1 Legal status and principal activities

Al Kamil Power Company SAOG (the company) was registered and incorporated on 15 July 2000 as a closed joint stock company in the Sultanate of Oman. The company was set up to build and operate a 285 MW electricity generating station at Al Kamil in the Sharqiya Region. The company was converted to a general joint stock company on 22 September 2004.

2 Significant agreements

The company has entered into the following significant agreements:

(i) Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the Ministry of Housing, Electricity and Water (MHEW), Sultanate of Oman, granting the company a long-term power supply agreement for a period of fifteen years commencing from the scheduled commercial operation date (COD). Under the terms of PPA, the company has the right and obligation to generate electricity. The company was granted a Generation Licence by the Authority for Electricity Regulation (AER), a state regulatory body established under the Sector Law.

On 1 May 2005, the PPA was novated by MHEW to Oman Power and Water Procurement Company SAOC (OPWP), a closed joint stock company owned by the Government of Sultanate of Oman (Government). All the financial commitments of OPWP are guaranteed by the Government. Provisions for novation and Government Guarantee were embodied in the PPA with OPWP. The provisions for novation were enacted pursuant to the promulgation of the Sector Law in August 2004.

(ii) Natural Gas Sales Agreement (NGSA) with the Ministry of Oil and Gas (MOG) for the purchase of natural gas from MOG for the period of fifteen years at a pre-determined price.

(iii) Usufruct agreement with the Government for grant of Usufruct rights over the project site for 25 years.

(iv) Operation & Maintenance Agreement (OAMA) with Al Kamil Construction & Services LLC (AKCS), a company incorporated in the Sultanate of Oman, and a related party, for operations and maintenance of the power plant. The OAMA is valid for a period of 15 years from the scheduled commercial operation date or the termination date of PPA, whichever is earlier.

(v) Electricity Connection Agreement (ECA) with Oman Electricity Transmission Company SAOC (OETC) for establishing a framework between OETC and the company to provide connection of the power station to the transmission system and enforcement of the Grid Code between OETC and the company.

(vi) Agreements with Société Générale and Bank Muscat SAOG for long-term loan facilities.

(vii) Agreement with National Bank of Oman SAOG for Stand-by Letter of Credit to fund the debt service reserve requirements of the long-term loan facilities.

(viii) Agreement with National Bank of Oman SAOG for long term subordinated security loan facility to refinance the Bank Muscat unsecured loan facility.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Basis of preparation

a. The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for revaluation of derivatives that are measured at fair value, and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements also comply with the Rules and Guidelines on Disclosure by Issuers of Securities and Insider Trading, with the Rules for Disclosure and Proforma issued by the Capital Market Authority and with the Commercial Companies Law of 1974, as amended.

b. The financial statements are presented in Rials Omani (RO) and United States Dollar (US$), rounded off to the nearest thousand. The Rials Omani is the measurement and presentation currency of these financial statements. For information purposes, Rials Omani amounts in these financial statements have been translated to US Dollar amounts at an exchange rate of 2.6 US Dollars to one Rial Omani.

c. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires 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 judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the note 5 to these financial statements.

d. Standards and amendments effective in 2014 and relevant for the company's operations

e. For the period ended 30 June 2014, the company has adopted all of the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

f. The adoption of these standards and interpretations has not resulted in changes to the company's accounting policies and has not affected the amounts reported for the current year.

g. Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the company:

The following standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and the impact of these standards and interpretations is not reasonably measurable as at 30 June 2014:

IAS 32 (Amendments), 'Financial instruments: Presentation', on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (effective on or after 1 January 2014);
IAS 36 (Amendments), 'Impairment of assets' (effective on or after 1 January 2014);
IAS 39, 'Financial Instruments' (effective 1 January 2014);
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', Classification and measurement (effective on or after 1 January 2015); and
IFRIC 21, 'Levies' (effective on or after 1 January 2014).

3.2 Revenue

Operating revenue comprises tariffs for fixed capacity and energy charges. Tariffs are calculated in accordance with the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The PPA with OPWP is considered to be a leasing arrangement under IFRIC 4. The lease arrangement is classified as an operating lease. Accordingly, the revenues earned under the PPA are recorded on a straight line basis over its term. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due and its associated costs.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expense are recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

3.4 Leases

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

3.5 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors ('Board') that makes strategic decisions.

3.6 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Rials Omani at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into Rials Omani at the exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Differences on exchange are dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income as they arise.

3.7 Income tax

Income tax on the results for the period comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is calculated using liability method, on the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date. The tax effects on the temporary differences are disclosed under non-current liabilities as deferred tax. The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation on property, plant and equipment and changes in fair value of cash flow hedges.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and credits can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or benefit in the statement of comprehensive income except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity.

3.8 Earnings per share

The company presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.9 Intangible assets

The company considers an intangible asset as an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. The three critical attributes of an intangible asset are:

(a) identifiability;
(b) control (power to obtain benefits from the asset); and
(c) future economic benefits (such as revenues or reduced future costs).

An intangible asset is identifiable when it:

(a) is separable (capable of being separated and sold, transferred, licensed, rented, or exchanged, either individually or as part of a package) or
(b) arises from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its estimated useful life. Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised in the statement of financial position after deducting any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses thereon. The estimated useful life is reviewed at each reporting date, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

3.10 Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment is their purchase price together with any incidental expenses necessary to bring the assets to their intended condition and location.

Subsequent expenditure

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditure is capitalised. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property, plant and equipment. All other expenditure is charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which it is incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment and major components that are accounted for separately as follows:

Plant and machinery	6 - 30 years
Buildings and civil works	40 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	4 years
Motor vehicles and computer equipment	3 years

Certain assets are depreciated based on estimated machine hours. Depreciation is charged from the month of addition to property, plant and equipment, while no depreciation is charged in the month of disposal. Depreciation method, useful lives as well as residual values are re-assessed annually.

3.11 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The carrying amounts of the company's tangible and intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets (continued)

For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.
An impairment loss is reversed if subsequent increase in the recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets' carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.12 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs comprise interest payable on borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the cost of those assets. All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

3.13 Inventories

Fuel and maintenance spares inventory are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average principle and includes all costs incurred in acquiring the inventories to bring them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, after allowing for the costs of realisation. Provision is made where necessary for obsolete, damaged and defective items, if any.

3.14 Financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets into loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

3.15 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 those with maturities greater than twelve months after the reporting date. These are classified as non-current assets. The company's loans and receivables comprise trade and other debtors and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position (notes 3.16 and 3.17).

3.16 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate.

3.17 Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.18 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised costs using the effective interest rate method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the statement of financial position date.

3.19 End of service benefits and leave entitlements

End of service benefits are accrued in accordance with the terms of employment of the company’s employees at the statement of financial position date, having regard to the requirements of the Oman Labour Law 2003, as amended. Employee entitlements to annual leave and leave passage are recognised when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability as a result of services rendered by employees up to the statement of financial position date. The accruals related to annual leave and leave passage are disclosed as current liabilities, while that relating to end of service benefits is disclosed as a non-current liability.

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement plan for Omani employees in accordance with the Omani Social Insurances Law of 1991 are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

3.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognised in statement of financial position when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that it will result in an outflow of economic benefits that can be reliably estimated.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. Where some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3.21 Trade and other payables

Payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the company.

3.22 Dividend distribution

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company’s shareholders. Dividends for the period that are approved after the statement of financial position date are dealt with as an event after the financial position date.

3.23 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

The company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to certain portion of its interest rate risks arising from financing activities. In accordance with its treasury policy, the company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. However, derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as trading instruments.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are stated at their fair value. Recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.23 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities (continued)

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognised liability, the part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument that qualifies as an effective hedge is recognised directly in equity, net-of tax. The ineffective part of any gain or loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income immediately.

4 Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including the effects of changes in market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the management under policies approved by the Board of Directors.

4.1 Financial risk factors

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposures primarily with respect to US Dollars (USD). The company has negotiated, with its bank, a fixed rate of exchange with respect to USD. Hence, the exposure to foreign currency risk is considered minimal. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. As of 30 June, the company's market risk due to foreign exchange rates is analysed as under:

Financial assets / liabilities:

H1-2014

	Carrying amount in statement of financial position RO'000	Amount denominated RO'000	Amount denominated in other currencies RO'000
Long Term Advances	112	112	-
Tariff and other receivables (excluding prepayments and advances)	1,910	1,910	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,030	1,921	109
Long term loans	(12,126)	(1,044)	(11,083)
Due to related parties	(547)	(547)	-
Trade and other payables	(3,260)	(3,114)	(146)
	(11,881)	(762)	(11,120)

H1-2013

	Carrying amount in statement of financial position RO'000	Amount denominated RO'000	Amount denominated in other currencies RO'000
Tariff and other receivables (excluding prepayments and advances)	2,076	2,076	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,401	2,090	311
Long term loans	(15,394)	(1,245)	(14,149)
Due to related parties	(617)	(617)	-
Trade and other payables (excluding accruals)	(3,727)	(3,487)	(240)
	(15,261)	(1,183)	(14,078)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk

The company's interest rate risk arises from bank deposits and long-term borrowings. Bank deposits and borrowings at variable rates expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk. Management regularly monitors the returns on these bank deposits.

At the end of the reporting period the interest rate profile of the company's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	H1-2014 RO'000	H1-2014 US $'000	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Floating rate instruments				
Financial assets	2,030	5,278	2,401	6,242

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would not affect profit or loss.

The company has entered into an interest rate swap to hedge its interest rate risk exposure. Under interest rate swap contracts, the company agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contracts enable the company to mitigate the risk of cash flow exposures on variable rate debt.

All interest rate swap contracts exchanging floating rate interest amounts for fixed rate interest amounts are designated as cash flow hedges in order to reduce the company's cash flow exposure resulting from variable interest rates on borrowings. The interest rate swaps and the interest payments on the loan occur simultaneously.

(b) Liquidity risk

In accordance with prudent liquidity risk management, the management aims to maintain sufficient cash balances and availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The table below analyses the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date.

The amounts disclosed in the table are contractual discounted cash flows:

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	Carrying amount RO'000	Carrying amount US$ '000	6 months or less RO'000	6 - 12 months RO'000	1 - 2 years RO'000	More than 2 years RO'000
H1-2014						
Long term loans	(12,126)	(31,526)	(1,808)	(1,650)	(3,948)	(4,720)
Trade and other payables	(3,260)	(8,476)	(3,260)	-	-	
Due to related parties	(547)	(1,422)	(547)	-	-	-
	(15,933)	(41,424)	(5,615)	(1,650)	(3,948)	(4,720)
H1-2013						
Long term loans	(15,394)	(40,023)	(1,745)	(1,523)	(3,458)	(8,668)
Trade and other payables	(3,881)	(10,093)	(3,881)	-	-	
Due to related parties	(617)	(1,604)	(617)	-	-	-
	(19,892)	(51,720)	(6,243)	(1,523)	(3,458)	(8,668)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the receivables from a customer. The company does not require collateral in respect of financial assets. The company seeks to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposure. At 30 June 2014, the entire trade receivables were from a Government owned company, Oman Power and Water Procurement Company SAOC (OPWP). The maximum exposure to credit risk as of the end of the period was RO 1.910 million (US $ 4.965 million) [2013: RO 2.076 million (US $ 5.397 million)]. OPWP has a credit rating of A1 given by Moody's investors' service. The company has maintained all cash deposits with banks having credit rating by Moody's investors' service of P-1 and above.

The table below shows the balances with banks categorised by short-term credit ratings as published by Moody's Investors Service at the statement of financial position date:

Bank	**Rating**	**H1-2014**	H1-2013
		RO'000	RO'000
Societe Generale	P-1	**15**	**311**
Bank Muscat SAOG	P-1	**2,015**	**2,090**
		2,030	**2,401**

4.2 Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern and benefit other stakeholders. The management's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and stakeholders' confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

Management aims to improve the current level of profitability by enhancing top line growth and prudent cost management.

4.3 Fair value estimation

The carrying value of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year approximates their fair values. The carrying amount of the non-current long-term borrowings carrying variable interest rate approximates to its fair value, as the loan carries interest at LIBOR plus a fixed margin which is the current market rate.

5 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The presentation of financial statements, in conformity with IFRS, requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, incomes and expenditures. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the significant estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements:

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is charged so as to write-off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives. The calculation of useful lives is based on management's assessment of various factors such as the operating cycles, the maintenance programs, and normal wear and tear using its best estimates.

4 Financial risk management (continued)

Certain parts of property, plant and equipment are depreciated based on estimated machine hours. Calculation of machine hour rate depreciation involves significant assumptions in relation to estimated hours and hourly rate of depreciation.

Decommissioning costs

Decommissioning costs are based on management's technical assessment of the probable future costs to be incurred in respect of the decommissioning of the plant facilities.

Deferred tax liability

The company makes provision for deferred tax liability during the term of the power purchase agreement, arising primarily from accelerated tax depreciation.

The deferred tax asset on tax loss is based on the assumption that the tax losses incurred during tax-exemption period would be available for carry forward indefinitely in post tax-exemption period. The department of taxation affairs could disagree with the company on the availability of tax losses incurred during the tax exemption period, against future taxable profits. Should this be the case, the company would need to recognise an additional tax liability.

Impairment of plant spares

The carrying amounts of the company's plant and spares are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Based on management assessment, there is no indicator of impairment of plant spares as at the reporting date.

6 Operating revenue

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Energy charges	**3,867**	**10,055**	**3,809**	**9,903**
Capacity charges	**5,176**	**13,457**	**5,997**	**15,592**
	9,043	**23,512**	9,806	25,495

7 Operating costs

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Fuel costs	**4,467**	**11,616**	5,171	13,444
Operation and maintenance charges	**1,240**	**3,224**	1,307	3,399
Depreciation	**957**	**2,489**	991	2,578
Amortisation of intangible assets	**33**	**85**	33	85
	6,697	**17,414**	7,502	19,506

8 Administrative and general expenses

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Employee costs	**112**	**291**	107	279
Depreciation	**5**	**13**	4	10
Legal and professional fees	**59**	**153**	17	44
Social development costs	**-**	**-**	7	18
Utilities charges	**6**	**16**	6	16
Rent, rates and taxes	**5**	**13**	5	13
Directors / Shareholders meeting expenses	**11**	**29**	8	21
Share Registration fees	**12**	**31**	10	26
Miscellaneous expenses	**13**	**34**	17	44
Total	**223**	**580**	181	471

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 June 2014 (continued)

Employees related expenses comprise the following:

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Wages and salaries	**105**	**272**	99	258
Other benefits	**1**	**3**	2	5
Contribution to defined retirement plan	**1**	**3**	1	3
End of service benefits	**5**	**13**	5	13
	112	291	107	279

The number of employees as at 30 June 2014 was 5 (H1-2013 - 4 employees).

9 Other income

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US$ '000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US$ '000
Interest and other income	**0**	**0**	2	5

10 Finance costs

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Interest on secured loan, including hedge unwinding	**321**	**833**	447	1,163
Interest on unsecured loan	**-**	**-**	38	99
Amortisation of deferred finance costs	**32**	**83**	34	87
Others	**33**	**85**	23	60
	386	**1,001**	542	1,409

11 Intangible assets

Pursuant to the Natural Gas Sales Agreement (NGSA) with the Ministry of Oil and Gas (MOG), the company, effective from November 2007, transferred "Natural Gas Reception System" comprising multiple streams with redundancy, each providing pressure reduction and control filtering, condensate extraction, heating, metering and on-line gas calorific value analysis, to MOG. Although the ownership of this asset was transferred to MOG, the company retains the beneficial economic use of the asset until the expiry of the NGSA, i.e., 30 April 2017.

In terms of the company's stated policy on intangible assets and amortisation, the book value of the Natural Gas Reception System of RO 620,000 (US$ 1.612 million) has been classified as intangible asset which will be amortised until the expiry of NGSA.

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO '000	H1-2013 US $'000
Cost				
At 1 January	**620**	**1,612**	620	1,612
Amortisation				
At 1 January	**(402)**	**(1,045)**	**(337)**	**(876)**
Amortised for the period	**(33)**	**(85)**	**(33)**	**(85)**
At 30 June	**(435)**	**(1130)**	**(370)**	**(961)**
Net book amount				
At 30 June	**185**	**482**	**250**	**651**

12 Property, plant and equipment

H1-2014	Plant and machinery	Building and civil works	Other Assets	Total	Total
	RO'000	RO '000	RO'000	RO'000	US$'000
Cost					
At 1 January	55,469	922	343	**56,734**	**147,508**
Acquisitions	447	4	1	**452**	**1,175**
Disposals	-	-	(2)	**(2)**	**(4)**
At 30 June	55,916	926	342	**57,184**	**148,679**
Depreciation					
At 1 January	19,868	233	323	**20,424**	**53,104**
Charge for the period	946	12	5	**963**	**2,502**
Disposals	-	-	(2)	**(2)**	**(4)**
At 30 June	20,814	245	326	**21,385**	**55,602**
Net Book Value					
At 30 June	35,102	681	16	**35,799**	**93,077**

H1-2013	Plant and machinery	Building and civil works	Other Assets	Total	Total
	RO'000	RO '000	RO'000	RO'000	US$'000
Cost					
At 1 January	54,926	922	345	**56,193**	**146,104**
Acquisitions	543	-	-	**543**	**1,411**
Disposals	-	-	(1)	**(1)**	**(3)**
At 30 June	55,469	922	344	**56,735**	**147,512**
Depreciation					
At 1 January	17,869	210	335	**18,414**	**47,878**
Charge for the period	979	12	4	**995**	**2,588**
Disposals	-	-	(1)	**(1)**	**(3)**
At 30 June	18,848	222	338	**19,408**	**50,463**
Net Book Value					
At 30 June	**36,621**	**700**	**6**	**37,327**	**97,049**

(i) Land, on which the power station's buildings and auxiliaries are constructed, has been leased from the Government of the Sultanate of Oman for a period of 25 years, extendable for another 25 years. Lease rent is paid at the rate of RO 1,000 per annum.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment are mortgaged as security for the borrowings of the company (note 21).

13 Inventories

	RO'000	US $'000	RO'000	US $'000
Liquid fuel	**955**	**2,483**	949	2,467
Maintenance spares	**326**	**848**	328	853
	1,281	**3,331**	1,277	3,320

In accordance with the terms of the various project agreements, the company is required to maintain a base stock of liquid fuel. Such liquid fuel stock is to be held to cover the contingency of interruption in the supply of gas fuel. The requirement is to hold minimum of five days' consumption in order to operate the turbines at full capacity.

14 Tariff receivables

Tariff receivables represent the amounts due from Oman Power & Water Procurement Company SAOC (OPWP) in respect of capacity and energy charges.

15 Other receivables and prepayments

	H1-2014 RO'000	H1-2014 US $'000	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Advances	598	1,555	379	985
Long term advances	(112)	(292)	-	-
	486	1,263	379	985
Prepayments	150	390	168	437
	636	1,653	547	1,422

Long term advance represents a portion of the operation and maintenance fee paid to AKCS, the O&M contractor which management considers as a payment for future refurbishments based on the operation and maintenance cycles of the plant.

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	H1-2014 RO'000	H1-2014 US $'000	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Call and deposit accounts	17	43	2,380	6,187
Current account	1,920	4,994	21	55
Cash margin account	93	240	-	-
	2,030	5,277	2,401	6,242

Deposits carry interest at rates ranging between 0.1% to 0.3% per annum (H1-2013 0.2% to1% per annum).

17 Share capital

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on 16 March 2014, the face value of the share of RO1.000 each was split and the face value of the share was agreed to be Baizas 100 per share; thereby, the number of shares issued by the Company increased from 9,625,000 to 96,250,000 shares with no change in the total paid up capital of the Company:

	H1-2014 RO'000	H1-2014 US $'000	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Authorised share capital of 250,000,000 shares of RO 0.100 each	25,000	65,000	25,000	65,000
(As at H1-2013, 25,000,000 shares of RO 1.000 each)				
Issued and fully paid-up share capital of 96,250,000 shares of RO 0.100 each	9,625	25,025	9,625	25,025
(As at H1-2013, 9,625,000 shares of RO 1.000 each)				

The company's shareholders at 30 June comprised of the following:

	H1-2014 Number of shares	H1-2014 %	H1-2013 Number of shares	H1-2013 %
National Power Al Kamil Investments Ltd.	46,915,930	48.74	4,691,5,93	48.74
Al Kamil Investments Ltd.	15,640,630	16.25	1,564,063	16.25
National Power Oman Investments Ltd.	5,940	0.01	594	0.01
Others	33,687,500	35.00	3,368,750	35.00
	96,250,000	100.00	9,625,000	100.00

The three main shareholding companies, representing 65% of the share capital, are registered in the United Kingdom and are subsidiaries of GDF Suez. None of the other ordinary shareholders owns 10% or more of the company's paid-up share capital as at 30 June 2014.

18 Legal reserve

The Commercial Companies Law of 1974 as amended requires that 10% of a company's net profit be transferred to a non-distributable legal reserve until the amount of legal reserve becomes equal to one-third of the company's paid-up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution.

19 Hedging deficit

The term loan facilities of the company bear interest at US LIBOR plus applicable margins (refer note 21). In accordance with the term loan agreement, the company is obliged to fix the rate of interest through Interest Rate Swap Agreements (IRS) for a minimum of 75% of its loan facility. The lenders have agreed to the company's request to fix the rate of interest through IRS for an amount less than 75% of the loan amount post refinancing of the loan in 2005. During 2012, the company has hedged 100% of the secured loan. As at the reporting date, 62% of the secured loan was hedged at a fixed interest rate of 6.29% per annum, excluding margin, 38% of the loan was hedged at a fixed interest rates ranging from 0.38% to 1.21% per annum, excluding margin.

As at 30 June 2014, based on the interest rate differential over the life of the IRS, a fair value loss of approximately RO 0.455 million was assessed (US$ 1.184 million) [H1-2013 - RO 0.832 million (US$ 2.164 million)] by the counter parties to the IRS. In order to comply with International Accounting Standard - 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" fair value of the hedge instruments' fair value losses in the amount of approximately RO 0.455 million was assessed (US$ 1.184 million) [H1-2013 - RO 0.832 million (US$ 2.164 million)] has been recorded as liabilities under Hedging Deficit and net of tax amount has been recorded in the statement of changes in equity.

	H1-2014	**H1-2014**	H1-2013	H1-2013
	RO'000	**US $'000**	RO'000	US $'000
Cumulative change in fair value:				
At 1 January	**636**	**1,654**	1,164	3,027
Change in the fair value during the period	**(206)**	**(535)**	(491)	(1,276)
Impact of deferred tax on fair value	**25**	**65**	59	153
At 30 June	**455**	**1,184**	**732**	**1,904**

20 Taxation

(a) Income tax

	H1-2014	**H1-2014**	H1-2013	H1-2013
	RO'000	**US $'000**	RO'000	US $'000
(a) Current liability:				
Current year	**292**	**758**	0	0
	292	**758**	**0**	**0**

Tax charge in the Statement of comprehensive income is made up of the following *:*

Current tax - Current year	**292**	**758**	**0**	**0**
Current tax - prior period	**23**	**60**	0	0
Deferred tax relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(83)**	**(216)**	(190)	(494)
	232	**602**	(190)	(494)

(i) By virtue of Royal Decree 54/2000 the company was exempt from income tax for an initial period of five years which ended on 30 September 2007.

(ii) The assessments for the years 2008-2012 have been finalised by the Department of Taxation Affairs, Ministry of Finance. The management has requested the tax department to accord the appropriate benefit as envisaged by Royal Decree 54/2000 in the calculation of tax payable upon the completion of the assessments. Further, a request has also been made to the Minister of Finance to give appropriate directive to the Tax Department in this regard. The outcomes of the requests made by the company are awaited. The Company believes that the balance tax payable for the years 2008-2012, if any, would not be material to the financial position of the company as at 30 June 2014.

(iii) At 30 June 2014, the company has unused tax losses amounting to NIL (H1 2013: RO 3.158 million). Provision for current year's tax has been made after settling the entire unused tax losses brought forward from last year on the basis of our stated position on the Royal Decree 54/2000. Our stated position, which is supported by our tax consultants, Ernst and Young and our Company's legal consultants, Al Busaidi Mansoor Jamal & Company, is that the Royal Decree 54/2000 allows the tax losses incurred during tax exempt period to be carried forward indefinitely and be set off against future taxable profits.

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax liability:

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Profit before tax	**1737**	**4517**	**1583**	**4114**
Income tax	**209**	**542**	**190**	**494**
Effect of accelerated tax depreciation	**83**	**216**	**75**	**195**
Adjustment for brought forward losses from prior years	**0**	**0**	**(265)**	**(689)**
Effective tax liability as at June	**292**	**758**	**(0)**	**(0)**

(c) Deferred tax

(i) Deferred income tax is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 12% (H1 2013 - 12%).

(ii) At 30 June 2014, the company's deferred tax liability amounts to approximately RO 3.304 million (US$ 8.590 million) [(H1 2013 - RO 3.158 million (US$ 8.210 million)] arising on temporary timing differences.

The movement in deferred tax liability during the period is as follows:

Statement of comprehensive income:

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Deferred tax charge - net	**(83)**	**(216)**	190	494

Statement of other comprehensive income:

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Taxation credit relating to interest rate swaps				
In respect of current period	**(25)**	**(65)**	(59)	(152)
	(25)	**(65)**	(59)	(152)

Statement of financial position:

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Deferred tax liability	**3,304**	**8,590**	3,158	8,210

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(iii) The net deferred tax liability in the statement of financial position and the net deferred tax charge in the statement of comprehensive income and statement of other comprehensive are attributable to the following items:

H1 2014	At 30 June 2013 RO'000	(Credited)/ Charged to statement of comprehensive income RO'000	Recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income RO'000	At 30 June 2014 RO'000	At 30 June 2014 US $'000
Tax effect of:					
Accelerated tax depreciation	**3,449**	**(83)**	**-**	**3,366**	**8,752**
Accumulated tax losses	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value of hedging instruments	**(87)**		**25**	**(62)**	**(162)**
	3,362	**(83)**	**25**	**3,304**	**8,590**

H1-2013	At 30 June 2012 RO'000	(Credited)/ charged to statement of comprehensive income RO'000	Recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income RO'000	At Q1-2013 RO'000	At Q1-2013 US$'000
Tax effect of:					
Accelerated tax depreciation	3,622	(75)	-	3,547	9,223
Accumulated tax losses	(554)	265	-	(289)	(753)
Fair value of hedging instruments	(159)	59	-	(100)	(260)
	2,909	249	-	3,158	8,210

The deferred tax asset on tax loss recognised till the end of period June 2014 is based on the assumption that the tax losses incurred during tax-exempt period would be available for carry forward indefinitely in post tax-exempt period. The Department of Taxation Affairs could finally disagree with the company on the availability of tax losses incurred during the tax exemption period, against future taxable profits. Should this be the case, the company would need to recognise an additional deferred tax liability of RO 1.332 million (US$ 3.46 million) as of 30 June 2014 [Q1 2013 - RO 1.351 million (US$ 3.51 million)].

21 Long-term loans

The amount of loans outstanding is analysed as follows:

	H1-2014 RO'000	H1-2014 US $'000	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Secured Loans	**12,126**	**31,526**	14,149	36,787
Unsecured Loan	**-**	**-**	1,245	3,236
	12,126	**31,526**	15,394	40,023
Less: Current maturities - long term loans	**(3,458)**	**(8,990)**	(3,268)	(8,497)
Less: unamortised deferred finance cost	**(110)**	**(284)**	(170)	(442)
	8,558	**22,252**	11,956	31,084

30 June 2014

	Total	Payable within one year	Payable between 1 and 2 years	Payable between 2 and 5 years	Payable after 5 years
RO'000					
Secured loans	**12,126**	**3,458**	**3,948**	**4,720**	**-**
US$'000					
Secured loans	**31,526**	**8,990**	**10,265**	**12,271**	**-**

30 June 2013	Total	Payable within one year	Payable between 1 and 2 years	Payable between 2 and 5 years	Payable after 5 years
RO’000					
Secured loan	15,394	3,268	3,458	8,668	-
US$’000					
Secured loan	40,023	8,497	8,990	22,536	-

Secured loans

In 2001, the company obtained a syndicated long-term loan facility from financial institutions in the aggregate amount of approximately RO 36 million (US$ 94 million). Société Générale and Bank Muscat SAOG are the arrangers of the facilities and have respectively been appointed as the offshore and on-shore security agents for the secured finance parties and as the security trustees. Société Générale is also the Facility and Security Agent for administration and monitoring of the overall loan facilities. The loan agreement contains certain restrictive covenants, which include, amongst others, restrictions over debt service and debt equity ratios, certain restrictions on the transfer of shares, payment of dividends, and disposal of property, plant and equipment and incurrence of additional debt.

The loan facilities bear interest at US LIBOR plus applicable margins. Margin percentages are as follows:

Period	**Margin percentage**
2005 to 2011	0.70%
2011 to 2014	0.90%
2014 to 2017	1.20%

The loan facilities are secured by comprehensive legal and commercial mortgages on all the assets of the company. The secured loans bear interest at US LIBOR plus applicable margins.
During April 2013, the company refinanced the Bank Muscat SAOG Unsecured loan facility by obtaining a long-term subordinated security loan from National Bank of Oman SAOG. The new loan is secured by second priority legal and commercial mortgage on the assets of the company. The total amount of the facility is RO 1.348 million (US$ 3.504 million) with following terms:

- The bi-annual instalment of RO 0.101 million (US$ 0.261 million),
- A final bullet payment of RO 0.541million (US$ 1.407 million) on 1 January 2017, and
- The fixed rate of interest is 5% p.a.

22 Provision for decommissioning costs

The provision for decommissioning costs represents the present value of the management’s best estimate, based on recognised consultants’ advice, of the future sacrifice of economic benefits that will be required to remove the facilities and restore the affected area at the leased site on which the company’s plant is constructed.

23 Trade and other payables

	H1-2014 RO’000	**H1-2014 US $’000**	H1-2013 RO’000	H1-2013 US $’000
Trade payable	**2,090**	**5,434**	2,519	6,552
Interest payable	**114**	**296**	140	364
Payable to creditors for property plant & equipment	**58**	**151**	100	260
Accruals and other payables	**35**	**91**	102	265
Dividend Payable	**963**	**2,504**	866	2,252
Total	**3,260**	**8,476**	**3,727**	**9,693**

24 Due to related parties

	H1-2014 RO’000	**H1-2014 US $’000**	H1-2013 RO’000	H1-2013 US $’000

Al Kamil Construction & Services LLC	**547**	**1,422**	617	1,604

25 Net assets per share

Net assets per share is calculated by dividing the shareholders' funds of the company at the period endedby the number of shares outstanding as follows:

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Shareholders' funds RO / US$ ('000)	**22,308**	**58,003**	20,897	54,332
Weighted average number of shares outstanding as at 30 June ('000)	**96,250**	**96,250**	9,625	9,625
Net assets per share (RO / US $)	**0.232**	**0.60**	2.171	5.64

26 Earnings per share - basic and diluted

Earnings per share, basic and diluted, is calculated as follows:

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Profit for the period RO / US$ ('000)	**1,505**	**3,915**	1,393	3,620
Weighted average number of shares ('000)	**96,250**	**96,250**	9,625	9,625
Earnings per share - RO/US$	**0.016**	**0.04**	0.145	0.38

27 Related parties

The company has related party relationships with entities over which certain shareholders and directors are able to exercise significant influence. The company also has related party relationships with its directors. In the ordinary course of business, such related parties provide goods and render services to the company. The company has entered into an Operation and Maintenance Agreement with Al Kamil Construction & Services LLC, a related party, for operations and maintenance of the plant for a period of 15 years from the scheduled commercial operations date or the termination date of the PPA, whichever is earlier.

(a) The volume of related party transactions during the period were as follows:

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Operating costs				
Fee charged by AKCS under the operations and maintenance agreement	**1,376**	**3,578**	612	1,592
Costs incurred by AKCS on behalf of the company	**1**	**4**	26	68
Expenses charged by Suez Tractebel SA Dubai branch	**23**	**59**	20	52
	1,400	**3,641**	**658**	**1,712**
Administrative and general expenses				
Directors' meeting fee	**4**	**10**	2	5

(b) The details of amounts due to related parties are given in note 24.

28 Key management compensation

	H1-2014	**H1-2014**	H1-2013	H1-2013

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	RO'000	**US $'000**	RO'000	US $'000
Compensation of key management personnel				
Short term benefits	**73**	**191**	94	244
Post employment benefits	**5**	**13**	3	7
	78	**204**	97	251

29 Segment information

The company operates only in one business segment, namely, power generation within the Sultanate of Oman.

30 Dividends - paid and proposed

At the Annual general Meeting of the shareholders of the Company it was agreed to a cash dividend of 10% amounting RO 0.963 million (RO 0.010 per share) to be disbursed to the shareholders of the company whose name was registered on the shareholders' list of the Company as at 29 July 2014.

31 Contingencies

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Bank Guarantee	**793**	**2,062**	-	-

On behalf of the company, Bank Muscat SAOG has guaranteed a payment amounting to RO 0.793 million to the Ministry of Finance, Secretariat General for Taxation (Ministry) which shall be payable to the Ministry upon their first written request despite any contestation by the company. The aforementioned guarantee is given to the Ministry against the tax demand made by the tax department for the years 2011 and 2012 amounting to RO 0.233 million and RO 0.560 million respectively. The aforementioned tax demand is made by the tax department primarily due to not considering the availability of tax losses incurred by the company during the tax exemption period. The company his fled an objection as also is in discussion with relevant tax authorities on the availability of tax losses incurred by the company during the tax exemption period as mentioned in note 20(a) to these financial statements.

32 Commitments

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Letter of Credit	**1,777**	**4,621**	1,649	4,287
Capital Commitment	**211**	**550**	12	31

Operating lease commitments
At 30 June, future minimum lease commitments under non-cancellable operating leases were as follows:

	H1-2014 RO'000	**H1-2014 US $'000**	H1-2013 RO'000	H1-2013 US $'000
Within one year	**1**	**3**	2	6
Between two and five years	**4**	**10**	4	10
After five years	**7**	**18**	8	21
	12	**31**	14	37

33 Comparative information

Certain corresponding figures for the previous period have been reclassified in order to confirm to the presentation for the current year, such reclassification did not affect the previously reported profit or shareholders equity.

34 Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 20 July 2014.