserve	15	3,887,861	3,448,838
Voluntary reserve	16	3,887,861	3,448,838
Treasury Shares	17	(760,279)	(760,279)
Cumulative changes in fair value reserve		198,205	155,831
Retained earnings		9,952,530	8,610,694
Total equity		<u>57,636,936</u>	<u>53,447,501</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' end of service benefits		434,789	336,132
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals	18	14,029,327	14,091,380
Term loan		1,000,000	-
Total liabilities		<u>15,464,116</u>	<u>14,427,512</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>73,101,052</u>	<u>67,875,013</u>



Turaif Mohammad Baqer Al Awadhi
(Chairman)



Talal Ahmad Al-Khars
(Vice Chairman & CEO)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2015

	<i>Share capital KD</i>	<i>Statutory reserve KD</i>	<i>Voluntary reserve KD</i>	<i>Treasury shares KD</i>	<i>Retained earnings KD</i>	<i>Cumulative change in fair value reserve KD</i>	<i>Total KD</i>
Balance at 1 January 2015	38,543,579	3,448,838	3,448,838	(760,279)	8,610,694	155,831	53,447,501
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4,147,061	-	4,147,061
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	42,374	42,374
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	4,147,061	42,374	4,189,435
Issue of bonus shares (Note 14)	1,927,179	-	-	-	(1,927,179)	-	-
Transfer to reserves	-	439,023	439,023	-	(878,046)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2015	40,470,758	3,887,861	3,887,861	(760,279)	9,952,530	198,205	57,636,936
Balance at 1 January 2014	36,708,171	3,014,284	3,014,284	(760,279)	7,220,870	-	49,197,330
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4,094,340	-	4,094,340
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	155,831	155,831
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	4,094,340	155,831	4,250,171
Issue of bonus shares (Note 14)	1,835,408	-	-	-	(1,835,408)	-	-
Transfer to reserves	-	434,554	434,554	-	(869,108)	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2014	38,543,579	3,448,838	3,448,838	(760,279)	8,610,694	155,831	53,447,501

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 KD	2014 KD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		4,147,061	4,094,340
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and amortisation	6,7,9	1,432,332	1,573,300
Net investment loss	4	615,158	1,145,317
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		101,516	98,997
Realized gain on sale of investment property		(880,179)	-
(Allowance for) reversal of impairment of receivables	11	357,998	(21,933)
		5,773,886	6,890,021
Changes in the working capital:			
Inventories		(17,581)	(7,178)
Accounts receivable and prepayments		(103,495)	(301,692)
Accounts payable and accruals		(62,053)	3,315,122
Cash flows from operations		5,590,757	9,896,273
Employees' end of service benefits paid		(2,859)	(8,901)
Net cash flows from operating activities		5,587,898	9,887,372
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	6	(3,522,435)	(3,476,086)
Purchase of intangible assets	7	-	(1,741)
Acquisition of investment in associate	8	(2,315,453)	-
Proceeds of investment properties	9	-	(4,081,233)
Purchase of financial assets available for sale		(1,743,153)	(485,798)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		-	(402,511)
Proceeds from disposal of investment property		2,250,000	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		268,288	-
Investment income received		398,920	257,862
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(4,663,833)	(8,189,507)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Term loan	19	1,000,000	-
Dividend paid		-	(588,797)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		1,000,000	(588,797)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,924,065	1,109,068
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		15,241,303	14,132,235
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	13	17,165,368	15,241,303

1 ACTIVITIES

Al Soor Fuel Marketing Company K.S.C.P. (the "Parent Company") is a Kuwaiti shareholding company incorporated on 20 March 2006 under the Commercial Companies Law No. 15 of 1960 and amendments thereto and commenced its operations on 9 May 2006. The Parent Company's shares were listed on the Kuwait Stock Exchange on 30 June 2008.

The consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary (collectively the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2015 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors' on 2015. The ordinary general assembly of the shareholders of the Parent Company has the power to amend these consolidated financial statements after their issuance.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2014 approved by the shareholders of the Parent Company during the annual general assembly meeting held on 7 May 2015.

The Group conducts the following activities as set forth in Article No. 5 of the Parent Company's Articles of Association:

- Acquisition, establishment, leasing, operating, and maintenance of petrol stations;
- Establishing, developing, operating and maintaining customer service centers at petrol stations, to provide all automobile services including the changing of oil, car wash, maintenance workshop services and technical check-ups;
- The ability to fill and store fuel;
- To ship and trade in petroleum products in bulk or retail;
- The purchase, lease, acquisition, and sale of land and real estate in different locations;
- Utilizing the financial surpluses of the Group by investing them in portfolios of specialised companies and entities.

The head office of the Parent Company is P.O. Box 28396, Safat 13144, State of Kuwait.

The Parent Company is a subsidiary of Alfa Energy Company K.S.C. (Closed) (the "Ultimate Parent Company").

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

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").

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified for the revaluation at fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in Kuwaiti Dinars ("KD"), which is the functional currency of the Parent Company.

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

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

2.2 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION (continued)

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:

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 statement of income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for reporting dates which are typically not more than three months from that of the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made for the effect of any significant transactions or events that occur between that date and the reporting date of the Parent Company's financial statements. All inter-group balances and transactions, including inter-group profits and unrealised profits and losses and dividends are eliminated on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests represent the equity in the subsidiaries not attributable directly, or indirectly, to the equity holders of the Parent Company. Equity and net income attributable to non-controlling interests are shown separately in the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Total comprehensive income within a subsidiary is attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

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 assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary.
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests.
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity.
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received.
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained.
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss.
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or - loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

The subsidiary of the Group is as follows:

<i>Name of the company</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Principal activities</i>	<i>Effective equity interest</i>	
			2015	2014
Advantage for Establishing Central Markets Company K.S.C. (Closed)	Kuwait	Operating Central Markets	96%	96%

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended standards recently issued by the IASB effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015:

Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that all contingent consideration arrangements classified as liabilities (or assets) arising from a business combination should be subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss whether or not they fall within the scope of IAS 39. This is consistent with the Group's current accounting policy and, thus, this amendment did not impact the Group's accounting policy.

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle (continued)

IFRS 8 Operating Segments

The amendments are applied retrospectively and clarify that:

- An entity must disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in paragraph 12 of IFRS 8, including a brief description of operating segments that have been aggregated and the economic characteristics (e.g., Equities and other investing activities) used to assess whether the segments are 'similar'
- The reconciliation of segment assets to total assets is only required to be disclosed if the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision maker, similar to the required disclosure for segment liabilities

The Group has not applied the aggregation criteria in IFRS 8.12. The Group has presented the reconciliation of segment assets to total assets in previous periods and continues to disclose the same in Note 22 in this year's consolidated financial statements as the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of his decision making.

IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that a management entity (an entity that provides key management personnel services) is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services. This amendment is not relevant for the Group as it does not receive any management services from other entities.

Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle

These improvements are effective from 1 July 2014 and the Group has applied these amendments for the first time in these consolidated financial statements. They include:

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13 can be applied not only to financial assets and financial liabilities, but also to other contracts within the scope of IAS 39. The Group does not apply the portfolio exception in IFRS 13.

Other new or amended standards which are effective on or after 1 January 2015 are not relevant to the Group and have no impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Group.

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are listed below. The Group intends to adopt those standards when they become effective. However, the Group expects no significant impact from the adoption of the amendments on its financial position or performance.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments that replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Except for hedge accounting, retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

Classification and measurement

The Group does not expect a significant impact on its balance sheet or equity on applying the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9. It expects to continue measuring at fair value all financial assets currently held at fair value. Quoted equity shares currently held as available-for-sale with gains and losses recorded in OCI will be measured at fair value through profit or loss instead, which will increase volatility in recorded profit or loss. The AFS reserve currently in accumulated OCI will be reclassified to opening retained earnings.

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement (continued)

The equity shares in non-listed companies are intended to be held for the foreseeable future. The Group expects to apply the option to present fair value changes in OCI, and, therefore, believes the application of IFRS 9 would not have a significant impact. If the Group were not to apply that option, the shares would be held at fair value through profit or loss, which would increase the volatility of recorded profit or loss.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which a group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, when the IASB finalises their amendments to defer the effective date of IFRS 15 by one year. Early adoption is permitted. The Group plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date using the full retrospective method. During 2015, the Group performed a preliminary assessment of IFRS 15, which is subject to changes arising from a more detailed ongoing analysis. Furthermore, the Group is considering the clarifications issued by the IASB in an exposure draft in July 2015 and will monitor any further developments.

Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying IFRS and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively. For first-time adopters of IFRS electing to use the equity method in its separate financial statements, they will be required to apply this method from the date of transition to IFRS. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments will not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, between an investor and its associate or joint venture, is recognised in full. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. These amendments must be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Group.

Annual improvements 2012-2014 Cycle

IFRS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

The amendment clarifies that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the interim financial report (e.g., in the management commentary or risk report). The other information within the interim financial report must be available to users on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time. This amendment must be applied retrospectively.

These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Group.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of fuel

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and revenue can be reliably measured.

Interest income

Interest revenue is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest method, under which the rate used exactly discounts, estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Rental income

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Taxation

National Labour Support Tax (NLST)

The Parent Company calculates the NLST in accordance with Law No. 19 of 2000 and the Minister of Finance Resolutions No. 24 of 2006 at 2.5% of taxable profit for the year. As per the law, income from associates and subsidiaries, cash dividends from listed companies which are subjected to NLST are deducted from the profit for the year.

Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS)

The Parent Company calculates the contribution to KFAS at 1% in accordance with the modified calculation based on the Foundation's Board of Directors' resolution, which states that the income from associates and subsidiaries, Directors' remuneration, transfer to statutory reserve should be excluded from profit for the year when determining the contribution.

Zakat

Contribution to Zakat is calculated at 1% of the profit of the Parent Company in accordance with the Ministry of Finance resolution No. 58/2007.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

Buildings on leasehold land	15 years
Installations and equipment	5-15 years
Furniture and fixtures	1-5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property and equipment (continued)

The carrying values of equipment and vehicles 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.

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

An item of equipment and vehicles 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 derecognition 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 income when the asset is derecognised.

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

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the consolidated statement of income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as 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 asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each reporting date.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing 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 income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

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 derecognition 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 statement of income when the asset is derecognised.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Intangible assets (continued)

Contracts backlog

Contracts backlog acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. Contracts backlog acquired in business combination have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the cost of Contracts backlog over their estimated useful lives (3 years).

The carrying amount of contracts backlog is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, an impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of income, being the difference between carrying value and the asset's recoverable amount.

Leasehold right

Leasehold right acquired is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, leasehold rights are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Leasehold right is amortised over their useful economic life (30 years) and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the leasehold right may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for leasehold right is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on leasehold rights is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

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

License

License acquired separately is measured at cost on initial recognition. License acquired in business combination have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the cost of license over their estimated useful lives (30 years).

The carrying amount of license is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, an impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of income, being the difference between carrying value and the asset's recoverable amount.

Software

Software acquired separately is measured at cost on initial recognition. The software has finite useful life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is calculated using straight line method to allocate the cost of software over its estimated useful life of 3 years. The carrying amount software is assessed and adjusted for impairment whenever there is an indication that it may be impaired.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Investment in an associate

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. 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.

The Group's investments in its associate are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate 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 since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated statement of income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in other

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2015

comprehensive income (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, 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 are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The Group's share of results of associate is included as part of net investment loss shown on the face of the consolidated statement of income and represents result after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate.

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Parent Company. In case of different reporting date of an associate, which are not more than three months from that of the Group, adjustments are made for the effects of significant transactions or events that occur between that date and the Group's reporting date. 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. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in an associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, then recognises the loss in the consolidated statement of income.

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

Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met; and excludes the costs of day to day servicing of an investment property.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. The estimated life of the buildings is 40 years and is depreciated on a straight line basis. Land on which the property is constructed is not depreciated.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in the period of derecognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the cost at the date of change in use

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a 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.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised 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 recognised.

The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

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.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, bank balances and short-term deposits, as defined above.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the purchase price, import duties, transportation, handling and other direct costs. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. 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.

Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held to maturity, receivables and loans, or financial assets available for sale, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of not at fair value through statement of income, directly attributable transaction costs.

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 purchases) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Group's financial assets include receivables, quoted and unquoted financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets available for sale

Financial assets available for sale include equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available for sale are those, which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through statement of income. Debt securities in this category are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

Financial assets available for sale are initially recognized at cost (including transaction costs associated with the acquisition of the investment) and after initial measurement, financial assets available for sale are subsequently measured at fair value unless fair value cannot be reliably determined. Changes in fair value of available for sale are reported as other comprehensive income in fair value reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative change in fair value is recognised in consolidated statement of income, or determined to be impaired, at which time the fair value reserve is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in impairment loss of investment and removed from fair value reserve. Investments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost less impairment losses, if any.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and non-trading financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through statement of income. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are remeasured at fair value with all changes in fair value being recorded in the consolidated statement of income. Transaction costs associated with the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are expensed as incurred.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Gains or losses on financial assets held for trading are recognised in consolidated statement of income.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Non-trading financial assets may be designated at initial recognition as financial assets designated as at fair value through statement of income if the following criteria are met: (i) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis; or (ii) the assets are part of a Group of financial assets which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented investment and risk management strategy.

The Group evaluated its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading) whether the intent to sell them in the near term is still appropriate. When the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intent to sell them in the foreseeable future significantly changes, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets in rare circumstances. The reclassification to loans and receivables, available-for-sale or held to maturity depends on the nature of the asset. This evaluation does not affect any financial assets designated at fair value through consolidated statement of income using the fair value option at designation, these instruments cannot be reclassified after initial recognition.

Trade and other receivables

These are stated at original invoice amount less provision for any doubtful accounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when incurred.

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets may be impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in profit or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets available for sale

For financial assets available for sale, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a Group of investments may be impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as financial assets available for sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. 'Significant' is to be evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the impairment loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the consolidated statement of income – is removed from fair value reserve and recognised in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the consolidated statement of income; an increase in their fair value after impairment loss is recognised directly in the fair value reserve.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of income and loan and borrowings, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of term loans and borrowings including directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include term loans and trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Trade and other payables

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether billed by the supplier or not.

Term loan

After initial recognition, interest bearing term loan is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of income when the liabilities are derecognized 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 in finance costs in the consolidated statement of income. Unpaid amounts of term loan are included in 'Term Loan'.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset (or where applicable a part of a financial asset or a part of Group of financial assets) is de-recognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset 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.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (continued)

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

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.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Fair values

Fair values of financial instruments

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Consequently differences can arise between carrying values and the fair value estimates.

Underlying the definitions of fair value is the presumption that the Parent Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to materially curtail the scale of its operation or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

For investments, which are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to stock exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the reporting date.

For investments where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to recent arm's length transactions, current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, an earnings multiple, or an industry specific earnings multiple or is based on the expected cash flows of the investment discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics. Fair value estimates take into account liquidity constraints and assessment for any impairment.

Investments with no reliable measures of their fair values and for which no fair value information could be obtained are carried at their initial cost less impairment in value.

The fair value of profit bearing financial instruments is estimated based on discounted cash flows using profit rates for items with similar terms and risks characteristics.

An analysis of fair value of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 26.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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, and only 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.

Treasury shares

Treasury shares consist of the parent company's own issued shares that have been reacquired by the Group and not yet reissued or cancelled. The treasury shares are accounted for using the cost method. Under this method, the weighted average cost of the shares reacquired is charged to a contra account in equity. When the treasury shares are reissued, gains are credited to a separate account in equity, "treasury shares reserve", which is not distributable. Any realised losses are charged to the same account to the extent of the credit balance on that account. Any excess losses are charged to retained earnings and then to the statutory and voluntary reserves. Gains realised subsequently on the sale of treasury shares are first used to offset any previously recorded losses in the order of reserves, retained earnings and the treasury shares reserve account. No cash dividends are paid on these shares. The issue of stock dividend increases the number of treasury shares proportionately and reduces the average cost per share without affecting the total cost of treasury shares.

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Group as a lessee

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except for contingent rental payments which are expensed when they arise.

Employees' end of service benefits

The Group provides end of service benefits to its expatriate employees under the Kuwait Labour Law. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

In addition to the above, with respect to its national employees, the Group also makes contributions to Public Institution for Social Security scheme, calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs costs. The operating segments are used by the management of the Group to allocate resources and assess performance is consistent with the internal reports provided to the chief operation decision maker. Operating segments exhibiting similar economic characteristics, product and services, class of customers where appropriate are aggregated and reported as reportable segments.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in KD, which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. 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 has elected to recycle the gain or loss 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 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 other comprehensive income 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 other comprehensive income.

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 gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

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.

ii) Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into KD at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income statements are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in consolidated statement of income.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements, but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Group has used judgment and estimates principally in, but not limited to, the following:

Any difference between the amounts actually realised in future periods and the amounts expected will be recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

Management decides on acquisition of financial assets whether they should be classified as financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets available for sale. The Group classifies financial assets as carried at fair value through profit or loss if they are acquired primarily for the purpose of short term profit making.

Classification of investments as fair value through profit or loss depends on how management monitor the performance of these investments. When they are not classified as held for trading but have readily available fair values and the changes in fair values are reported as part of profit or loss in the management accounts, they are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. All other investments are classified as financial assets available for sale.

Valuation of unquoted investments

Valuation of unquoted equity securities is normally based on one of the following:

- Recent arm's length market transactions;
- Current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same;
- Earnings multiples;
- The expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics;
- Underlying net asset base of the investment; or
- Other valuation models

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

The determination of the cash flows, earnings multiples and discount factors for unquoted equity securities requires significant estimation.

Impairment of financial assets available for sale

The Group treats available for sale equity investments as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires considerable judgement. In addition, the Group evaluates other factors, including normal volatility in share price for quoted equities and the future cash flows and the discount factors for unquoted equities.

Impairment of trade receivables

An estimate of the collectible amount of trade accounts receivable is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. For individually significant amounts, this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are past due, are assessed collectively and a provision applied according to the length of time past due, based on historical recovery rates.

Impairment of non-financial assets

An asset is impaired if its carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. Net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. An assessment is made at each statement of financial position date to determine whether there is objective evidence that an asset may be impaired. If such evidence exists, any impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Impairment of property and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties

A decline in the value of property, plant and equipment could have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. Management assesses the impairment of property, plant and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Factors that are considered important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- significant decline in the market value beyond that which would be expected from the passage of time or normal use;
- significant changes in the technology and regulatory environments; and
- evidence from internal reporting which indicates that the economic performance of the asset is, or will be, worse than expected.

Useful lives of property and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives of its equipment for calculating depreciation. 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 charge would be adjusted where the management believes the useful lives differ from previous estimates.

Impairment of investment in an associate

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associate, at each reporting date based on existence of any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount in the consolidated statement of income.

Impairment of goodwill

The Group tests whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

4 NET INVESTMENT LOSS

	2015	2014
	KD	KD
Interest income	165,203	105,601
Share of results of associates	130,476	56,071

Impairment loss on investment in associates	-	(374,500)
Impairment loss on financial assets available for sale (Note 10)	(1,082,958)	(926,953)
Unrealised loss from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(7,040)	(157,797)
Realised gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(54,556)	-
Dividend income	233,717	152,261
	<u>(615,158)</u>	<u>(1,145,317)</u>

5 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (excluding treasury shares). Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (excluding treasury shares) plus

the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares. The Parent Company did not have any diluted shares as at 31 December.

5 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)

The information necessary to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding, less treasury shares, during the year is as follows:

	2015	2014
Profit for the year (KD)	<u>4,147,061</u>	<u>4,094,340</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (excluding treasury shares)	<u>400,991,834</u>	<u>400,991,834</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>10.34 fils</u>	<u>10.21 fils</u>

The basic and diluted earnings per share have been adjusted for the current and previous year following the shareholders' approval of bonus shares at the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 7 May 2015 (Note 14).

6 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	<i>Buildings on leasehold land KD</i>	<i>Installations and equipment KD</i>	<i>Furniture and fixtures KD</i>	<i>Motor vehicles KD</i>	<i>Capital work in progress KD</i>	<i>Total KD</i>
Cost:						
At 1 January 2015	2,199,051	6,207,394	1,561,625	29,924	8,772,760	18,770,754
Additions	-	63,419	6,345	34,000	3,418,671	3,522,435
Transfers	2,674,477	554,399	-	-	(3,228,876)	-
At 31 December 2015	4,873,528	6,825,212	1,567,970	63,924	8,962,555	22,293,189
Depreciation:						
At 1 January 2015	339,899	5,372,587	1,155,769	26,562	-	6,894,817
Charged for the year	156,039	238,194	244,431	10,916	-	649,580
At 31 December 2015	495,938	5,610,781	1,400,200	37,478	-	7,544,397
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2014	4,377,590	1,214,431	167,770	26,446	8,962,555	14,748,792
Cost:						
At 1 January 2014	2,199,051	5,903,960	1,552,570	29,924	5,609,163	15,294,668
Additions	-	40,371	9,055	-	3,426,660	3,476,086
Disposals	-	263,063	-	-	(263,063)	-
At 31 December 2014	2,199,051	6,207,394	1,561,625	29,924	8,772,760	18,770,754
Depreciation:						
At 1 January 2014	188,945	5,161,766	873,245	22,897	-	6,246,853
Charged for the year	150,954	210,821	282,524	3,665	-	647,964
At 31 December 2014	339,899	5,372,587	1,155,769	26,562	-	6,894,817
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2014	1,859,152	834,807	405,856	3,362	8,772,760	11,875,937

Fuel stations are constructed on land leased from the Government of Kuwait. Capital work in progress represents major renovations and significant improvements being carried out at the fuel stations.

Depreciation expense is allocated between operating expenses of KD 397,594 (2014: KD 365,442) and administrative expenses of KD 251,986 (2014: KD 282,522) in the consolidated statement of income.

7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<i>Goodwill</i>	<i>Contracts backlog</i>	<i>Leasehold rights</i>	<i>Licenses</i>	<i>Software</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Cost:						
At 1 January 2015	210,483	555,877	19,087,811	1,725,128	363,494	21,942,793
At 31 December 2015	210,483	555,877	19,087,811	1,725,128	363,494	21,942,793
Amortisation:						
At 1 January 2015	-	555,877	5,514,255	440,868	260,132	6,828,635
Charged for the year	-	-	636,261	57,504	51,625	745,390
At 31 December 2015	-	555,876	6,150,516	498,372	311,757	7,574,025
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2015	210,483	1	12,937,295	1,226,756	51,737	14,368,768
Cost:						
At 1 January 2014	210,483	555,877	19,087,811	1,725,128	361,753	21,941,052
Additions	-	-	-	-	1,741	1,741
At 31 December 2014	210,483	555,877	19,087,811	1,725,128	363,494	21,942,793
Amortisation:						
At 1 January 2014	-	416,907	4,877,995	383,364	208,507	5,944,277
Charged for the year	-	138,969	636,260	57,504	51,625	884,358
At 31 December 2014	-	555,876	5,514,255	440,868	260,132	6,828,635
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2014	210,483	1	13,573,556	1,226,756	103,362	15,114,158

Amortisation expense is allocated between operating expenses of KD 693,764 (2014: KD 693,764) and administrative expenses of KD 51,626 (2014: KD 190,594) in the consolidated statement of income.

8 INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

Details of an associate are as follows:

<i>Name of the company</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Principal activity</i>	<i>Effective equity interest</i>	
			2015	2014
Metalex Energy Company K.S.C. (Closed)	<i>Kuwait</i>	<i>Contracting services for oil sector</i>	35%	35%
United Foodstuff Industries Group Company K.S.C.P.	<i>kuwait</i>	<i>General Trading Activities</i>	25%	-

The movement of the investment in an associate during the year is as follows:

	2015	2014
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Carrying value at 1 January	884,034	1,202,463
Acquisition of investment in associate*	2,315,453	-
Share of results of associates (Note 4)	130,476	56,071
Impairment loss on investment in an associate *	-	(374,500)
Carrying value at 31 December	3,329,963	884,034

*During the year ended 31 December 2015, the Group acquired 25% ownership in United Foodstuff Industries Group Company K.S.C.P. a company listed in Kuwait Stock Exchange for total amount of KD 2,315,453.

Investment in associate with total amount of KD 2,315,453 (2014:Nil) is held through portfolio managed by a related party (Note 21).

The following table illustrates summarised financial information of the Group's investment in its associate:

9 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	<i>Freehold land</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>Buildings</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>KD</i>
Cost:			
At 1 January 2015	4,479,233	1,590,000	6,069,233
Disposals	(1,005,200)	(382,000)	(1,387,200)
At 31 January 2015	3,474,033	1,208,000	4,682,033
Depreciation:			
At 1 January 2015	-	208,978	208,978
Charge for the year	-	37,362	37,362
Relating to disposals	-	(17,379)	(17,379)
At 31 December 2015	-	(228,961)	(228,961)
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2015	3,474,033	979,039	4,453,072
Cost:			
At 1 January 2014	1,100,000	888,000	1,988,000
Additions	3,379,233	702,000	4,081,233
At 31 December 2014	4,479,233	1,590,000	6,069,233
Depreciation:			
At 1 January 2014	-	168,000	168,000
Charge for the year	-	40,978	40,978
At 31 December 2014	-	208,978	208,978
Net carrying amount:	-	-	-
At 31 December 2014	4,479,233	1,381,022	5,860,255

* As at 31 December 2015, the fair value of the investment properties amounted to KD 5,207,000 (2014: KD 6,668,831).

The fair value of the investment properties has been determined based on valuations obtained from two independent valuers, who are an industry specialised in valuing these types of investment properties. One of these valuers is a local bank who has valued the investment properties using Income Capitalization Approach.

Investment properties with total amount of KD 1,306,831 (2014: 1,306,831) is managed through a related party (Note 21).

10 FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR SALE

	2015	2014
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Managed portfolios (local equity securities)		
Quoted equity security	1,202,708	895,195
Unquoted equity securities	11,266,384	10,871,328
	<u>12,469,092</u>	<u>11,766,523</u>

As at 31 December 2015, unquoted equity securities of KD 11,266,384 (2014: KD 10,871,328) are carried at cost. Management has performed a review of these investments to assess whether any impairment has occurred in their value and accordingly, an impairment loss of KD 1,082,958 (2014: KD 926,953) was recognised in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2015 (Note 4).

Managed portfolios are managed by a related party (Note 21).

11 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAYMENTS

	2015	2014
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Trade receivables	2,943,872	3,210,434
Advance payment for purchase investment properties	2,651,490	2,724,139
Prepaid expenses	343,022	311,197
Other receivables	179,488	122,278
	<u>6,117,872</u>	<u>6,368,048</u>

As at 31 December 2015, trade receivables of KD 448,528 (2014: KD 90,530) were impaired and fully provided for.

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

	2015	2014
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Opening balance	90,530	112,463
Charged during the year	357,998	-
(Reversal) charged during the year	-	(21,933)
	<u>448,528</u>	<u>90,530</u>

11 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAYMENTS

The ageing of unimpaired trade receivables at 31 December is as follows:

	<i>Total</i> <i>KD</i>	Past due but not impaired			
		<i>30 – 60 days</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>60 – 90 day</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>90 – 120 day</i> <i>KD</i>	<i>>120 days</i> <i>KD</i>
2015	2,943,872	1,551,772	478,260	401,734	512,106
2014	3,210,434	1,766,862	421,159	457,396	565,017

Receivables which are past due at the reporting date for which the Group has not provided for as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts are still considered recoverable. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

12 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2015 <i>KD</i>	2014 <i>KD</i>
Financial assets held for trading:		
Managed portfolio (local quoted equity securities)	<u>71,680</u>	<u>405,891</u>

Managed portfolio is managed by a related party (Note 21).

13 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated statement of cash flows include the following consolidated statement of financial position amounts:

	2015 <i>KD</i>	2014 <i>KD</i>
Cash in hand	20,827	1,075
Cash in portfolios	69,249	1,446,786
Bank balances	6,075,292	3,793,442
Short-term deposits	<u>11,000,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>
	<u>17,165,368</u>	<u>15,241,303</u>

Short-term deposits are placed with local banks, denominated in KD and carry an effective interest rate of 1.88% (2014: 1.27%) per annum and mature after one month from the date of deposit.

14 SHARE CAPITAL, CASH DIVIDEND AND BONUS SHARES

Authorised, issued and fully paid	
2015	2014
KD	KD
404,707,581 shares (2014: 385,435,791) of 100 fils paid in cash and issue of bonus shares	
40,470,758	38,543,579

Cash dividend and bonus shares

On 10 March 2016, the Parent Company's Board of Directors' have proposed a distribution of 5% cash dividend of the nominal value of shares, by 5 fils per share (2014: Nil %) and Directors' remuneration of KD 50,000 (2014: KD 60,000) for the year ended 31 December 2015. This proposal is subject to the approval by annual Ordinary General Assembly Meeting of the Group's shareholders.

At the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 7 May 2015 for the year ended 31 December 2014, the shareholders of the Parent Company have approved the Board of Directors' proposal to issue bonus shares of 5 shares for each 100 shares, totaling 19,271,789 shares (5 shares for each 100 shares, totaling 18,354,085 for the year ended 31 December 2013).

On 7 June 2015, the Extraordinary General Assembly of the Group's shareholders approved the increase of share capital from KD 38,543,579 to KD 40,470,758 through issuance of bonus shares of 5 shares for each 100 shares, totaling 19,271,789 shares (5 shares for each 100 shares, totaling 18,354,085 for the year ended 31 December 2013) and marked at the Commercial Registry on 9 April 2015.

15 STATUTORY RESERVE

In accordance with the Companies Law and the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company before contribution to KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Directors' remuneration has been transferred to the statutory reserve. The Parent Company may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the reserve totals 50% of paid-up share capital. Distribution of this reserve is limited to the amount required to enable the payment of a dividend of 5% of paid up share capital to be made in years when retained earnings are not sufficient for the payment of a dividend of that amount.

16 VOLUNTARY RESERVE

In accordance with the Parent Company's Articles of Association, 10% of the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Parent Company before contribution to KFAS, NLST, Zakat and Directors' remuneration has been transferred to the voluntary reserve. This transfer may be stopped by a resolution adopted by the ordinary assembly as recommended by the Board of Directors'. There are no restrictions on distributions from the voluntary reserve.

17 TREASURY SHARES

	2015	2014
Number of treasury shares	3,715,747	3,538,807
Percentage of ownership	0.92%	0.92%
Market value (KD)	401,301	488,355

Reserves equivalent to the cost of the treasury shares held are not available for distribution.

18 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

	2015	2014
	KD	KD
Trade payables (Note 21)	9,722,019	9,497,025
Accrued expenses	1,504,569	861,896
Dividend payables	1,022,181	1,138,858
Advances from customers	1,780,558	2,593,601
	14,029,327	14,091,380

19 TERM LOAN

Term loan with total amount of KD 1,000,000 (2014: Nil) was obtained from one of the local bank and carries effective interest rate of 3.5% (2014: Nil).

20 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

	2015	2014
	KD	KD
Letters of guarantee	8,050,574	8,033,274
Capital commitments	1,782,532	2,681,234

The Group has entered into several lease arrangements, mainly for renting of land over which fuel stations are constructed. The future minimum lease payments under the non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December are as follows:

	2015	2014
	KD	KD
Not later than one year	607,364	563,984
After one year and not later than five years	202,455	189,587
	809,819	753,571

21 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent i.e. major shareholders, associates, directors and key management personnel 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 Parent Company's management.

Transactions with related parties included in the consolidated statement of income are as follows:

	<i>Other related parties</i>	<i>Major shareholder</i>	2015 Total	2014 Total
	KD	KD	KD	KD
Cost of sales (purchase of fuel)	-	92,034,618	92,034,618	92,088,432
Operating expenses	74,340	-	74,340	79,890
Administrative expenses	39,801	-	39,801	39,665

21 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

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

	<i>Other related parties</i>	<i>Major shareholder</i>	<i>2015 Total</i>	<i>2014 Total</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
Investment in associates	2,315,453	-	2,315,453	-
Investment properties	1,306,831	-	1,306,831	1,306,831
Financial assets available for sale	12,469,092		12,469,092	11,766,523
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	71,680	-	71,680	405,891
Accounts payable and accruals	-	8,846,055	8,846,055	8,728,756

Financial assets available for sale (Note 10) and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 12) are managed by a related party.

	<i>2014 KD</i>	<i>2013 KD</i>
<i>Key management compensation</i>		
Short-term benefits	352,288	346,288
Employees' end of service benefits	22,472	22,472
	<u>375,360</u>	<u>368,760</u>

22 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and services, and has two reportable operating segments as follows:

Fuel marketing and other related services – represents the sale of fuel and other related services arising from fuel stations.

Investment operations – represents investment in managed portfolio, short term money market placements and real estate.

	<i>Fuel marketing and other related services</i>	<i>Investment operations</i>	<i>Unallocated</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
31 December 2015				
Segment revenue	<u>104,560,363</u>	<u>(615,158)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>103,945,205</u>
Depreciation and amortization	<u>1,030,494</u>	<u>292,709</u>	<u>146,491</u>	<u>1,432,332</u>
Segment results	<u>4,664,969</u>	<u>(615,158)</u>	<u>370,420</u>	<u>4,147,061</u>
	<i>Fuel marketing and other related services</i>	<i>Investment operations</i>	<i>Unallocated</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
31 December 2014				
Segment revenue	<u>105,631,980</u>	<u>(1,145,317)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>104,486,663</u>
Depreciation and amortization	<u>998,035</u>	<u>286,189</u>	<u>248,098</u>	<u>1,573,300</u>
Segment results	<u>5,052,163</u>	<u>(1,145,317)</u>	<u>438,698</u>	<u>4,094,340</u>

22 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

	<i>Retail petroleum and other services KD</i>	<i>Investment operations KD</i>	<i>Unallocated KD</i>	<i>Total KD</i>
Segment assets as at 31 December 2015	63,726,669	9,369,835	4,548	73,101,052
Segment liabilities as at 31 December 2015	12,954,137	1,022,181	1,487,798	15,464,116
Segment assets as at 31 December 2014	59,347,618	8,362,783	164,612	67,875,013
Segment liabilities as at 31 December 2014	11,996,981	1,138,858	1,291,673	14,427,512

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing 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 independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. The Group's policy is to monitor those business risks through Group's strategic planning process. No changes were made in the risk management objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014.

23.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument leading to a financial loss. Financial assets subject to credit risk consist principally of bank balances, fixed deposits and accounts receivable.

The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Group uses its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Group's exposure to credit risk from bank balances, cash with a portfolio manager, fixed deposits and accounts receivable arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, it represents the current maximum credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values. The maximum exposure is the carrying amount as described in the consolidated statement of financial position.

	2015 KD	2014 KD
Cash and cash equivalents (Note13)	17,165,368	15,241,303
Trade receivables (Note 11)	2,943,872	3,210,434
	20,109,240	18,451,737

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.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable. Concentration of credit risk is represented by one major customer representing 32% (2014: 44%) of the trade receivables balance. The Group is not exposed to credit risk from such customer as it is a governmental entity. The Group defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities.

23.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. To manage this risk, the Company periodically assess the financial viability of the receivables and ensures that adequate bank facilities are available.

The management has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short and medium funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets.

All the financial liabilities of the Group are due within one year from the consolidated statement of financial position date.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	<i>On Demand KD</i>	<i>Less than 3 months KD</i>	<i>3 to 12 months KD</i>	<i>Total KD</i>
2015				
Accounts payable and accruals	1,022,181	12,430,103	577,043	14,029,327
Term Loan	-	1,011,667	-	1,011,667
2014				
Accounts payable and accruals	1,138,858	12,853,579	98,943	14,091,380

23.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December in 2015 and 2014.

23.3.1 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's presentation currency).

The Group is not exposed to foreign currency risk as majority of the assets and liabilities are denominated in Kuwaiti Dinars.

23.3.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's term loan obligation with fixed interest rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest bearing assets and liabilities (short term deposit, term loan).

The sensitivity of the consolidated statement of income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Company's profit, based on fixed interest rates and financial liabilities held at 31 December. There is no impact on the Company's equity. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the consolidated statement of income to reasonably possible changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant.

	<i>INCREASE/DECREASE IN BASIS POINTS</i>	<i>EFFECT ON PROFIT FOR THE YEAR KD</i>
2015	±100	110,000
2014	±100	100,000

23.3.3 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities decrease as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The Group is exposed to equity price risk on its investments held at fair value through profit or loss. The Group manages this risk through diversification of investments in terms of industry concentration.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the consolidated statement of income to reasonably possible changes inequity prices, with all other variables held constant.

	<i>Increase/ decrease in stock prices (%)</i>	<i>Effect on profit for the year KD</i>
2015		
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	+ 5	+3,584
2014		
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	± 5	±20,295

24 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholders' value.

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 shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014.

Capital comprises of share capital, statutory reserve, voluntary reserve, treasury shares and retained earnings and is measured at KD 57,438,731 as at 31 December 2015 (2014: KD 53,291,670).

25 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's assets and liabilities. The maturity profile of, accounts receivable and pre-payments, accounts payable and accruals at the year end is based on contractual repayment arrangements. The maturity profile for the remaining assets and liabilities is determined based on the management estimate of liquidation of those assets

	<i>Within 3 months KD</i>	<i>3 to 12 months KD</i>	<i>1 to 5 years KD</i>	<i>Total KD</i>
31 December 2015				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	17,165,368	-	-	17,165,368
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	71,680	-	71,680
Accounts receivable and prepayment	3,435,634	2,238,051	601,113	6,117,872
Inventories	-	376,445	-	376,445
Financial assets available for sale	-	-	12,469,092	12,469,092
Investment properties	-	-	4,453,072	4,453,072
Investment in an associate	-	-	3,329,963	3,329,963
Intangible assets	-	-	14,368,768	14,368,768
Property and equipment	-	-	14,748,792	14,748,792
TOTAL ASSETS	18,676,937	2,686,176	49,970,800	73,101,052
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accruals	10,744,200	1,504,569	1,780,558	14,029,327
Term Loans	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Employees end of service benefits	-	-	434,789	434,789
TOTAL LIABILITIES	11,744,200	1,504,569	2,215,347	15,464,116

	<i>Within 3 months KD</i>	<i>3 to 12 months KD</i>	<i>1 to 5 years KD</i>	<i>Total KD</i>
31 December 2014				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	15,241,303	-	-	15,241,303
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	405,891	-	405,891
Accounts receivable and prepayment	3,435,634	2,170,733	761,681	6,368,048
Inventories	-	358,864	-	358,864
Financial assets available for sale	-	-	11,766,523	11,766,523
Investment properties	-	-	5,860,255	5,860,255
Investment in an associate	-	-	884,034	884,034

24 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Intangible assets	-	-	15,114,158	15,114,158
Property and equipment	-	-	11,875,937	11,875,937
TOTAL ASSETS	18,676,937	2,935,488	46,262,588	67,875,013
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accruals	10,635,883	861,896	2,593,601	14,091,380
Employees end of service benefits	-	-	336,132	336,132
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,635,883	861,896	2,929,733	14,427,512

26 Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in Note 2.

The fair values of financial instruments with the exceptions of certain financial assets available for sale carried at cost (Note 10) are not materially different from their carrying values. For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or having a short term maturity (less than twelve months) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to variable rate financial instruments.

Fair value hierarchy

As at 31 December, the Group held the following financial instruments measured at fair value. The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair values of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in an active market for identical assets and liabilities;

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

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

	<i>Level: 1</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>KD</i>	<i>KD</i>
2015		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Managed portfolio (local quoted equity securities)	71,680	71,680
	<u>71,680</u>	<u>71,680</u>
Financial assets available for sale		
Managed portfolio (local quoted equity securities)	1,202,708	1,202,708
Quoted equity security	1,202,708	1,202,708
2014		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	405,891	405,891
Managed portfolio (local quoted equity securities)	405,891	405,891
Financial assets available for sale		
Managed portfolio (local quoted equity securities)	895,195	895,195
Quoted equity security	895,195	895,195

As at 31 December 2015, certain financial assets available for sale are carried at cost amounting to KD 11,266,384 (2014: KD 10,871,328) since the fair value cannot be reliably be measured.

مواقع محطات شركة السور لتسويق الوقود ش.م.ك
Locations Of Soor Fuel Marketing Co. Stations

