السور SOOR

شركة السور لتسويق الوقود ش.م.ك

Soor Fuel Marketing Company S.A.K

2013 Annual Report

H.H. Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
Amir of the State of Kuwait

H.H. Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
Crown Prince of the State of Kuwait

working together for better environment

Table of Content

Table of Content

www.soor.com.kw

السور SOOR

SOOR CORPORATE PROFILE

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

Paid-Up capital: 36,708,170.600 Kuwaiti Dinar
Shared Issued & Subscribed: 367,081,706 shares
Number of shares Authorized: 300,000,000 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.

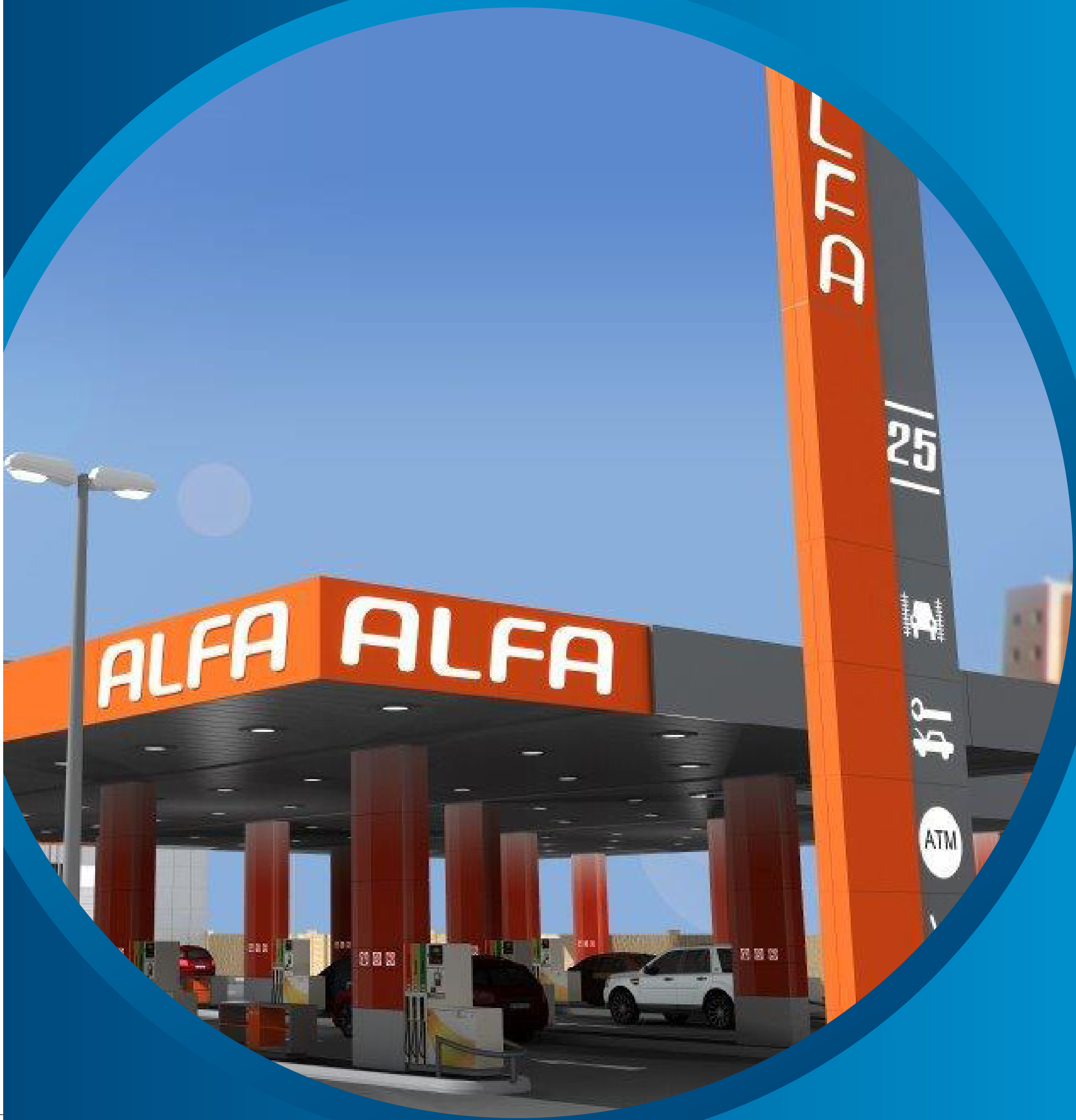
The business activities of the company include acquisition, construction, leasing, operation and maintenance of the petrol filling stations. The company also constructs, develops, operates and maintains customers services centers at these stations. These centers provide all services related to cars and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


ALFA
ALFA
25
ATM

OUR MISSION

Soor is committed to building 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.

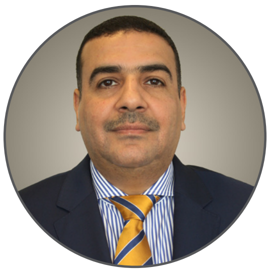
RESPONSIBILITY / CORPORATE CITIZENSHIP – we are Committed to responsible citizenship – through active community involvement and respect for our environment.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Talal Ahmed AlKhars
Vice Chirman & CEO



Ihab Gamtil Ishak
VP, Finance & Accounting

Hani Mohammed Al-Qallaf
VP, Human Resources & Administration

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

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

Abdullah Ibrahim Ashkanani
VP, Business Development

Eng. Taha Ahmad Alkhars
VP, Technical Services

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORT

Dear shareholders,

May the peace and blessings of God be upon you,
On my behalf and of my fellow colleagues the board of directors and executive directors, I would like to welcome you to the general assembly meeting. I am glad to put in your hands the annual seventh report for Soor Fuel Marketing Company for the fiscal year ending on December 31th 2013. We ask God for success and rectitude.

The year 2013 was as hoped for, achieving a growth rate in sales that reached (6.14%) primarily arisen from the efficient activities of the executive management through the strategies implemented by that the company since the beginning of year 2013.

The company has done multiple strategic projects in year 2013 with the goal of increasing the sales level for petroleum products in Alfa fuel stations, in addition to the processes of updating and developing the Alfa fuel stations, and reaching a higher level of efficiency for employees performance in all of the company's sectors.

It has worked hard through its distinguished services in the industry of fuel stations operation to update the contract of Ministry of the Interior for importing fuel charge cards as well as operating, managing, and maintaining the stations related to the Ministry of Interior until 30/4/2014, thanks to the operating, managing, and technical programs for the fuel filling stations.

The company proceeds through its approach on updating and developing fuel stations, such as Mubarakiya – Bayan (61), Alardhiya (76)to lunch new activities (fast cars service center and automated carwash service), all compatible with the latest carwash technologies in the world. Also for Salmiya station (25), as many services & activities have been offered (Convince Market Building, quick Cars Service and Automated Carwash), adding dispensers fuel islands, finishing the construction of automated carwash station in AlRawdha and AlRabiya. Soor has been started implementing the construction project of Masayel new station (124) according to the latest global standards in fuel stations industry and implementing environmental projects related to Vapor Recovery System during the filling process of fuel and drainage of tankers for petroleum products and transferring them to the fuel tank again.

The company has achieved in the year of 2013 a net profit of 4,101,442 KD (four millions, one hundred and one thousands, four hundred and forty two KD only), from total sales of 97,999,207 KD (ninety seven millions, nine hundred ninety nine thousands, two hundred and seven KD only), as the stock value reached 11.27 fills and at the same time the equity arise in 2013 by a 5% increase which amounts to 49,197,330 KD (forty nine millions, one hundred ninety seven thousands, three hundred and thirty KD only).

It is my pleasure to take this opportunity to express my gratitude and thanks to the company's clients for their trust, I also extend my appreciation to all the relevant government agencies (Environment Public Authority, Kuwait Fire Service Directorate, Kuwait Municipality, and State Property Department). My thanks also extended to Kuwait Petroleum Company and Kuwait National Petroleum Company for the cooperation and support of the company's activities that lead to the desired objective of serving the fuel stations and contribute to the growth of the operations of the company in the coming years.

Muhammed Abdullatif Hayat,
Chairman

ACHIEVEMENTS

1- Gas Stations Development and Reconstruction

In the beginning of the year 2013 Soor Fuel Marketing Company worked hard on implementing and accomplishing many of its strategic projects aiming at updating and developing "Alfa" fuel gas stations, as well as adding various new services which contribute to meeting clients needs through providing multiple services in the stations, The most important achievements include:

- Continueing the construction of Shuwaikh station (113), and the construction of Abu Halifa station (8) which became a distinctive station thanks to its new services and facilities:
  - The biggest fast food center is under construction.
  - The automated carwash and its numerous services center are under maintenance.
  - The quick car service center is under establishment.
  - The convince store is under construction.
  - New diesel service.
- Reconstruction and maintenance of Blajat station (25) and providing it with different services, including a quick car service center, an automated car wash and a convenience store.
- Construction and maintenance of 2 Fast car service centers in Mubarakiya-Bayan (61) and Ardiya (76).
- Construction started partially in alJahra (09) (Phase I & II).
- Hawally Station (34) and Jleeb alshuyoukh station (46) processed for tender by end of 2013.
- Installation of a Vapour Recovery System to recover the fuel vapours during the unloading of fuel trucks and the filling of the cars for Alfaiha station (21) and West Hadiya station (116).
- Starting implementing the "Petroleum Spillage Drainage" project.
- Finishing the implementation of the ATG system project in all stations.
- Starting implementing the lengthening of the pump hoses to serve the clients cars in both sides.
- Forming a technical team specialized in maintenance of fuel tanks in "Alfa" stations.
- Founding and equipping a training center in one the stations for the goal of facilitating the training for trainees and assessing the in-training mentors through regular visits.
- Training the freshmen mentors in two terms, morning and evening (theoretical training and practical training).
- Starting using correspondence and written communication technology for daily routine work related to fuel filling stations.
- Opening 4 new automated carwash stations, which are AlRabia station (91), AlArdhiya station (76), Mubarakiya-Bayan (61), and AlRawdha (56), in addition to the new service of steam wash for car wheels.

2- Marketing & Sales Plans:

- Setting booths in K.P.C., Zain, Kuwait University and P.I.F.S.S (Public Institution for Social Security) for promoting ALFA Pre-Paid cards (ALFA Fill UP, ALFA Plus, and Eve's card)
- A charity visit to NBK's Hospital for children who suffer from cancer and destrnuet (ayade) and gifts for Aed AlFeter.
- Acquired 77,536 Alfa fuel cards as stock and were completely sold in addition.
- Providing Post-Paid services for corporate and governmental sectors.
- Post-paid collection performance amount compared to 2012 increased by almost 17%
- Alfa prepaid cards sales compared to 2012 increased to 61%

- Soor Fuel Marketing Company registered the commercial trade mark "C-store" for the convenience markets and "Splash" for the Car wash stations from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Kuwait.

3- Human resource and administration:

Soor Fuel Marketing Company succeeded to hire over 120+ Kuwaiti national employees and trained 60+ Head office's employees with a focus on Middle level Staff. Also, Train over 80+ National employee to be a Certified Station Contribute and maintaining behavioral policies and work ethics.

4- Market share

Based on what has been said, the venerable decisions of the senior management of the company and the efforts of the employees of Soor Fuel Marketing Company in the implementation of strategies and marketing plans for 2013, the company has ached continuous positive results for the fifth consecutive year of selling fuel and hit a market share of 34.9% for year 2013.

5- Future goals and plans:

- Keenness to provide the best services in all stations to maintain and ensure the quality of the services offered to "Alfa" customers.
- Recruitment and training of Kuwaiti workforce.
- Continuous development of automated systems and establishment of new systems to improve the services and keep up with the international development.
- Provision of innovative products and services at competitive prices.
- Improvement of the relationship between the clients and the company though the loyalty program by which the company becomes the first option of the clients.
- Participation in local and international conferences and forums, visiting international exhibitions to discover the new technologies to develop the stations and boost the technical and administrative capabilities of the company.
- Development, construction and maintenance of gas stations in Mansouriya (5), Qadsiya (22), Mina Abdullah(43), Salwa(13), AlSalmi(125), AlFahaheel(30), Jeleeb alshoyoukh(46), Hawally(34), Subahiya(63), Mishref(61), AlJahra(09-Phase III).

Environmental projects for Sulaibikhat (27), Rawda (56) & Rabiya (91) andMore will be done with ongoing projects.

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 Sheihk 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 2013

ERNST & YOUNG

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 2013, 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 2013, 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. 25 of 2012, as amended, 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. 25 of 2012, as amended, or of the Parent Company's Memorandum of Incorporation and Articles of Association, have occurred during the year ended 31 December 2013 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

17 March 2014
Kuwait

	Notes	2013 KD	2012 KD
Sales		**97,999,207**	92,330,786
Cost of sales	20	**(85,455,780)**	(80,240,371)
Operating expenses		**(5,917,037)**	(5,497,986)
Gross profit		**6,626,390**	6,592,429
Other income		**1,011,648**	817,455
Rental income		**125,870**	96,156
Net investment loss	4	**(1,533,851)**	(147,655)
Administrative expenses		**(2,316,736)**	(2,534,869)
Reversal of (allowance for) impairment of trade receivables	11	**439,652**	(485,693)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE CONTRIBUTION TO KUWAIT FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENTOF SCIENCES (KFAS), NATIONAL LABOUR SUPPORT TAX (NLST), ZAKAT AND DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION		**4,352,973**	4,337,823
Contribution to KFAS		**(39,177)**	(39,040)
NLST		**(108,824)**	(108,446)
Zakat		**(43,530)**	(43,379)
Directors' remuneration	14	**(60,000)**	(100,000)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**4,101,442**	4,046,958
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	5	**11.27 fils**	11.11 fils

The attached notes 1 to 25 from part of these consolidated financial statments

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - For the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Profit for the year	**4,101,442**	4,046,958
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**4,101,442**	4,046,958

The attached notes 1 to 25 from part of these consolidated financial statments

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - At 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 KD	2012 KD
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	6	**9,047,815**	6,359,876
Intangible assets	7	**15,996,775**	16,726,386
Investment in an associate	8	**1,202,463**	1,089,020
Investment properties	9	**1,820,000**	1,450,000
Financial assets available for sale	10	**11,049,983**	10,151,950
		39,117,036	35,777,232
Current assets			
Inventories		**351,686**	389,751
Accounts receivable and prepayments	11	**6,044,423**	2,210,358
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12	**1,163,041**	969,254
Cash and cash equivalents	13	**14,132,235**	19,512,151
		21,691,385	23,081,514
TOTAL ASSETS		**60,808,421**	58,858,746
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	14	**36,708,171**	34,960,162
Statutory reserve	15	**3,014,284**	2,578,987
Voluntary reserve	16	**3,014,284**	2,578,987
Treasury shares	17	**(760,279)**	(760,279)
Retained earnings		**7,220,870**	7,470,371
Total equity		**49,197,330**	46,828,228
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Employees' end of service benefits		**246,036**	207,092
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals	18	**11,365,055**	11,823,426
Total liabilities		**11,611,091**	12,030,518
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**60,808,421**	58,858,746

Mohamed Abdullatef Hayat
(Chairman)

Talal Ahmad Al-Khars
(Vice Chairman & CEO)

The attached notes 1 to 25 from part of these consolidated financial statments

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY - For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Share capital KD	*Statutory reserve KD*	*Voluntary reserve KD*	*Treasury shares KD*	*Retained earnings KD*	*Total KD*
Balance at 1 January 2013	34,960,162	2,578,987	2,578,987	(760,279)	7,470,371	46,828,228
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4,101,442	4,101,442
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	4,101,442	4,101,442
Cash dividend (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	(1,732,340)	(1,732,340)
Issue of bonus shares (Note 14)	1,748,009	-	-	-	(1,748,009)	-
Transfer to reserves	-	435,297	435,297	-	(870,594)	-
Balance at 31 December 2013	**36,708,171**	**3,014,284**	**3,014,284**	**(760,279)**	**7,220,870**	**49,197,330**
Balance at 1 January 2012	32,981,285	2,145,205	2,145,205	(512,764)	6,269,854	43,028,785
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	4,046,958	4,046,958
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	4,046,958	4,046,958
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	(247,515)	-	(247,515)
Issue of bonus shares (Note 14)	1,978,877	-	-	-	(1,978,877)	-
Transfer to reserves	-	433,782	433,782	-	(867,564)	-
Balance at 31 December 2012	34,960,162	2,578,987	2,578,987	(760,279)	7,470,371	46,828,228

The attached notes 1 to 25 from part of these consolidated financial statments

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Notes	2013 KD	2012 KD
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		**4,101,442**	4,046,958
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and amortisation	6,7,9	**1,306,242**	1,206,370
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		**93,797**	79,438
Reversal of (allowance for) impairment of trade receivables	11	**(439,652)**	485,693
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		-	1,329
Net investment loss	4	**1,533,851**	147,655
Rental income		-	(96,156)
		6,595,680	5,871,287
Changes in the working capital:			
Inventories		**38,065**	(47,870)
Accounts receivable and prepayments		**(3,394,413)**	2,005,036
Accounts payable and accruals		**(1,207,618)**	1,617,091
Cash flows from operations		**2,031,714**	9,445,544
Employees' end of service benefits paid		**(54,853)**	(59,908)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**1,976,861**	9,385,636
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	6	**(3,089,374)**	(2,094,506)
Proceed from disposal of property and equipment		-	38,721
Purchase of intangible assets	7	**(152,996)**	-
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties		-	6,100,000
Purchase of financial assets available for sale		**(3,178,082)**	(7,902,083)
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**(252,687)**	-
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**91,710**	1,825,682
Investment income received		**207,745**	215,747
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(6,373,684)**	(1,816,439)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend paid		**(983,093)**	(136,365)
Purchase of treasury shares		-	(247,515)
Repayment of term loans		-	(1,997,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(983,093)**	(2,380,880)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(5,379,916)**	5,188,317
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**19,512,151**	14,323,834
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	13	**14,132,235**	19,512,151

The attached notes 1 to 25 from part of these consolidated financial statments

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

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 2013 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors’ on 17 March 2014. 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 2012 approved by the shareholders of the Parent Company during the annual general assembly meeting held on 2 May 2013.

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”).

The New Companies Law issued on 26 November 2012 by Decree Law No. 25 of 2012 (the “Companies Law”), cancelled the Commercial Companies Law No. 15 of 1960. The Companies Law was subsequently amended on 27 March 2013 by Decree Law No. 97 of 2013 (the Decree). The Executive Regulations of the new amended law issued on 29 September 2013 and was published in the official Gazette on 6 October 2013. As per article three of the Executive Regulations, the companies have one year from the date of publishing the Executive Regulations to comply with the new amended law.

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

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:

Name of the company	*Country of incorporation*	*Principal activities*	*Effective equity interest*	
			2013	2012
Advantage for Establishing Central Markets Company K.S.C. (Closed)	Kuwait	Operating Central Markets	96%	96%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

2.3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous year, except for the adoption of the following amended IASB Standards:

IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income – Amendments to IAS 1
The amendments to IAS 1 change the grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI). Items that could be reclassified (or 'recycled') to profit or loss at a future point in time would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified. The amendment affects presentation only and has no impact on the Group's financial position or performance. The amendment becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012, and has been therefore applied in the Group's financial information.

IFRS 7: Disclosures — Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendment) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013)
These amendments require an entity to disclose information about rights to set-off and related arrangements (e.g., collateral agreements). The disclosures would provide users with information that is useful in evaluating the effect of netting arrangements on a Group's financial position. The new disclosures are required for all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. The disclosures also apply to recognised financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether they are set off in accordance with IAS 32. The adoption of this standard does not have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013)
IFRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities. IFRS 10 replaces the parts of previously existing IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that dealt with consolidated financial statements and SIC-12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. IFRS 10 changes the definition of control such that an investor controls an investee when it 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. To meet the definition of control in IFRS 10, all three criteria must be met, including: (a) an investor has power over an investee; (b) the investor has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and (c) the investor has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns. IFRS 10 had no impact on the consolidation of investments held by the Group.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013)
IFRS 12 sets out the requirements for disclosures relating to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. The requirements in IFRS 12 are more comprehensive than the previously existing disclosure requirements for subsidiaries, for example, where a subsidiary is controlled with less than a majority of voting rights. While the Group has subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests, there are no unconsolidated structured entities.

IFRS 13: Fair Value Measurement (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013)
IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under IFRS for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS. IFRS 13 defines fair value as an exit price. As a result of the guidance in IFRS 13, the Group re-assessed its policies for measuring fair values. IFRS 13 also requires additional disclosures.

Application of IFRS 13 has not materially impacted the fair value measurements of the Group. Additional disclosures where required, are provided in the individual notes relating to the assets and liabilities whose fair values were determined. Fair value hierarchy is provided in Note 25.

2.4 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

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

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

IFRS 9, as issued, reflects the first phase of the IASB's work on the replacement of IAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in IAS 39. In subsequent phases, the IASB is addressing hedge accounting and impairment of financial assets. The adoption of the first phase of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets. The Group will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when the final standard including all phases is issued. The standard was initially effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, but amendments to IFRS 9 mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 and transition disclosures, issued in December 2011, moved the mandatory effective date to 1 January 2015. On November 19, 2013, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IFRS 9 that introduced a new general hedge accounting and removed the 1 January 2015, mandatory effective date from IFRS 9. The new hedge accounting model significantly differs from the IAS 39 hedge accounting model in a number of aspects including eligibility of hedging instruments and hedged items, accounting for the time value component of options and forward contracts, qualifying criteria for applying hedge accounting, modification and discontinuation of hedging relationships etc. Under the amendments, entities that adopt IFRS 9 (as amended in November 2013) can choose an accounting policy of either adopting the new IFRS 9 hedge accounting model now or continuing to apply the hedge accounting model in IAS 39 for the time being.

Investment Entities (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27)

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10. The exception to consolidation requires investment entities to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. It is not expected that this amendment would have any impact on the Group.

IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — Amendments to IAS 32(effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014)

These amendments clarify the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off". The amendments also clarify the application of the IAS 32 offsetting criteria to settlement systems (such as central clearing house systems) which apply gross settlement mechanisms that are not simultaneous. These amendments are not expected to impact the Group's financial position or performance.

IAS 36: Impairment of Assets - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (Amendment) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014)

These amendments remove the unintended consequences of IFRS 13 on the disclosures required under IAS 36. In addition, these amendments require disclosure of the recoverable amounts for the assets or CGUs for which impairment loss has been recognised or reversed during the period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Intangible assets (continued)

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.

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.

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in other 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investment properties (continued)

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.

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

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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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.

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 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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

2.5 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets (continued)

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.

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 25.

Fair value of investment Properties

Fair value for local properties is determined based on the lower of two valuations based on market values obtained from independent, registered real estate valuer and local bank with relevant experience in the market in which the property is situated. Fair value of foreign properties is determined by independent real estate valuers with knowledge and relevant experience in the relevant foreign real estate market. The discounted future cash flow method or property market value method have been used as deemed appropriate considering the nature and usage of the property.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

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 investment properties

Fair value of investment properties have been assessed by an independent real estate appraiser. Two main methods were used to determine the fair value of property interests in investment properties; (a) formula based discounted cash flow analysis and (b) comparative analysis as follows:

(a) Formula based discounted cash flow, is based on a series of projected free cash flows supported by the terms of any existing lease and other contracts and discounted at a rate that reflects the risk of the asset.

(b) Comparative analysis is based on the assessment made by an independent real estate appraiser using values of actual deals transacted recently by other parties for properties in a similar location and condition, and based on the knowledge and experience of the real estate appraiser.

The significant methods and assumptions used by valuers in estimating fair value of investment properties are stated in Note 9.

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

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

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)

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 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

	2013 KD	2012 KD
Interest income	**109,758**	153,741
Gain on sale of investment properties	**-**	129,167
Reversal of (allowance for) impairment of investment properties (Note 9)	**392,200**	(506,550)
Share of results of an associate (Note 8)	**113,443**	58,284
Impairment loss on financial assets available for sale (Note 10)	**(2,280,049)**	-
Unrealised loss from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**(15,769)**	(60,158)
Realised gain on sale of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**48,579**	15,855
Dividend income	**97,987**	62,006
	(1,533,851)	(147,655)

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

5 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)

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.

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:

	2013	2012
Profit for the year (KD)	**4,101,442**	4,046,958
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (excluding treasury shares)	**363,947,701**	364,391,219
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**11.27 fils**	11.11 fils

Basic and diluted earnings per share of the comparative periods have been restated for the bonus shares approved by the extra ordinary general assembly of the shareholders of the Group in respect of the year ended 31 December 2012 on 2 May 2013 (Note 14).

6 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Buildings on leasehold land	*Installations and equipment*	*Furniture and fixtures*	*Motor vehicles*	*Capital work in progress*	*Total*
	KD	*KD*	*KD*	*KD*	*KD*	*KD*
Cost:						
At 1 January 2013	1,241,043	5,526,116	784,854	29,924	4,623,357	12,205,294
Additions	-	35,264	230,045	-	2,824,065	3,089,374
Transfers	958,008	342,580	537,671	-	(1,838,259)	-
At 31 December 2013	2,199,051	5,903,960	1,552,570	29,924	5,609,163	15,294,668
Depreciation:						
At 1 January 2013	80,665	4,999,700	747,030	18,023	-	5,845,418
Charged for the year	108,280	162,066	126,215	4,874	-	401,435
At 31 December 2013	188,945	5,161,766	873,245	22,897	-	6,246,853
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2013	**2,010,106**	**742,194**	**679,325**	**7,027**	**5,609,163**	**9,047,815**
Cost:						
At 1 January 2012	602,440	5,427,104	759,419	30,329	3,339,161	10,158,453
Additions	638,603	99,012	25,435	11,000	1,320,456	2,094,506
Disposals	-	-	-	(11,405)	(36,260)	(47,665)
At 31 December 2012	1,241,043	5,526,116	784,854	29,924	4,623,357	12,205,294
Depreciation:						
At 1 January 2012	35,739	4,875,760	720,907	22,818	-	5,655,224
Charged for the year	44,926	123,940	26,123	2,821	-	197,810
Relating to disposals	-	-	-	(7,616)	-	(7,616)
At 31 December 2012	80,665	4,999,700	747,030	18,023	-	5,845,418
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2012	1,160,378	526,416	37,824	11,901	4,623,357	6,359,876

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 275,219 (2012: KD 168,866) and administrative expenses of KD 126,216 (2012: KD 28,944) in the consolidated statement of income.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

7 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	*Contracts backlog*	*Leasehold rights*	*Licenses*	*Software*	*Total*
	KD	*KD*	*KD*	*KD*	*KD*	*KD*
Cost:						
At 1 January 2013	210,483	555,877	19,087,811	1,725,128	208,757	21,788,056
Additions	-	-	-	-	152,996	152,996
At 31 December 2013	210,483	555,877	19,087,811	1,725,128	361,753	21,941,052
Amortisation:						
At 1 January 2013	-	231,615	4,241,735	383,364	204,956	5,061,670
Charged for the year	-	185,292	636,260	57,504	3,551	882,607
At 31 December 2013	-	416,907	4,877,995	440,868	208,507	5,944,277
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2013	**210,483**	**138,970**	**14,209,816**	**1,284,260**	**153,246**	**15,996,775**
Cost:						
At 1 January 2012	210,483	-	19,087,811	1,725,128	208,757	21,232,179
Additions	-	555,877	-	-	-	555,877
At 31 December 2012	210,483	555,877	19,087,811	1,725,128	208,757	21,788,056
Amortisation:						
At 1 January 2012	-	-	3,605,475	325,860	150,225	4,081,560
Charged for the year	-	231,615	636,260	57,504	54,731	980,110
At 31 December 2012	-	231,615	4,241,735	383,364	204,956	5,061,670
Net carrying amount:						
At 31 December 2012	210,483	324,262	14,846,076	1,341,764	3,801	16,726,386

Amortisation expense is allocated between operating expenses of KD 693,765 (2012: KD 693,764) and administrative expenses of KD 188,842 (2012: KD 286,346) in the consolidated statement of income.

8 INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

Details of an associate are as follows:

Name of the company	*Country of incorporation*	*Principal activity*	*Effective equity interest* 2012	2011
Metalix Energy Company K.S.C. (Closed)	*Kuwait*	*Contracting services for oil sector*	**35%**	35%

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

	2013 *KD*	2012 *KD*
Total assets	**3,539,220**	3,564,106
Total liabilities	**(103,611)**	(452,620)
Equity	**3,435,609**	3,111,486
Proportion of the Group's ownership	**35%**	35%
Carrying value of the investment	**1,202,463**	1,089,020
Share of the associate's revenue and results:		
Revenue	**334,221**	986,801
Results for the year	**113,443**	58,284

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

9 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Freehold land KD	*Buildings KD*	*Total KD*
Cost:			
At 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2012	1,100,000	888,000	1,988,000
Depreciation:			
At 1 January 2013	-	538,000	538,000
Reversal of impairment *	-	(392,200)	(392,200)
Charge for the year	-	22,200	22,200
At 31 December 2013	-	168,000	168,000
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2013	**1,100,000**	**720,000**	**1,820,000**
Cost:			
At 1 January 2012	6,100,000	1,888,000	7,988,000
Disposals	(5,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(6,000,000)
At 31 December 2012	1,100,000	888,000	1,988,000
Depreciation:			
At 1 January 2012	-	32,167	32,167
Impairment	-	506,550	506,550
Disposals	-	(29,167)	(29,167)
Charge for the year	-	28,450	28,450
At 31 December 2012	-	538,000	538,000
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2012	1,100,000	350,000	1,450,000

* As at 31 December 2013, the fair value of the investment properties amounted to KD 1,820,000 (2012: KD 1,450,000) and accordingly, the Group has recongised a reversal of impairment amounted to KD 392,200 (2012: impairment of KD 506,550) in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2013.

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 Yield Method and the other is a local reputable accredited valuer who has valued the investment properties using the combination of the market comparison approach for the land and cost approach for the construction work executed to date. For the valuation purpose, the Parent Company has selected the lower of these two valuations, as required by the Capital Market Authority (CMA).

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value measurement of investment properties has been categorised as level 3 fair value based on inputs to the valuation technique used.

9 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)
The significant assumptions used in the valuations are set out below:

	2013	2012
Average monthly rent (per sqm) (KD)	**4.2**	3.6
Yield rate	**6.92%**	7.53%
Occupancy rate	**100%**	100%

	Changes in valuation assumptions	*Kuwait*
2013		*KD*
Average rent	**+/- 5%**	**91,000**
Yield rate	**+/- 5%**	**86,667**
2012		
Average rent	+/- 5%	72,500
Yield rate	+/- 5%	69,048

10 FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR SALE

	2013	2012
	KD	*KD*
Managed portfolios (Unquoted equity securities)	**11,049,983**	10,151,950

Managed portfolios carried at cost and not based on the fair value. Management has carried out a detailed review of its financial assets available for sale to assess any impairment in value of these investments and accordingly, has recongised an impairment of KD 2,280,049 (2012: Nil) in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2013 (Note 4).

Managed portfolios are managed by a related party (Note 20).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

11 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAYMENTS

	2013 KD	2012 KD
Trade receivables	**2,433,655**	1,913,578
Advance payment for purchase investment properties	**3,158,475**	-
Prepaid expenses	**389,827**	282,293
Other receivables	**62,466**	14,487
	6,044,423	2,210,358

As at 31 December 2013, trade receivables of KD 112,463 (2012: KD 552,115) were impaired and fully provided for.

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

	2013 KD	2012 KD
Opening balance	**552,115**	66,422
(Reversal) charged during the year	**(439,652)**	485,693
	112,463	552,115

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

		Past due but not impaired			
	Total KD	*30 – 60 days* KD	*60 – 90 day* KD	*90 – 120 day* KD	*>120 days* KD
2013	**2,394,616**	**1,741,516**	**325,818**	**109,212**	**218,070**
2012	1,913,578	1,813,580	73,679	2,426	23,893

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

	2013 KD	2012 KD
Financial assets held for trading:		
Managed portfolio (local quoted equity securities)	**1,163,041**	969,254

Managed portfolio is managed by a related party (Note 20).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

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:

	2013	2012
	KD	*KD*
Cash in hand	**1,629**	794
Cash in portfolios	**174,114**	710,208
Bank balances	**4,359,492**	8,351,149
Short-term deposits	**9,597,000**	10,450,000
	14,132,235	19,512,151

Short-term deposits are placed with local banks, denominated in KD and carry an effective interest rate of 1% (2012: 1.25%) 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	
	2013	2012
	KD	*KD*
367,081,706 shares, (2012: 349,601,625) of 100 fils paid in cash and issue of bonus shares	36,708,171	34,960,162

Cash dividend and bonus shares

On 17 March 2014, the Parent Company's Board of Directors' have proposed a distribution of cash dividend of Nil fils per share (2012: 5 fils per share, totaling KD 1,732,340) and 5% of bonus shares of paid up share capital (2012:5%) and Directors' remuneration of KD 60,000 (2012: KD 100,000) for the year ended 31 December 2013. 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 2 May 2013 for the year ended 31 December 2012, 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 17,480,081 shares (6 shares for each 100 shares, totaling 19,788,771 for the year ended 31 December 2011).

On the same date, the Extraordinary General Assembly of the Group's shareholders approved the increase of share capital from KD 34,960,162 to KD 36,708,171 through issuance of bonus shares of 5 shares for each 100 shares, totaling 17,480,081 shares (6 shares for each 100 shares, totaling 19,788,771 for the year ended 31 December 2011) and that has been marked in the commercial register on May 28, 2013.

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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

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

	2013	2012
Number of treasury shares	**3,133,551**	3,133,551
Percentage of ownership	**0.85%**	0.90%
Market value (KD)	**576,573**	651,779

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

18 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

	2013 KD	2012 KD
Trade payables (Note 20)	**8,729,909**	9,528,679
Accrued expenses	**454,692**	981,778
Dividend payables	**1,727,655**	978,408
Advances from customers	**452,799**	334,561
	11,365,055	11,823,426

19 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

	2013 KD	2012 KD
Letters of guarantee	**5,295,724**	5,218,118
Capital commitments	**1,751,643**	1,432,262

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:

	2013 KD	2012 KD
Not later than one year	**562,475**	565,183
After one year and not later than five years	**191,240**	188,532
	753,715	753,715

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

20 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:

	Other related parties	*Major shareholder*	*2013 Total*	*2012 Total*
	KD	*KD*	*KD*	*KD*
Cost of sales (purchase of fuel)	-	**85,455,251**	**85,455,251**	80,568,551
Operating expenses	**51,675**	-	**51,675**	51,034
Administrative expenses	**32,811**	-	**32,811**	39,422

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

	Other related parties	*Major shareholder*	*2013 Total*	*2012 Total*
	KD	*KD*	*KD*	*KD*
Financial assets available for sale	11,049,983	-	**11,049,983**	10,151,950
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,163,041	-	**1,163,041**	969,254
Accounts payable and accruals	-	7,968,335	**7,968,335**	9,097,447

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.

	2013	2012
	KD	KD
Key management compensation		
Short-term benefits	**363,258**	164,629
Employees' end of service benefits	**22,255**	8,836
	385,513	173,465

21 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

31 December 2013	***Fuel marketing and other related services KD***	***Investment operations KD***	***Unallocated KD***	***Total KD***
Segment revenue	**97,999,207**	**(1,533,851)**	**-**	**96,465,356**
Depreciation and amortization	**906,606**	**131,089**	**246,347**	**1,306,242**
Segment results	**5,755,319**	**(1,533,851)**	**131,505**	**4,101,442**

31 December 2012	*Fuel marketing and other related services KD*	*Investment operations KD*	*Unallocated KD*	*Total KD*
Segment revenue	92,330,786	(147,655)	-	92,183,131
Depreciation and amortization	862,630	28,450	315,290	1,206,370
Segment results	4,564,533	(147,655)	(369,920)	4,046,958

	Retail petroleum and other services KD	***Investment operations KD***	***Unallocated KD***	***Total KD***
Segment assets as at 31 December 2013	**39,386,997**	**21,253,806**	**194,618**	**60,808,421**
Segment liabilities as at 31 December 2013	**9,213,626**	**1,727,655**	**669,810**	**11,611,091**
Segment assets as at 31 December 2012	34,812,049	23,950,758	95,939	58,858,746
Segment liabilities as at 31 December 2012	9,863,240	978,408	1,188,870	12,030,518

22 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 2013 and 2012.

22.1 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 receiv

22 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

able 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. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2013 KD	2012 KD
Cash and cash equivalents	**14,132,235**	19,512,151
Trade receivables (Note 10)	**2,507,079**	2,465,693
	16,639,314	21,977,844

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 64% (2012: 54%) 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.

22.2 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:

	On Demand KD	*Less than 3 months KD*	*3 to 12 months KD*	*Total KD*
2013				
Accounts payable and accruals	**1,770,597**	**9,095,157**	**52,701**	**10,918,455**
2012				
Accounts payable and accruals	978,408	10,510,397	-	11,488,805

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

22.3 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 2013 and 2012.

22.3.1 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.

22.3.2 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 is not exposed to the risk of changes in market interest rates since there are no interest bearing assets and liabilities as at the reporting date.

22.3.3 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.

	Increase/ decrease in stock prices (%)	*Effect on profit for the year KD*
2013		
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	**+ 5**	**+58,152**
2012		
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	± 5	±48,463

23 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 2013 and 2012.

Capital comprises of share capital, statutory reserve, voluntary reserve, treasury shares and retained earnings and is measured at KD 49,197,330 as at 31 December 2013 (2012: KD 46,828,228).

24 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 prepayments, 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.

31 December 2013	*Within 3 months KD*	*3 to 12 months KD*	*1 to 5 years KD*	*Total KD*
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	14,132,235	-	-	**14,132,235**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,163,041	-	**1,163,041**
Inventories	-	351,686	-	**351,686**
Accounts receivable and prepayment	2,645,772	3,321,401	77,250	**6,044,423**
Financial assets available for sale	-	-	11,049,983	**11,049,983**
Investment properties	-	-	1,820,000	**1,820,000**
Investment in an associate	-	-	1,202,463	**1,202,463**
Intangible assets	-	-	15,996,775	**15,996,775**
Property and equipment	-	-	9,047,815	**9,047,815**
TOTAL ASSETS	**16,778,007**	**4,836,128**	**39,194,286**	**60,808,421**
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accruals	10,457,564	854,790	52,701	**11,365,055**
Employees end of service benefits	-	-	246,036	**246,036**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**10,457,564**	**854,790**	**298,737**	**11,611,091**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - For the year ended 31 December 2013

24 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

	Within 3 months	*3 to 12 months*	*1 to 5 years*	*Total*
31 December 2012	*KD*	*KD*	*KD*	*KD*
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	19,512,151	-	-	19,512,151
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	969,254	-	969,254
Inventories	-	389,751	-	389,751
Accounts receivable and prepayment	1,770,744	405,298	34,316	2,210,358
Investment in an associate	-	-	1,089,020	1,089,020
Financial assets available for sale	-	-	10,151,950	10,151,950
Investment properties	-	-	1,450,000	1,450,000
Intangible assets	-	-	16,726,386	16,726,386
Property and equipment	-	-	6,359,876	6,359,876
TOTAL ASSETS	21,282,895	1,764,303	35,811,548	58,858,746
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accruals	10,507,087	1,316,339	-	11,823,426
Employees end of service benefits	-	-	207,092	207,092
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,507,087	1,316,339	207,092	12,030,518

25 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - At 31 December 2013

	Level: 1 KD	Total KD
2013		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Managed portfolio (local quoted equity securities)	1,163,041	**1,163,041**
2012		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Managed portfolio (local quoted equity securities)	969,254	969,254


ALFA
123

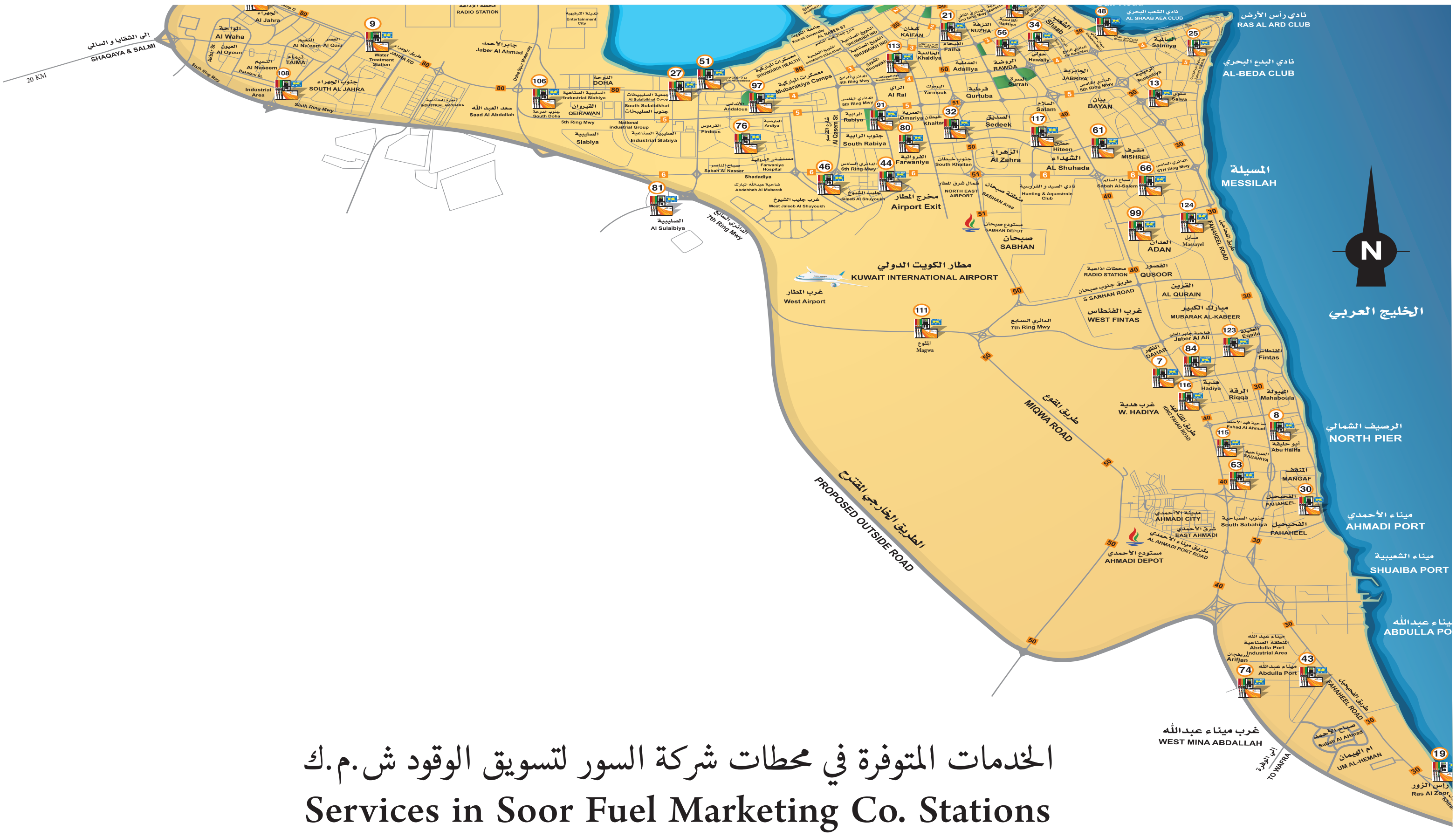

SUBWAY
بقالة
baqala


ALFA


ALFA

السور SOOR
شركة السور لتسويق الوقود ش.م.ك
Soor Fuel Marketing Company S.A.K
السور تعمل لأجلكم
AlMirqab-block3-building no.12-KBT Tower

ALFA ألفا
مختلفة



الخدمات المتوفرة في محطات شركة السور لتسويق الوقود ش.م.ك
Services in Soor Fuel Marketing Co. Stations

تليفون Telephone Numbers	Investors المستثمرين Macdonalds	Baqala	Bumper To Bumper	Subway	AlRoudhan Group	carwash	Location الموقع	رقم المحطة Station No.
24815385		●		●			West Hadiya- Traveling Way 40# غرب هدية	116
22530087	●	●	●			●	West Sabahiya الصباحية	115
23830619	●					●	Abu Hulifa أبو حليفة	8
23714644	●						Jahra الجهراء - الطريق السريع	9
24572346			●			●	Shaab الشعب - شارع الخليج	48
25657296			●			●	Shuwaikh الشويخ - مستودع الزيت	113
23950629			●			●	Hitteen حطين	117
22790206		●	●			●	Egaila العقيلة	123
22549100					●	●	Mansouriya المنصورية	5
22528539						●	Rawda الروضة	56
24710917						●	Al-Rabiah الرابية	91
25382998						●	Mishref مشرف	61
24893848						●	Ardiya العارضية	76
25713306						●	Salmiya السالمية	25

منتجات محطات شركة السور لتسويق الوقود ش.م.ك.

Products of Soor Fuel Marketing Co. Stations

تليفون Telephone Numbers	المنتجات المتوفرة بالمحطات Products Available at the stations: كيروسين Kerosene	ديزل Diesel	ممتاز Premium	خصوصي Super Premium	الترا Ultra	Location	الموقع	رقم المحطة Station No.
24815385	●		●	●		Sheraton	الشيراتون	2
22530087	●		●	●	●	Mansouriya	المنصورية	5
23830619	●		●	●		AlDhahar	الظهر	7
23714644	●	●	●	●	●	Abu Hulifa	أبو حليفة	8
24572346	●	●	●	●		Jahra	الجهراء	9
25657296	●		●	●	●	Salwa	سلوى	13
23950629	●	●	●	●	●	Ras Al Zour	رأس الزور	19
22790206		●		●		Failaka Island	جزيرة فيلكا	20
22549100	●		●	●		Faiha	الفيحاء	21
22514570			●	●		Qadsiya	القادسية	22
25713306		●	●	●	●	Salmiya	السالمية	25
24871076			●	●		Sulaibikhat	الصليبخات	27
23913880	●		●	●		Fahaheel	الفحيحيل	30
24718858	●		●	●		Khaitan	خيطان	32
22647316			●	●	●	Hawally	حولي	34
23260871	●	●	●	●		Shuaiba Road	طريق الشعيبة-الأدعمي	43
24310309	●		●	●		Jleeb Al-Shiyoukh	جليب الشيوخ	44
24333987	●		●	●		Jleeb Al-Shiyoukh	جليب الشيوخ	46
25653102	●	●	●	●	●	Shaab	الشعب	48
24815530	●	●	●	●	●	United Nations Rounda	دوار الامم المتحده	51
24554127	●		●	●	●	Jahra	الجهراء	53
22528539	●		●	●		Rawda	الروضة	56
25382998		●	●	●	●	AlMubarkiya- Bayan	المباركية - بيان	61
23618799			●	●		Sabahiya	الصباحية	63
25529149	●		●	●	●	Sabah Al-Salem	صباح السالم	66
23261006	●	●	●	●		Mina Abdulla	ميناء عبدالله	74
24893848			●	●		Ardiya-Co-op	العارضية	76
24767182	●		●	●	●	Farwaniya	الفروانية	80
24677194	●	●	●	●		Sulibiyah	الصليبية	81
23832074	●		●	●		Jaber Al-Ali	جابر العلي	84
24710917	●		●	●		Rabiya	الرابية	91
24881676	●		●	●	●	Andalous	الأندلس	97
25417637	●		●	●	●	Al-Adan	العدان	99
24665071	●		●	●		Qairawan	القيروان	106
24536009	●		●	●		Saad AlAbdullah City	مدينة سعد العبدالله	108
66215205	●	●	●	●		Magwa	المقوع	111
24911256	●	●	●	●	●	Shuwaikh	الشويخ	113
23611902	●	●	●	●	●	West Sabahiya	الصباحة	115
67798692			●	●	●	West Hadiya	غرب هدية	116
25226450	●	●	●	●	●	Hitteen	حطين	117
23844534	●	●	●	●	●	Egaila	العقيلة	123
1841010	●	●	●	●	●	ALSalmi	السالمي	125
1841010	●	●	●	●	●	Massayel	المسايل	124