

**QATAR FUEL COMPANY Q.S.C. (WOQOD)
DOHA -QATAR**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

**TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT
AUDITORS' REPORT**

**QATAR FUEL COMPANY Q.S.C. (WOQOD)
DOHA -QATAR**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
QATAR FUEL Q.S.C. (WOQOD)
DOHA – QATAR**

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Qatar Fuel Company Q.S.C. ("Woqod") (the "Company"), and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, 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 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 auditor's judgment, 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 auditor considers 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 (CONTINUED)

Opinion

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

Other matters

The financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2014 were audited by other independent auditors whose report dated February 23, 2015 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Furthermore, in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Group, an inventory count has been conducted in accordance with established principles, and the financial statements comply with the Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 11 of 2015 and the Company's Articles of Association. We further confirm that the financial information included in the Annual Report of the Board of Directors is in agreement with the books and records of the Group. We have obtained all the information and explanation)ns we required for the purpose of our audit, and are not aware of any violations of the above mentioned law or the Articles of Association having occurred during the year which might have had a material effect on the business of the Group or on its financial position.

**Rödl& Partner
Middle East
Certified Public Accountants**

**HikmatMukhaimer, FCCA (UK)
License No. (297)**

**Doha – Qatar
February 15, 2016**

QATAR FUEL COMPANY (WOQOD)
DOHA – QATAR

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2015

	<i>Notes</i>	2015	2014
		QR	QR <i>(Restated)</i>
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6 (a)	1,657,631,886	1,566,672,022
Investment properties	6(b)	802,507,610	--
Available-for-sale financial assets	7	1,647,258,919	1,406,239,626
Goodwill	8	132,935,132	132,935,132
Total Non-Current Assets		4,240,333,547	3,105,846,780
Current assets			
Inventories	9	370,788,026	412,630,652
Trade receivables	10	2,169,416,911	2,726,930,294
Prepayments and other receivables	11	440,771,106	284,958,006
Cash and bank balances	12	2,400,286,929	3,937,702,865
Total Current Assets		5,381,262,972	7,362,221,817
Total assets		9,621,596,519	10,468,068,597
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	13	844,593,750	844,593,750
Legal reserve	14	428,250,269	422,296,875
General reserve		30,078,234	30,078,234
Fair value reserve		1,669,059	267,400,889
Retained earnings		5,630,043,950	5,168,387,385
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		6,934,635,262	6,732,757,133
Non-controlling interest		274,987,562	255,458,524
Total equity		7,209,622,824	6,988,215,657
Non-current liability			
Employees' end of service benefits	15	90,604,661	76,294,853
Current liability			
Trade and other payables	16	2,321,369,034	3,403,558,087
Total liabilities		2,411,973,695	3,479,852,940
Total equity and liabilities		9,621,596,519	10,468,068,597

These consolidated financial statements were approved and signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by the following:

Shiekh / Soud Bin Abdulrahman Al-Thani

Ibrahim Jaham Abdel-AZIZ-
Al-Kuwari

Hamad Soud Al-thani

Chairman of the Board

Chief Executive Officer

Acting Financial manager

The attached Notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these consolidated Financial statements

QATAR FUEL COMPANY (WOQOD)
DOHA – QATAR

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ITEMS
As at 31 December 2015

	<i>Notes</i>	<u>2015</u> QR	<u>2014</u> QR
Revenue	17	13,228,045,911	14,489,082,138
Cost of sales		<u>(11,474,690,734)</u>	<u>(12,829,469,862)</u>
GROSS PROFIT		1,753,355,177	1,659,612,276
Other operating income	18	447,242,041	334,886,979
General and administrative expenses	19	<u>(893,511,225)</u>	<u>(818,530,523)</u>
OPERATING PROFIT		1,307,085,993	1,175,968,732
Finance income		<u>49,642,823</u>	<u>37,032,675</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		1,356,728,816	<u>1,213,001,407</u>
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		1,253,118,913	1,132,829,907
Non-controlling interests		<u>103,609,903</u>	<u>80,171,500</u>
		1,356,728,816	<u>1,213,001,407</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share (QR per share)	20	<u>14.84</u>	<u>13.41</u>

The attached notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

QATAR FUEL COMPANY (WOQOD)
DOHA – QATAR

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	<i>Note</i>	<u>2015</u> <u>QR</u>	<u>2014</u> <u>QR</u>
Profit for the year		1,356,728,816	1,213,001,407
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		<u>(277,812,695)</u>	<u>51,747,575</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>1,078,916,121</u>	<u>1,264,748,982</u>
<i>Attributable to:</i>			
Equity holders of the parent		987,387,083	1,181,716,020
Non-controlling interest		<u>91,529,038</u>	<u>83,032,962</u>
		<u>1,078,916,121</u>	<u>1,264,748,982</u>

The attached notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

QATAR FUJEL COMPANY (WOQOD)
DOHA – QATAR

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Share capital	Legal reserve	Fair value reserve				
As of 1 January, 2015 (Audited)	844,593,750	422,296,875	30,078,234	5,199,525,118	6,763,894,866	255,458,524	7,019,353,390
Restatement (Note 26)	--	--	--	(31,137,733)	(31,137,733)	--	(31,137,733)
As of 1 January, 2015 (Restated)	844,593,750	422,296,875	30,078,234	5,168,387,385	6,732,757,133	255,458,524	6,988,215,657
Profit for the year	--	--	--	1,253,118,913	1,253,118,913	103,609,903	1,356,728,816
Total Other comprehensive Loss	--	--	(265,731,830)	--	(265,731,830)	(12,080,865)	(277,812,695)
Total comprehensive Loss for the year	--	--	(265,731,830)	1,253,118,913	987,387,083	91,529,038	1,078,916,121
Cash dividends 2014 (Note 21)	--	--	--	(760,134,375)	(760,134,375)	(72,000,000)	(832,134,375)
Contribution to social and sports fund	--	--	--	(31,327,973)	(31,327,973)	--	(31,327,973)
Transfer to legal reserve (Note 14)	--	5,953,394	--	--	5,953,394	--	5,953,394
Balance at 31 December 2015	844,593,750	428,250,269	30,078,234	5,630,043,950	6,934,635,262	274,987,562	7,209,622,824

Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent

	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total Equity
	Share capital	Legal reserve	Fair value reserve				
As at 1 January 2014 (audited)	649,687,500	386,768,034	218,514,776	5,068,414,028	6,353,462,572	296,784,362	6,650,246,934
Restatement (Note 26)	--	--	--	(93,275,478)	(93,275,478)	(60,358,800)	(153,634,278)
As at 1 January 2014 (Restated)	649,687,500	386,768,034	218,514,776	4,975,138,550	6,260,187,094	236,425,562	6,496,612,656
Profit for the year	--	--	--	1,132,829,907	1,132,829,907	80,171,500	1,213,001,407
Other comprehensive income	--	--	48,886,113	--	48,886,113	2,861,462	51,747,575
Total comprehensive income for the year (Restated)	--	--	48,886,113	1,132,829,907	1,181,716,020	83,032,962	1,264,748,982
Issue of bonus shares (Note 13)	194,906,250	--	--	(194,906,250)	--	--	--
Cash dividends 2012 (Note 21)	--	--	--	(649,687,500)	(649,687,500)	(64,000,000)	(713,687,500)
Contribution to social and sports fund	--	--	--	(28,320,748)	(28,320,748)	--	(28,320,748)
Transfer to legal reserve (Note 14)	--	35,528,841	--	(35,528,841)	--	--	--
As at 31 December 2014 (audited)	844,593,750	422,296,875	267,400,889	5,199,525,118	6,763,894,866	255,458,524	7,019,353,390
Restatement (Note 26)	--	--	--	(31,137,733)	(31,137,733)	--	(31,137,733)
As at 31 December 2014 (Restated)	844,593,750	422,296,875	267,400,889	5,168,387,385	6,732,757,133	255,458,524	6,988,215,657

The attached notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

QATAR FUEL COMPANY (WOQOD)
DOHA – QATAR

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 QR	2014 QR
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		1,356,728,816	1,213,001,407
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6(a)	178,419,973	161,795,320
Finance income		(49,642,823)	(37,032,675)
Provision for slow moving inventory	9	133,798	125,243
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	10	773,572	250,626
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	15	19,763,170	20,995,828
Gain from the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets	18	(46,713,865)	(63,368,928)
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(13,263,072)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,446,199,569	1,295,766,821
Working capital adjustments:			
Increase (Decrease) in inventories		41,708,828	(7,064,759)
Increase (Decrease) in trade receivables and prepayments and other receivables		518,674,626	(512,841,344)
(Decrease) in due from related parties		(149,075,887)	(4,429,013)
(Decrease) in due to a related party		(1,218,010,553)	(528,639,581)
Increase in trade and other payables		135,821,500	976,024,723
Cash flows from operations		775,318,083	1,218,816,847
End of service benefits paid	15	(5,453,362)	(10,740,973)
Interest received		49,642,823	37,032,675
Net cash flows from operating activities		819,507,544	1,245,108,549
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		50,170,000	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(306,286,766)	(224,405,122)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		537,719,192	241,952,534
Purchase of available-for-sale financial assets	7	(1,009,837,315)	(542,709,021)
Proceeds from sale of fraction shares	14	5,953,394	-
Payments to purchase investment properties	6(b)	(802,507,610)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,524,789,105)	(525,161,609)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid to equity holders of the parent	21	(760,134,375)	(649,687,500)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest by a subsidiary		(72,000,000)	(64,000,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(832,134,375)	(713,687,500)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES		(1,537,415,936)	6,259,440
Cash and bank balances at 1 January		3,937,702,865	3,931,443,425
CASH AND BANK BALANCES AT 31 DECEMBER	12	2,400,286,929	3,937,702,865

The attached notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

**QATAR FUEL COMPANY (WOQOD)
DOHA – QATAR**

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At 31 December 2015**

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Qatar Fuel Company Q.S.C. (“WOQOD”) (“the Company” or “the Parent”) is a Qatari Shareholding Company formed in accordance with the Emiri Decree No 5 of 2002 on 10 February 2002 under the commercial registration No. 24872. The Company is listed in Qatar Stock Exchange. The address of the registered office of the Company is at PO Box 7777, ‘WOQOD Tower, West Bay, Doha, State of Qatar.

The principal activities of the Parent along with its subsidiaries (“the Group”) are the sale, marketing and distribution of Liquefied Propane Gas, gas and refined petroleum products, which are refined by and transferred from Qatar Petroleum, vehicle inspection services, marine bunkering, transportation activities of oil and gas between the ports and real estate services. The Group operates in the State of Qatar through its lines of business. The Group also established WOQOD International which is a limited liability company established to undertake foreign investments for the parent company. WOQOD Kingdom is a subsidiary of WOQOD International and has recently undertaken a project to establish petrol stations and commercial spaces in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 15 February 2016.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND CONSOLIDATION

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the applicable requirements of Qatar Commercial Companies’ Law No. 11 of 2015

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets which are measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyals, which is the Group’s functional and presentational currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Qatari Riyal, except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2015. 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
- 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.

**QATAR FUEL COMPANY (WOQOD)
DOHA – QATAR**

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At 31 December 2015**

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND CONSOLIDATION (Continuation)

Basis of consolidation (Continued)

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

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

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interest, even if this results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance. These consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

The Group's major subsidiaries included in these consolidated financial statements are:

<u>Name of the company</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Shareholding interest</u>
Qatar Jet Fuel Company W.L.L.	State of Qatar	60%
WOQOD Vehicle Inspection Company ("FAHES") S.O.C.	State of Qatar	100%
WOQOD Marine Services Company S.O.C.	State of Qatar	100%
WOQOD International Company S.O.C.	State of Qatar	100%
WOQOD Kingdom Company S.O.C.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	100%
Ard Al Khaleej Real Estate S.O.C.	State of Qatar	100%

3 New standards and amendments to the standards

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to the period presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standards (IFRS) issued and adopted by the international accounting standards board (IASB), interpretations issued by the international financial reporting interpretations committee (IFRIC), and applicable requirements of Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 11 of 2015. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements

3 A). *New standards and amendments to the standards effective from 1 January 2015.*

The Company has adopted the following new standards and amendments to standards in preparation of these financial statements.

- ***IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments:***
Reissue to incorporate a hedge accounting chapter and permit the early application of the requirements for presenting in other comprehensive income.
- ***IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement***
Amendments to permit an entity to elect to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements in IAS 39 for a fair value hedge of the interest rate exposure of a portion of a portfolio of financial assets or financial liabilities when IFRS 9 is applied, and to extend the fair value option to certain contracts that meet the 'own use' scope exception.
- ***IAS 19 – Employee benefits***
Amendments to clarify the requirements that related to how contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service should be attributed to periods of service.
- ***Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle and 2011 – 2013 Cycle.***

The adaption of above standards does not result in any changes to previously reported net profit/loss or equity of the Company. However result in additional disclosure in the financial statements of the Company.

QATAR FUEL COMPANY (WOQOD)
DOHA – QATAR

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At 31 December 2015

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B). Standards and amendments to the standards issued but not effective.

The below mentioned standards and amendments to standards are not yet effective and not expect to result in material changes to the financial statements.

	Description	Effective date
Original issue :		
IFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	January 1, 2016
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	January 1, 2018
Amendments to :		
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments Finalized version, incorporating requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, general hedge accounting and derecognition.	January 1, 2018
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements Amendments regarding the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Amendments regarding the application of the consolidation exception.	January 1, 2017
IFRS 11	Joint Arrangements Amendments regarding the accounting for acquisitions of an interest in a joint operation	January 1, 2016
IFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities Amendments regarding the application of consolidation exception.	January 1, 2016
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements Amendments resulting from the disclosure initiative	January 1, 2016
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment Amendments regarding the clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization. Amendments bringing bearer plants into the scope of IAS 16	January 1, 2016
IAS 27	Separate Financial Statements Amendments reinstating the equity method as an accounting option for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in an entity's separate financial statements.	January 1, 2016

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B). Standards and amendments to the standards issued but not effective(continued).

Description		Effective date
Amendments to :		
IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures Amendments regarding the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Amendments regarding the application of the consolidation exception.	January 1, 2016
IAS 38	Intangible Assets Amendments regarding the clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization.	January 1, 2016
IAS 41	Agriculture Amendments bringing bearer plants into the scope of IAS 16	January 1, 2016
IFRS for SMEs	Amendments as the result of the first comprehensive review.	January 1, 2017
Annual Improvements to IFRS from September 2014		
IFRS 5 : Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations		January 1, 2016
IFRS 7 : Financial Instruments: Disclosures		
IAS 19 : Employee Benefits		
IAS 34 : Interim Financial Reporting		

The management anticipates that the new standards will be adopted in the Company's accounting policies for the period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement, and those new standards that have been issued but are not relevant to the Company's operations will not be expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has applied the accounting policies shown below continuously for all presented periods for this consolidated financial statements, and it was applied from group companies.

Business combinations and goodwill

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

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate

classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of IAS 39, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate IFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not premeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period

Or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2015

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments such as derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarized in the following notes:

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions Note 5
- Financial instruments (available-for-sale financial assets) Note 7

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability
- Or In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risk of the asset and liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

QATAR FUEL COMPANY (WOQOD)
DOHA – QATAR

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2015

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Within its retail business, the Group operates in the sale of refined oil and gas products which is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Rendering of services

Revenue from services rendered recognized in the profit and loss by reference to providing of inspection services to the customers.

The Group provides the services of vehicles inspection and other vehicles petrol stations services.

Interest income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the consolidated statement of income.

Dividends

Revenue is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment property is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in revenue in the consolidate statement of income due to its operating nature.

Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments.

QATAR FUEL COMPANY (WOQOD)
DOHA – QATAR

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2015

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorized and the distribution are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

Property and equipment

Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Property and equipment transferred from customers is initially measured at fair value at the date on which control is obtained.

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

Buildings and infrastructure	10-20 years
Plant and equipment	10-20 years
Vehicles, office equipment and furniture	5-10 years
Vessels	20 years

Construction work-in-progress is stated at cost. When the asset is ready for its intended use, it is transferred from construction work-in-progress to the appropriate category under property and equipment and depreciated in accordance with the Head office's policy.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that 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 property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalized and the carrying amount of the component that is replaced is written off. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases future economic.

QATAR FUEL COMPANY (WOQOD)
DOHA – QATAR

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2015

3- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Property & Equipment (CONTINUED)

Benefits of the related item of property, plant and equipment. All other expenditure is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized 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 is included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognized.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting period.

Major maintenance, inspection and repairs

Expenditure on major maintenance refits, inspections or repairs comprises the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets, inspection costs and overhaul costs. (Including the major inspection programs performed by the Group on the marine vessels). Where an asset or part of an asset, that was separately depreciated and is now written off, is replaced and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group, the expenditure is capitalized. Where part of the asset replaced was not separately considered as a component and therefore not depreciated separately, the replacement value is used to estimate the carrying amount of the replaced asset(s) which is immediately written off. Inspection costs associated with major maintenance programmes are capitalized and amortized over the period to the next inspection. All other day-to-day repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

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

Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date. The arrangement is assessed for whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Group as a lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value less provision for slow moving inventory, inventories. Inventories are stated at weighted average cost with appropriate adjustments for provisions against surplus inventory, deterioration, obsolescence or other loss in value. An inventory comprises aviation fuel, diesel and petrol and spare parts as at the reporting date.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, AFS financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date.

The Group's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables and quoted financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Loans and receivables
- Available for sale financial assets

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities of greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Group's loans and receivables comprise "trade and other receivables" and "cash and cash equivalents" in the statement of financial position.

Available-for-sale financial assets

AFS financial assets include equity investments. Equity investments classified as AFS are those that are neither classified as neither held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in OCI and credited in the AFS reserve until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in other operating income, or the investment is determined to be impaired, when the cumulative loss is reclassified from the AFS reserve to the statement of profit or loss in finance costs. Interest earned whilst holding AFS financial assets is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

The Group evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its AFS financial assets in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets if the management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for foreseeable future or until maturity.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Available-for-sale financial assets (Continued)

For a financial asset reclassified from the AFS category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortized cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognized in equity is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the maturity amount is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the consolidated statement of income.

The Group evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its AFS financial assets in the near term is still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets if the management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for foreseeable future or until maturity.

For a financial asset reclassified from the AFS category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortized cost and any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognized in equity is amortized to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortized cost and the maturity amount is also amortized over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired

Or

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes 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.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes (if any):

Disclosures for significant assumptions	Note 25
Financial assets	Note 25
Trade receivables	Note 25

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred '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 interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and observable data indicating 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 carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Interest income (recorded as finance income in the consolidated statement of income) continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Available for Sale financial assets

For AFS financial assets, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as AFS, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. When there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the consolidated statement of income – is removed from OCI and recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through profit or loss; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognized in OCI.

The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration or extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade accounts payables, amounts due to related parties and interest bearing loans and borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At 31 December 2015

4. 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 there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment of non-financial assets (excluding goodwill)

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset (or CGU) may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell (FVLCS) and value in use (VIU). The 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, in which case, the asset is tested as part of a larger CGU to it belongs. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset/CGU is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In calculating VIU, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset/CGU. In determining FVLCS, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

VIU does not reflect future cash flows associated with improving or enhancing an asset's performance, whereas anticipated enhancements to assets are included in FVLCS calculations.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment of inventories, are recognized in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for property previously revalued when the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At 31 December 2015

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as at 31 December and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized 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. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the consolidated statement of income net of any reimbursement.

Employees' benefits

End of service benefits are accrued in accordance with the terms of employment of the Group's employees at the consolidated statement of financial position date, having regard to the requirements of the Qatar Labor Law No. 14 of 2004 as amended. Employee entitlements to annual leave and leave passage are recognized when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability arising as a result of services rendered by employees up to the consolidated statement of financial position date. These accruals are included in current liabilities, while that relating to end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

Contributions to the General Retirement and Social Insurance Authority for Qatari employees in accordance with the Qatari Social Insurance Law 2009 are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of income as incurred.

Trade and other payable

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

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment, (if any).

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise cash, bank balances and short-term deposits with an original maturity of ninety days or less.

Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in euros, 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 on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

Segment reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing related products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other segments.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Capital management Note 25
- Financial risk management and policies Note 25
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures Note 25

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Operating lease commitments

Group as lessor:

The Group has entered into different operating lease agreements under various lines of business as indicated below:

- a. Commercial spaces at the Petrol stations,
- b. Diesel tanks for the local, joint ventures and international customers
- c. Marine trade agreements signed with new customers of international maritime companies such as Kim Oil, Valencia, Aspire Marine, to transport petroleum products to and from the ports of India, neighboring countries, and Southeastern Asia via the two ships (Sidra RasLaffan and Sidra Mesaieed).

The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a substantial portion of the economic life of the property, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Contingencies

By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

Classification of investment securities

On acquisition of an investment security, the Group decides whether it should be classified as "investments at fair value through profit or loss" or "available-for-sale". The Group follows the guidance of IAS 39 on classifying its investments. The Group classifies investments as "at fair value through profit or loss" if they are acquired primarily for the purpose of short term profit making and cash generation. All other investments are classified as "available-for-sale". The Group accounts for investments in equity securities as investment in associate only when significant influence over the investee's operations can be proved to exercise, else and regardless of the ownership share, the investment is classified as available-for-sale.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of receivables

An estimate of the collectible amount of trade receivable and advances is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. For individually significant amounts, this estimation is performed on an individual basis. As trade receivables are either guaranteed by bank guarantees covering the outstanding balances, or are due from Governmental entities, the risk for impairment of receivables is considered to be low, however the Group applies a conservative policy regarding providing for any amounts assessed as doubtful in full balance.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Estimates and assumptions (Continued)

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 available-for-sale financial assets

The Group treats available-for-sale financial assets as impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires considerable judgment. 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 non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the useful life of the assets. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs include discount rates, operating cash flow, price inflation, expected utilization and residual values of the assets.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful lives of its property, plant and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset, physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Information's are disclosed in Note (25).

Going concern

The Group's management has made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

**QATAR FUEL COMPANY (WQOQD)
DOHA – QATAR**

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At 31 December 2015**

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings and infrastructure	Plant and equipment	Vehicles, office equipment and furniture	Vessels	Projects in progress	Total
	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
Cost:							
At 1 January 2015 (audited)	85,602,537	510,123,191	510,747,490	518,512,965	277,870,703	542,745,461	2,445,602,347
Restatement (Note 26)	(247,181)	47,009,973	(38,500,289)	(5,060,077)	--	11,634,995	14,837,421
At 1 January 2015 (restated)	85,355,356	557,133,164	472,247,201	513,452,888	277,870,703	554,380,456	2,460,439,768
Additions	--	3,881,874	42,594,885	43,852,827	--	215,957,180	306,286,786
Transferred from projects in progress	--	388,506,540	12,096,840	99,958,980	--	(500,562,360)	--
Disposal	(36,717,886)	--	--	--	--	--	(36,717,886)
Write-off	--	--	--	(642,000)	--	--	(642,000)
At December 31, 2015	48,637,470	949,521,578	526,938,926	656,622,695	277,870,703	269,775,276	2,729,366,648
Accumulated depreciation:							
At 1 January 2015 (audited)	--	138,766,036	285,503,816	331,252,693	92,270,047	--	847,792,592
Restatement (Note 26)	--	38,467,977	(28,378,403)	35,885,577	3	--	45,975,154
At 1 January 2015 (restated)	--	177,234,013	257,125,413	367,138,270	92,270,050	--	893,767,746
Depreciation charges for the year	--	43,276,718	43,014,129	78,235,591	13,893,535	--	178,419,973
Related to write-off	--	--	--	(452,957)	--	--	(452,957)
At 31 December 2015	--	220,510,731	300,139,542	444,920,904	106,163,585	--	1,071,734,762
Net book value							
At 31 December 2015	48,637,470	729,010,847	226,799,384	211,701,791	171,707,118	269,775,276	1,657,631,886

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6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT(CONTINUED)

	Land		Buildings and infrastructure		Plant and equipment		Vehicles, office equipment and furniture		Vessels		Projects in progress		Total	
	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR	QR
Cost:														
At 1 January 2014		85,602,537		474,950,301		466,542,974		483,346,709		255,762,439		455,197,265		2,221,402,225
Additions	--	--		19,271,416		44,204,516		35,371,256		22,108,264		103,449,670		224,405,122
Transferred from projects in progress	--	--		15,901,474		--		--		--		(15,901,474)		--
Write off	--	--		--		--		(205,000)		--		--		(205,000)
At 31 December 2014 (audited)		85,602,537		510,123,191		510,747,490		518,512,965		277,870,703		542,745,461		2,445,602,347
Restatement (Note 26)		(247,181)		47,009,973		(38,500,289)		(5,060,077)		--		11,634,995		14,837,421
At 31 December 2014 (restated)		85,355,356		557,133,164		472,247,201		513,452,888		277,870,703		554,380,456		2,460,439,768
Accumulated depreciation:														
At 1 January 2014	--	--		111,788,645		224,405,376		270,710,561		79,297,690		--		686,202,272
Depreciation charges for the year	--	--		26,977,391		61,098,440		60,747,132		12,972,357		--		161,795,320
Related to write off	--	--		--		--		(205,000)		--		--		(205,000)
At 31 December 2014	--	--		138,766,036		285,503,816		331,252,693		92,270,047		--		847,792,592
Restatement (Note 26)	--	--		38,467,977		(28,378,403)		35,885,577		3		--		45,975,154
At 31 December 2014 (restated)	--	--		177,234,013		257,125,413		367,138,270		92,270,050		--		893,767,746
Net book value														
At 31 December 2014 (restated)		85,355,356		379,899,151		215,121,788		146,314,618		185,600,653		554,380,456		1,566,672,022

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6/A. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Notes:

- (i) The Group has opened eight petrol stations during the year in the areas of Al-wakra, al wajba, Al zakhira, and Fareej bin derham as well as in new rayyan, Al qatifiya, al Gamilia, al majhibiya, also there was an expansion in al-hilial petrol station, in addition to that there was a creation of technical inspection of vehicles station in al-wakra. Also, the group has capitalize the administrative tower through adjusting the depreciation retrospectively as shown in (note 26)
- (ii) The Group has received Government grants in the form of transferring non-monetary assets (six plots of land located in the State of Qatar), during the years 2005 and 2006 for no consideration, for the purpose of constructing and operating petrol stations on these plots; for which the title deeds have been transferred from the Ministry of Municipality and Urban Planning to the Group, however the Group elected to account for these plots of lands for which the title deeds have been transferred to the Group at nominal value of QR 1.

Also, as of December 31,2015 , the group has received a number of 56 plots located in the state of Qatar from Ministry of Municipality and Urban Planning for the same purpose that shown above, in which that the ownership certificate has not yet transferred from Ministry of Municipality and Urban Planning.

- (iii) The Group has six vessels where they operate mainly in bunkering for Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO), Medium Gas Oil (MGO) and Diesel Light Gas Oil (LGO). In addition to the bunkering activities these vessels also operate for leasing under chartering agreements with major customers like Valencia and Kim Oil to transfer the oil between ports.

All the vessels are co-owned by Qatar Fuel "WOQOD" Company and other companies as detailed below:

<i>Vessel Name</i>	<i>Registered Ownership</i>	<i>Country of Incorporation</i>
Sidra Messaied	Sidra Messaied Company, Co-operating with Qatar Fuel "WOQOD" Company	Republic of Liberia
MT. Sidra Doha	Sidra Doha Shipping Company, Co-operating with Qatar Fuel "WOQOD" Company	Republic of Liberia
MT. Sidra Al Wajbah	Sidra Al Wajbah Shipping Company, Co-operating with Qatar Fuel "WOQOD" Company	Republic of Liberia
Sidra Al Khaleej	Sidra Al Khaleej Shipping Company, Co-operating with Qatar Fuel "WOQOD" Company	Republic of Liberia
MT. Sidra RasLaffan	Sidra RasLaffan Shipping Company, Co-operating with Qatar Fuel "WOQOD" Company	Republic of Liberia
Sidra Al Wakra	Feng Xiang Shipping International Co Ltd, Co-operating with Qatar Fuel "WOQOD" Company	Republic of Liberia

- (iv) Depreciation allocated to cost of sales amounts to QR 120,622,373 (2014: QR 114,052,176) and general and administrative expenses in amounts to QR 57,797,600 (2014: QR 47,743,144).

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6(B) Investment properties

The Group has made an acquisition on investment properties during year 2015 in which the values of lands and buildings has to be determined for each investment property separately, so the Group can use the cost method for subsequent measurements related to such investments. Below is a detail for investment properties with the date of acquisition:-

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>
Al-semisimya Compound	30,982,515	--
Residence property- New Doha	62,775,025	--
Administrative property – Airport road	708,750,070	--
	<u>802,507,610</u>	<u>--</u>

7. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

Available-for-sale financial assets represent investments in shares of listed entities on the Qatar Exchange. At the reporting date, the details of the closing balances were as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>
Qatar Electricity and Water Company Q.S.C.	253,555,204	304,039,688
Qatar Gas Transport Company Q.S.C.	414,651,503	260,378,964
Industries Qatar Q.S.C.	155,236,941	234,953,208
Commercial Bank of Qatar Q.S.C.	94,290,580	124,749,735
Barwa Real Estate Company Q.S.C.	4,405,896	99,786,089
Qatar National Bank S.A.Q.	28,056,804	93,275,020
Ooredoo Q.S.C.	52,944,073	87,176,988
Al KhaleejTakaful Group Q.S.C.	31,059,927	81,965,073
Doha Bank Q.S.C.	51,113,457	76,414,413
Vodafone Qatar Company Q.S.C.	12,713,792	17,888,111
Zad Holding Company Q.S.C.	23,204,298	9,461,340
Mesaieed Petrochemical Holding Company Q.S.C.	866,250	8,850,000
Qatar International Islamic Bank Q.S.C.	162,116,160	7,300,997
Qatar Islamic Insurance Q.S.C	4,410	--
Mazaiya Qatar Real Estate Development Q.S.C	81,249,656	--
Al-Mannai Corporation Q.S.C	16,195,854	--
Qatar National Navigation & Transport Q.S.C	16,854,900	--
Investment In (sukuk)	248,739,214	--
	<u>1,647,258,919</u>	<u>1,406,239,626</u>

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The movement in available-for-sale financial assets balance during the year is as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	QR	QR
At 1 January	1,406,239,626	990,366,636
Acquired during the year	1,009,837,315	542,709,021
Disposed during the year	(491,005,327)	(178,583,606)
Net movement in fair value reserve	<u>(277,812,695)</u>	<u>51,747,575</u>
At 31 December	<u>1,647,258,919</u>	<u>1,406,239,626</u>

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets.

Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December:

<i>Assets measured at fair value:</i>	<i>Date of valuation</i>	<i>Fair value measurement using</i>			
		<i>Total QR</i>	<i>Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) QR</i>	<i>Significant observable inputs (Level 2) QR</i>	<i>Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) QR</i>
<i>AFS financial assets:</i>					
Quoted equity shares	31 December 2015	1,647,258,919	1,647,258,919	--	--
	31 December 2014	1,406,239,626	1,406,239,626	--	--

There is no transfers occurred during year 2014 between Level 1 & 2

All Available for sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets in the consolidated financial statements.

8. GOODWILL

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	QR	QR
Relating to Qatar Jet Fuel Company W.L.L. (Q-Jet)	57,700,022	57,700,022
Relating to Woqod Vehicles Inspection Company S.O.C. (FAHES)	<u>75,235,110</u>	<u>75,235,110</u>
	<u>132,935,132</u>	<u>132,935,132</u>

As on 31 December 2015, the Group conducted an internal evaluation to assess and identify the instance of any indication of impairment on goodwill. The evaluation mainly relied on financial data of the subsidiaries and took into account the business environment in which the subsidiaries operate. Based on this exercise management concluded that there were no indication of impairment that warrant a full impairment review. The Group had previously undertaken an impairment review of the goodwill as on 31 December 2012. Based on this review, the recoverable amounts of the subsidiaries, Qatar Jet Fuel Company and FAHES, which are the cash-generating units to which the goodwill was allocated, have been determined based on value in use calculation using cash flow projections. The associated assumptions are summarized as follow:

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- The valuation date is 31 December 2012.
- Continuity of local market circumstances and the expected normal rate of growth.
- Reliance on estimated revenues, expenses and cash flows for the years 2015-2018 provided by management.
- Management relied on the CAPM to define the cost of equity. Historical risk free rate accounted for 5.5% up to 7%, as per the seventh issue of the Government bond that matured in 2010. On the other hand, Management foresee more lenient measures to be addressed in the interest market of Qatar and predict the expected risk free rate (RF) to be around 5.5%, and the prices of Government bond to be around 3.25% and it will increase during the next period, but it will not exceed 5.5% during the next 5 years.
- The market risk of Qatar is 8% which indicate that market risk (RM) can account for up to 13.5%.
- The pricing technique used for evaluating the business of Q-Jet is the earning cash flow approach and that of FAHES is the constant growth model.
- A key assumption for the value in use calculations was the discount rate represented in the Group's weighted average cost of capital (WACC) used in the calculation of the present value of the free cash flow from operation is 9% for Q-Jet and 11% for FAHES.
- The value of Equity using the above mentioned approaches amounted to QR 754 million for Q-Jet and QR 214 million for Fahes.
- The major sources of information are the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010 to 31 December 2012 and the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013.

Projections for Q-Jet for the year 2015 have been derived from the following assumptions

- The annual growth rate for Q-Jet is 10.5% for each and every year of projection, as the price is derived through the summation of three factors mentioned hereinafter
 - a) Assumed petrol price in the Arab Gulf (MOPAG) (in USD cents per gallon). This is assumed to increase at an annual growth rate of 5% every year.
 - b) Premium charged by QP (in US cents per gallon). This assumed to remain stable at 15.46 cent/gallon.
 - c) Gross Margin (in US cents per gallon). This assumed to remain stable at 15 cents/gallon.
- Other income include interest income which is calculated as 2% of the expected average bank balances per annum and miscellaneous income which is assumed to be QR 75,000 per annum.
- Cash expenses include manpower and related costs and other cash expenses each of which are assumed to increase annually by 3%.
- Projection for management fee is based on management fee agreement, by which Qatar Fuel Company Q.S.C. ("the parent") is entitled to receive fee from Q-Jet for the provision of management services at 3% of the yearly net profit before the management fee.
- Employee profit share has been assumed to be QR 850, for the years 2014 and 2015 based on an average of the historical periods/ years.

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Projections for Fahes for the year 2015 have been derived from the following assumptions:

- Sales revenues are assumed to increase at an annual growth rate of 6% which is based on the historical growth in sales revenue.
- All expenses, including man power costs, and other expenses are expected to increase at an annual growth rate of 8% as per the management expectation for the year 2015.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regard to the assessment of value in use of the cash generating units, the management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

The management concluded from this review and the use of the above assumptions that there is no impairment to the goodwill as at 31 December 2015.

The management will supervise any changes that can occur at year 2016 which will derive the management to re-measure the Goodwill.

9. INVENTORIES

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	QR	QR
Jet fuel oil	66,698,641	135,042,154
Materials and spare parts	127,581,229	108,107,383
Heavy fuel oil	59,887,104	59,936,792
Diesel fuel oil	58,489,388	52,072,410
Retail stores inventory	21,169,133	22,283,724
Refined fuel oil - super grade	12,186,145	17,093,160
Refined fuel oil - premium grade	17,171,796	9,870,139
Other inventory items – net	7,604,590	8,224,890
	<u>370,788,026</u>	<u>412,630,652</u>

The movement in the provision for slow moving items is as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	QR	QR
At 1 January	555,509	430,266
Provided for during the year	133,798	125,243
At 31 December	<u>689,307</u>	<u>555,509</u>

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10. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	<u>2015</u> QR	<u>2014</u> QR
Trade receivables	1,810,550,458	2,516,366,156
Due from related parties (Note 22)	360,702,302	211,626,415
	<u>2,171,252,760</u>	<u>2,727,992,571</u>
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(1,835,849)	(1,062,277)
	<u>2,169,416,911</u>	<u>2,726,930,294</u>

The movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

	<u>2015</u> QR	<u>2014</u> QR
Balance at 1 January	1,062,277	811,651
Provided during the year	773,572	250,626
Balance at 31 December	<u>1,835,849</u>	<u>1,062,277</u>

The Group believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible, based on historic payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings, when available. Most of the above receivables are either secured against a bank guarantee or are receivables from government entities.

The fair value of trade receivables, notes receivables and due from related parties approximates their carrying values.

As at 31 December, the ageing of unimpaired trade accounts receivable is as follows:

	<i>Total</i> QR	<i>Neither past due nor impaired</i> QR	<i>Past due but not impaired</i>				<i>Beyond 181 days</i> QR
			<i>< 30 days</i> QR	<i>31 – 60 days</i> QR	<i>61 – 90 days</i> QR	<i>91 – 180 days</i> QR	
2015	1,808,714,609	1,318,937,043	221,903,670	65,331,530	102,538,242	53,291,327	46,712,797
2014	2,515,303,879	1,961,303,090	234,194,373	2,560,506	55,743,030	76,144,167	185,358,713

Unimpaired receivables are expected, on the basis of past experience, to be fully recoverable.

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11. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>
Balances with Mudarib investment portofilos	247,327,882	181,909,927
Staff advances and loans	60,957,780	50,002,150
Notes Receivable	38,169,695	1,343,500
Refundable deposits	33,120,886	40,309,134
Advances to suppliers and contractors	10,342,167	6,026,648
Prepaid expenses	3,515,219	3,178,464
Interest receivable	2,329,491	1,908,132
Accrued income (Note a)	15,829,517	156,125
Other receivables (Net)	29,178,379	123,926
Total	<u>440,771,106</u>	<u>284,958,006</u>

Note (a):

Qatar Fuel has an accrued income for a period from July 2012 to December 2015 as a result from the application of the compensation to be recovered from Qatar Petroleum and the cost of compressed natural gas provided to Karwa station based on the contract for selling and purchasing natural gas between Qatar fuel and Qatar petroleum which was confirmed and signed at 25 June 2012.

12. CASH AND BANKS BALANCES

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>
Cash on hand	1,017,419	850,282
<i>Balances with banks</i>		
Current and call accounts	603,454,109	1,946,602,169
Fixed deposits	1,795,815,401	1,990,250,414
	<u>2,400,286,929</u>	<u>3,937,702,865</u>

During the year the Group has deposits carry an interest rate between 2 % and 3% per annum (2014: 1 % and 1.50% per annum) and all have original maturity of ninety days or less.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>
Authorized:		
100,000,000 ordinary shares of QR 10 each	<u>1,000,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000,000</u>
Issued and paid:		
84,459,375 ordinary shares of QR 10 each	<u>844,593,750</u>	<u>844,593,750</u>
All shares are of equal class and voting rights		

14. LEGAL RESERVE

As required by Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 11 of 2015, and the Company's Articles of Association, a minimum of 10% of the net profit for the year should be transferred to legal reserve each year until this reserve equals 50% of the paid up share capital. The reserve is not available for distribution except in the circumstances stipulated in the above mentioned Law.

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During the year 2015, the Group has transferred QR 5,953,394 to the legal reserve which was resulted from the sale of fraction shares (2014: QR 35,528,841) whereas the legal reserve reached 50% of the issued and paid share capital.

15. EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

Movements in the employees' end of service benefits provision are as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	QR	QR
As at 1 January	76,294,853	66,039,998
Provided during the year	19,763,170	20,995,828
Paid during the year	(5,453,362)	(10,740,973)
	<u>90,604,661</u>	<u>76,294,853</u>
As at 31 December		

16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	QR	QR
Due to a related party (Note 22)	840,562,662	2,058,573,215
Accrued expenses	1,064,002,412	959,291,413
Suppliers and contractors payable	81,651,733	91,851,787
Dividends payable	97,331,240	79,813,264
Retentions payable	30,352,348	40,591,985
Deposits from others	34,984,836	25,813,213
Provisions	118,668,241	95,004,695
Accrued Expenses to Doha international airport	53,815,562	52,618,515
	<u>2,321,369,034</u>	<u>3,403,558,087</u>

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17. REVENUE

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>
Sales of refined petroleum products	11,025,916,811	12,732,310,531
Sales from petrol stations	1,728,074,199	1,419,817,939
Transportation and storage revenues	401,938,106	282,216,754
Sales of lubricants and supplies	5,029,940	4,652,785
Revenues from inspection services	67,086,855	50,084,129
	<u>13,228,045,911</u>	<u>14,489,082,138</u>

18. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>
Gain from disposal in available-for-sale financial assets	46,713,865	63,368,928
Government grant (Note a)	54,600,000	54,600,000
Dividend income	82,497,124	49,493,048
Road tanker rental income	52,880,400	38,585,210
Administrative charges and other income	35,987,432	36,986,987
Rental income	27,287,089	19,652,996
Vessels rental income	27,158,728	19,547,569
Miscellaneous income	71,410,850	52,652,241
Reverse of last year board of directors provision	37,823,617	--
Reverse of last year Employee bonus provision	10,882,936	--
	<u>447,242,041</u>	<u>334,886,979</u>

Note (a)

The Group has received a letter from secretary general of the Supreme Council for Economic Affairs and Investment (SCEAI) dated 17th February 2014 to implement the new fuel pricing to supply fuel to Qatar Airways which will be effective starting 11th of December 2012, in return, the government has decided to give an annual financial support with an amount of 15 Million USD (54,600,000 QR) for years 2014 & 2015.

The group received an official letter from the prime minister office dated December 14, 2015 to apply a new price for supplying fuel to Qatar Airways for the next two years 2016-2017. On the other hand, the government will grant Woqod for every one cent decrease from the price formula an amount of USD. 5,000,000 (Five Million United States Dollar) for the next two years (2016-2017). In addition to the continuation of the current granted amount USD. 15,000,000 which has been approved from the supreme council of economic affairs and investment.

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19. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>
Staff cost	486,442,640	430,574,071
Depreciation	57,797,600	47,743,144
Bonus	54,939,813	73,537,182
Board of Directors remuneration	--	45,573,616
Managing Board remuneration	6,450,000	2,130,000
Other committee allowances	3,906,776	1,744,542
Insurance charges	11,279,511	26,446,691
End of service benefits expense	19,763,170	20,995,828
Advertising and subscriptions	25,616,695	19,540,362
Utilities charges	7,951,775	15,624,369
Communication expenses	14,782,872	13,062,042
Vessels expenses	11,103,888	9,400,915
Rent expenses	6,893,931	7,084,120
Expenses for other receivables provisions	38,995,191	--
Fleet operating expenses	3,382,459	5,741,266
Immigration expenses	4,200,351	4,950,907
Travel expenses	1,639,533	1,935,339
Retirement and pension expenses	5,757,131	1,221,540
Staff training and recruitment	1,916,469	847,097
Customs clearing expenses	5,360,124	606,972
Allowance for doubtful receivables	773,572	250,626
Cases provision expenses	5,049,600	--
Technical support expenses	44,181,269	--
Other general & administrative Expenses	75,326,855	89,519,894
	<u>893,511,225</u>	<u>818,530,523</u>

20. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the net income and weighted average numbers of shares used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>
Net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Parent	<u>1,253,118,913</u>	<u>1,132,829,907</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year (Note)	<u>84,459,375</u>	<u>84,459,375</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share (QR per share)	<u>14.84</u>	<u>13.41</u>

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There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding at any time during the year. Therefore, the diluted earnings per share are equal to the basic earnings per share.

20. EARNINGS PER SHARE (CONTINUED)

The weighted average number of shares has been calculated as follows:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Qualifying shares at beginning of the year	84,459,375	64,968,750
Effect of bonus shares issued for 2014	--	19,490,625
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	<u>84,459,375</u>	<u>84,459,375</u>

21. DIVIDENDS

During General assembly meeting which was held at 15th of march 2015, the shareholders has approved to distribute a cash dividend of QR 9 per share to shareholders owning more than 100 shares amounting to a total of QR **760,134,375** (2014: the shareholders approved a cash dividend of QR 10 per share amounting to a total of QR 649,687,500 QR in the shape of cash dividends distribution from 2013 net profit in addition to the 30% bonus shares)

The Board of Directors has proposed cash dividends of QR 9 per share, amounting to a total of QR 760,134,375 for the year ended 31 December 2015. The proposed dividend for the year ended will be submitted for approval at the Annual General Assembly meeting.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group, and companies of which they are principal owners. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's Directors.

Balances with related parties:

	<u>Due from a related party</u>		<u>Due to related parties</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>
Ras gas	15,115,068	21,574,592	-	-
Qatar Liquefied Gas Company Ltd. ("Qatar Gas")	7,870,704	19,811,626	-	-
Gulf Helicopters Q.S.C.	3,602,490	3,168,829	-	-
Gulf Drilling International ("GDI") Q.S.C.	2,105,511	3,585,472	-	-
Qatar Aluminium ("Qatalum")	793,190	947,689	-	-
Qatar Steel Company Q.S.C.	621,116	563,093	-	-
Qatar Petrochemical Company ("QAPCO") Q.S.C.	931,182	376,445	-	-
Qatar Fuel Additives Company ("QAFAC") C.Q.S.C.	1,428,504	663,238	-	-
Qatar Chemical Company Ltd. ("Q-Chem")	1,349,236	1,049,018	-	-
Amwaj Catering Services	10,924,586	4,346,761	-	-
Qatar Fertiliser Company ("QAFCO") C.Q.S.C.	--	207,669	26,120	-
Oryx GTL	2,234,530	3,785,064	-	-
Qatex Limited	1,264,500	24,567	-	-
Al Shaheen Well Services Co.	154,915	141,256	-	-
Seef Ltd.	38,348	64,938	-	-
Gasal Q.S.C.	83,404	68,925	-	-
Qatar Holding Co.	53,412	--	-	-
Qatar Petroleum	<u>312,131,606</u>	<u>151,247,233</u>	<u>840,536,542</u>	<u>2,058,573,215</u>
	<u>360,702,302</u>	<u>211,626,415</u>	<u>840,562,662</u>	<u>2,058,573,215</u>

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22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

The amount due to related party represents the balance of the current account with Qatar Petroleum which consists of normal purchases and service transactions. The outstanding balance is interest free and classified as current liability as its settlement is planned in the near future.

Transactions with related parties

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

<i>Name of related party and nature of transactions</i>	<u>2015</u> <i>QR</i>	<u>2014</u> <i>QR</i>
Qatar Petroleum.– Sales	<u>312,131,606</u>	<u>151,247,233</u>
Qatar Petroleum – Purchases	<u>10,663,924,547</u>	<u>10,544,383,616</u>

Sales transactions to Qatar Petroleum are at arm's length, and purchases from Qatar Petroleum are in accordance with contractual terms approved by the Group's Directors.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2015, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2014: QR Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Compensation of key management personnel

	<u>2015</u> <i>QR</i>	<u>2014</u> <i>QR</i>
Board of Directors remuneration (Note a)	--	7,750,000
Other committee allowances	4,615,686	1,744,542
Bonus of board managers	6,450,000	2,130,000
Salaries of executive management	34,562,788	24,059,964
Loan allowances	<u>6,321,416</u>	<u>3,296,491</u>
	<u>51,949,890</u>	<u>38,980,997</u>

Note (a)

The Board of directors has suggested distributing an amount of 7,750,000 QR as a board of director's remuneration for year 2015 according to the provisions of articles of incorporation, Article No. (46), fifth section, based on the ordinary general assembly meeting of the Company to be held at 6th of March 2016 (during year 2014, the Group has recorded board of directors remuneration within the general and administrative expenses)

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23. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group mainly operates in the areas of sale and distribution of refined petroleum products, technical inspection of vehicles and marine transportation. Majority of the Group's revenue is generated through sale and distribution of refined petroleum products. The Group's geographical segment is inside Qatar only. The operations in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are neither significant nor material to be considered as a separate geographical segment

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components sales between segments are carried at arm's length. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Group's Managing Director to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the Managing Director include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily the Group's headquarters) and head office expenses.

	<i>Refined petroleum products</i>	<i>Technical inspection of vehicles</i>	<i>Adjustments & Disposals</i>	<i>Total 2015</i>
2015	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>
External revenue	13,160,959,056	67,086,855	--	13,228,045,911
Inter-segment revenue	4,948,637,306	--	(4,948,637,306)	--
Total revenues	<u>18,109,596,362</u>	<u>67,086,855</u>	<u>(4,948,637,306)</u>	<u>13,228,045,911</u>
Reportable segment profit (Loss)	<u>1,480,182,148</u>	<u>(14,385,565)</u>	<u>(109,067,767)</u>	<u>1,356,728,816</u>
	<i>Refined petroleum products</i>	<i>Technical inspection of vehicles</i>	<i>Adjustments & Disposals</i>	<i>Total 2014</i>
2014	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>
External revenue	14,438,998,009	50,084,129	--	14,489,082,138
Inter-segment revenue	6,985,952,225	--	(6,985,952,225)	--
Total revenues	<u>21,424,950,234</u>	<u>50,084,129</u>	<u>(6,985,952,225)</u>	<u>14,489,082,138</u>
Reportable segment profit (Loss)	<u>1,293,614,856</u>	<u>15,386,551</u>	<u>(96,000,000)</u>	<u>1,213,001,407</u>

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23. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Below is assets and liabilities of operating Segments

	<i>Refined petroleum products</i>	<i>Technical inspection of vehicles</i>	<i>Adjustments & Disposals</i>	<i>Consolidated 2015</i>
2015	QR	QR	QR	QR
Segment Assets	<u>11,253,288,512</u>	<u>172,209,625</u>	<u>(1,803,901,618)</u>	<u>9,621,596,519</u>
Segment liabilities	<u>3,956,166,703</u>	<u>25,018,584</u>	<u>(1,569,211,592)</u>	<u>2,411,973,695</u>
	<i>Refined petroleum products</i>	<i>Technical inspection of vehicles</i>	<i>Adjustments & Disposals</i>	<i>Consolidated 2015</i>
2014	QR	QR	QR	QR
Segment Assets	<u>11,686,748,680</u>	<u>168,353,674</u>	<u>(1,387,033,757)</u>	<u>10,468,068,597</u>
Segment liabilities	<u>4,581,420,884</u>	<u>6,777,072</u>	<u>(1,108,345,016)</u>	<u>3,479,852,940</u>

24. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

Operating lease commitments — Group as lessee

The Group has entered into commercial leases on certain plots of land and some residential properties. These leases have an average life of between three and five years with no renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December 2015 are, as follows:

	2015	2014
	QR	QR
Within one year	13,418,695	12,927,220
After one year but not more than five years	22,607,483	19,530,457
More than five years	55,112,050	33,467,154
	<u>91,138,228</u>	<u>65,924,831</u>

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24. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Operating lease commitments — Group as lessor

The Group has entered into commercial spaces rental at the Petrol stations, diesel tanks for the local, joint ventures and international customers. These non-cancellable leases have remaining terms less than one year. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>
Within one year	<u>171,788,161</u>	<u>125,973,304</u>

Capital commitments

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>
Capital commitments (Note)	<u>386,885,485</u>	<u>249,000,000</u>

Capital commitments (continued)

Note:

Capital commitments for year 2015 represent the construction of additional 18 petrol stations in the amount of QR 386,885,485 (2014: QR 249,000,000 related to the construction of 13 petrol stations).

Contingent liabilities

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	<u>QR</u>	<u>QR</u>
Bank guarantees	<u>125,255</u>	<u>59,400</u>
Letters of credit	<u>1,200,397</u>	<u>16,455,014</u>

The Group anticipates that no material liabilities will arise from the above guarantees and letters of credits, which are issued in the ordinary course of business.

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25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Group's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Group also holds Available for sale investments and enters into derivative transactions.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

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 three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, AFS financial assets.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relates to the position as at 31 December in 2015 and 2014 and was not disclosed as the Group has no significant exposure to currency risk. At the reporting date the outstanding payable and receivable balances denominated in foreign currencies were minimal.

Equity price risk

The Group's listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

The effect on equity as a result of changes by 10% in fair values of the investment in equity instruments designated as available-for-sale financial assets on the partners' is assessed as follows:

	<i>10 % Increase</i>	<i>10 % Decrease</i>
	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>
2015	164,725,892	(164,725,892)
2014	140,623,963	(140,623,963)

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25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Interest rate risk

The majority of the Group's financial assets are non-interest bearing. While the entire Group's financial liabilities are non-interest bearing. As a result, the Group is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. Any excess cash and cash equivalents are invested in fixed deposits at short-term market interest rates, hence the Group's only interest bearing financial statement element is the fixed deposits with banks.

2015	Interest bearing	Non-interest bearing	Total
Assets	QR	QR	QR
Due from related parties	--	360,702,302	360,702,302
Trade receivables	--	1,808,714,609	1,808,714,609
Bank balances	2,399,269,510	--	2,399,269,510
	2,399,269,510	2,169,416,911	4,568,686,421
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	--	1,480,806,372	1,480,806,372
Due to a related party	--	840,562,662	840,562,662
	--	2,321,369,034	2,321,369,034
2014	Interest bearing	Non-interest bearing	Total
Assets	QR	QR	QR
Due from related parties	-	211,626,415	211,626,415
Trade receivables	-	2,515,303,879	2,515,303,879
Bank balances	3,936,852,583	-	3,936,852,583
	3,936,852,583	2,726,930,294	6,663,782,877
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	1,344,984,872	1,344,984,872
Due to a related party	-	2,058,573,215	2,058,573,215
	-	3,403,558,087	3,403,558,087

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

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25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's functional currency and significant foreign currency transactions are denominated in currencies pegged with United States Dollar ("USD"). Therefore the management is of the opinion that the Company's exposure to currency risk is minimal.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities,

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	<i>Carrying amounts</i>	
	2015	2014
	QR	QR
Due from related parties	360,702,302	211,626,415
Trade receivables	1,808,714,609	2,515,303,879
Bank balances	2,399,269,510	3,936,852,583
	4,568,686,421	6,663,782,877

Capital management framework

The Group is in the process of establishing an internal risk management framework for identifying risks to which each of its business units and the Group as a whole is exposed, quantifying their impact on economic capital. The internal framework estimates will indicate how much capital is needed to mitigate the risk of insolvency to a selected remote level of risk applied to a number of tests (both financial and non-financial) on the capital position of the business.

Regulatory framework

The operations of the Group are subject to regulatory requirements within the State of Qatar.

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25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and urgent conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have 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.

The Group's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. Selective hedging is used within the Group to manage risk concentrations at both the relationship and industry levels.

The Group has strong liquidity position, being at the statement of financial position date, the Group's current ratio was 2.32 times (2014: 2.16 times).

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities (all are non-derivative), including interest payments, if any, and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Gross un- discounted contractual cash out flows</i>	<i>Less than 1 year</i>
	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>
31 December 2015			
Due to a related party	840,562,662	840,562,662	840,562,662
Trade and other payables	1,480,806,372	1,480,806,372	1,480,806,372
	2,321,369,034	2,321,369,034	2,321,369,034
31 December 2014			
	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>	<i>QR</i>
Due to a related party	2,058,573,215	2,058,573,215	2,058,573,215
Trade and other payables	1,344,984,872	1,344,984,872	1,344,984,872
	3,403,558,087	3,403,558,087	3,403,558,087

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25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Capital risk management

The Group policy in share capital management is to maintain the group ability to continue as a going-concern which will enable the group to maximize the shareholder's return, benefits to other beneficiaries and to keep a suitable share capital structure to minimize cost of capital.

The share capital structure has reviewed by management periodically. The management has taken into consideration the cost of capital and the risks related to it as part of the review.

The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged during year ended December 31,2015. Share capital structure consists of issued share capital, provisions and retained earnings.

Capital is monitored on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total of net debt and equity. Net debt is calculated as total of accounts payables and accruals less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' less legal reserve as shown in the statement of financial position.

	<u>2015</u> <i>QR</i>	<u>2014</u> <i>QR</i>
Cash and cash equivalents	2,400,286,929	3,937,702,865
Trade and other payable	<u>(2,321,369,034)</u>	<u>(3,403,558,087)</u>
Excess of cash and cash equivalents over debts	<u>78,917,895</u>	<u>534,144,778</u>

The Group does not use gearing in financing, operating and investing activities, as there is excess of cash and cash equivalents than debts as illustrated above.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014.

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26. RESTATEMENT

During the year ended December 31,2015, the Group has capitalized the administrative tower (Woqod) in which the tower was operated at 1st of November 2012 and it was recorded within project-in-progress up to the last approved financial statements at December 31,2014 in which the capitalization occurred at year 2015 and the retained earnings at December 31,2014 was effected by the correct retrospective depreciation value, also there was a reclassification and adjustment occurred in fixed assets items which was erroneously classified previously and correct the effects on retained earnings that's recorded previously.

The Effect on retained earnings as of December 31, 2014 as Follows:

Item	Partial Value	Total Value
Retained Earnings as of 31/12/2014		5,199,525,118
Reclassification of cost item as of 31/12/2014 *		14,837,421
Reclassification of Accumulated Depreciation as of 31/12/2014**	18,836,046	
Administrative tower Capitalization effect on the accumulated depreciation as of December 31,2014 **	(64,811,200)	
Total effect on Accumulated Depreciation # (Note 6/A)		(45,975,154)
Total effect on Retained earnings##		(31,137,733)
Restated Retained earnings as of December 31,2014		5,168,387,385

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26. RESTATEMENT (CONTINUED)

The effect on fixed assets as of December 31, 2014

Item	Amount as of audited financial statement at 31/12/2014	Restatement results from adjustments and reclassification			Amount Restate as Of December 31,2014
1- Cost					
Lands	85,602,537	(247,181)			85,355,356
Buildings & infrastructure	510,123,191	47,009,973			557,133,164
Plant & equipment	510,747,490	(38,500,289)			472,247,201
Vehicle office equipment & Furniture	518,512,965	(5,060,077)			513,452,888
Vessels	277,870,703	--			277,870,703
Project-in-progress	542,745,461	11,634,995			554,380,456
Total	2,445,602,347	*14,837,421			2,460,439,768
Item	Amount as of audited financial statement at 31/12/2014	Restatement results from adjustments and reclassification	Retrospective Effect on Depreciation	Total Restatement	Restated Amount after Retrospective Effects on Depreciation as of 31/12/2014
2- Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings & infrastructure	138,766,036	10,187,086	28,280,891	38,467,977	177,234,013
Plant & equipment	285,503,816	(28,453,261)	74,858	(28,378,403)	257,125,413
Vehicle office equipment & Furniture	331,252,693	(569,874)	36,455,451	35,885,577	367,138,270
Vessels	92,270,047	3	--	3	92,270,050
Total	847,792,592	** (18,836,046)	***64,811,200	45,975,154	893,767,746
	Amount as of audited financial statement at 31/12/2014	Total Effect on the Fixed Assets			Restated Amount after Retrospective Effects on Depreciation as of 31/12/2014
Net Book Value	1,597,809,755	##(31,137,733)			1,566,672,022

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27. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain comparative information for year 2015 has been reclassified if necessarily to maintain the concept of consistency and comparability with year 2014 figures. In spite of that, such reclassifications do not effect the consolidated comprehensive income or Total shareholders' equity for comparative year unless what was shown in (Note No.26).