NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

1 Legal status and principal activities

Al Kamil Power Company SAOG (thecompany) 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 September2004.

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 dateor 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (continued)

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) As at 31 December 2015, the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by RO 2.846million (US$7.40 million) [2014: RO 3.078 million (US$ 8.00 million)]. However, the financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis on the basis that the company's future cash flows will be sufficient to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

(c) 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.

(d) The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement 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 5to these financial statements.

(e) Standards and amendments effective in 2015 and relevant for the company's operations:

For the year ended31December 2015, 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 2015.

(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:

A number of new relevant standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2015, and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the company are set out below.

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments
IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. IFRS 9 introduces additions relating to financial liabilities. The IASB currently has an active project to make limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 and add new requirements to address the impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted. The company is currently assessing the impact of this standard and does not plan to adopt it early.

IFRS 15: Revenue from contracts with customers
IFRS 15 specifies how and when an IFRS reporting entity will recognise revenue as well as requiring such entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard provides a single, principles based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted. The company is currently assessing the impact of this standard and does not plan to adopt it early.

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 regardingrecovery 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 reporting 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 yearcomprises 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 theyear, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reportingdate, 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 liabilitiesfor 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 positiondate. 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 and net assets per share

The company presents earnings per share (EPS) and net assets per share 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. Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the basic EPS for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The company does not have any potentially dilutive shares at the reporting date.

Net assets per share is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company by the number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Net assets for the purpose is defined as total equity less hedging deficit/surplus.

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 theirintended condition and location.

(a) 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 yearin which it is incurred.

(b) Depreciation

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

Plant and machinery	6 - 30years
Buildings and civil works	40years
Other assets	3 - 4years

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(other than goodwill) 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.

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.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets (continued)

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 yearin which they are incurred.

3.13 Inventories

Fuel and maintenance spares inventoryare 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, cost incurred 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 whenthere 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, and bank overdrafts 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 reportingdate.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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 and in accordance with IAS - 19 'Employee benefits'. 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 incomeas incurred.

3.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognised in statement of financial positionwhen 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

Dividendsare recognised as a liability in the yearin which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.Dividends for the yearthat are approved after the statement of financial position date are dealt with as an event after the reporting 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.

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, netof 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 31December, the company's market risk due to foreign exchange rates is analysed as under:

Financial assets / liabilities:

2015	**Carrying amount in statement of financial position RO'000**	**Amount denominated RO'000**	**Amount denominated in other currencies RO'000**
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and advances)	**816**	**816**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents	**334**	**316**	**18**
Long-term loans	**(6,607)**	**(742)**	**(5,865)**
Trade and other payables	**(514)**	**(206)**	**(308)**
Short-term loan	**(275)**	**(275)**	**-**
Due to related parties	**(133)**	**(133)**	**-**
Bank overdraft	**(2)**	**(2)**	**-**
	(6,381)	**(226)**	**(6,155)**

2014	Carrying amount in statement of financial position RO'000	Amount denominated RO'000	Amount denominated in other currencies RO'000
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and advances)	874	874	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	7
Long-term loans	(10,318)	(943)	(9,375)
Due to related parties	(298)	(298)	-
Trade and other payables	(864)	(626)	(238)
Bank overdraft	(99)	(99)	-
	(10,698)	(1,092)	(9,503)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (continued)

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, short-term 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.

The sensitivity of the hedging deficit as assessed by the counter parties to the Interest Rate Swap Agreements is given below:

Impact on statement of financial position: increase/(decrease).

	2015 RO'000	2014 RO'000
In case of increase of 100 basis points in interest rate	**60**	101
In case of decrease of 100 basis points in interest rate	**(60)**	(101)

The sensitivity of the portion of the loan not covered under interest rate swap agreement is given below:

Impact on statement of financial position: increase / (decrease).

	2015 RO'000	2014 RO'000
In case of increase of 100 basis points in interest rate	**7**	9
In case of decrease of 100 basis points in interest rate	**(7)**	(9)

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

	2015 RO'000	**2015 US $'000**	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Floating rate instruments				
Financial assets - call and deposit accounts	**18**	**47**	2	5

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 yearwould 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(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
2015						
Long term loans	**(6,607)**	**(17,178)**	**(1,887)**	**(2,235)**	**(2,485)**	**-**
Short term loan	**(275)**	**(715)**	**(275)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Trade and other payables	**(514)**	**(1,337)**	**(514)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Due to related parties	**(133)**	**(346)**	**(133)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(7,529)	**(19,576)**	**(2,534)**	**(2,510)**	**(2,485)**	**-**
2014						
Long term loans	(10,318)	(26,826)	(1,650)	(2,061)	(4,122)	(2,485)
Trade and other payables	(864)	(2,245)	(864)	-	-	-
Due to related parties	(298)	(774)	(298)	-	-	-
	(11,480)	(29,845)	(2,812)	(2,061)	(4,122)	(2,485)

The contractual undiscounted cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 would be gross amounts based on effective interest rates disclosed under relevant notes.

The above commitments are expected to be met out of internally generated funds and cash and cash equivalents available with the company at the relevant maturity date.

(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 31December 2015, 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 yearwas RO 0.816 million (US $ 2.122 million) [2014: RO 0.874 million (US $ 2.272 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 reporting date:

Bank	**Rating**	**2015 RO'000**	2014 RO'000
Societe Generale	P-1	**16**	5
Bank Muscat SAOG	P-1	**318**	2
		334	7

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.2 Capital 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 judgements 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 judgements and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements:

Judgements

(a) Operating lease

The company has entered into a PPA containing a take-or-pay clause favouring the company. The management has applied the guidance in IFRIC 4, 'Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease'. Based on the management's evaluation, the PPA with OPWP is a lease within the context of IFRIC 4 and has been classified as an operating lease under IAS 17 since significant risks and rewards associated with the ownership of the plant lie with the company and not with OPWP. The residual risk is also borne by the company and not OPWP.

(b) Renewal of PPA

The company is under advanceddiscussions with Oman Power and Water Procurement Company SAOC (OPWP) for the renewal of the PPA after completion of the initial period of 15 years in 2017 and has submitted a revised tariff model to OPWP for the period beyond the current PPA term and has principally agreed revised terms and conditions relating to renewal of PPA. However, as at the reporting date no formal agreement has been signed in this respect. The management is confident that a formal agreement will be signed in 2016.

5 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Estimates and assumptions

(a) Effectiveness of hedge relationship

At the inception of the hedge, the management documents the hedging strategy and performs hedge effectiveness testing to assess whether the hedge is effective. This exercise is performed at each reporting date to assess whether the hedge will remain effective throughout the term of the hedging instrument. As at the reporting date, the cumulative fair value of the interest rate swap was RO 0.058 million (US$ 0.15 million)[2014: RO 0.319 million (US$ 0.83million)].

(b) Impairment of plant and machinery

The company determines whether its plant and machinery are impaired when there are indicators of impairment as defined in IAS 36. This requires an estimation of the value-in-use of the cash-generating unit. Estimating the value-in-use requires the company to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from this cash-generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The carrying value of the plantasat 31 December 2015 was RO 33.792 million (US$ 87.86) [2014 - RO 34.639 (US$ 90.06 million)].

(c) 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 programmes, and normal wear and tear using its best estimates.

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.

(d) 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.

6 Operating revenue

	2015 RO’000	**2015 US $’000**	2014 RO’000	2014 US $’000
Energy charges	**8,550**	**22,230**	9,856	25,625
Capacity charges	**7,894**	**20,523**	7,902	20,545
	16,444	**42,753**	17,758	46,170

7 Operating costs

	2015 RO’000	**2015 US $’000**	2014 RO’000	2014 US $’000
Fuel costs	**7,940**	**20,643**	8,490	22,074
Operation and maintenance charges	**2,135**	**5,552**	2,477	6,440
Depreciation	**1,644**	**4,275**	1,890	4,914
Amortisation of intangible assets	**65**	**170**	65	169
	11,784	**30,640**	12,922	33,597

8 Administrative and general expenses

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Employee costs	**177**	**459**	202	525
Legal and professional fees	**60**	**156**	89	231
Directors/shareholders' meeting expenses	**13**	**34**	15	39
Share registration fees	**11**	**29**	12	31
Rent, rates and taxes	**11**	**29**	11	28
Depreciation	**11**	**32**	9	23
Social development costs	**11**	**29**	-	-
Utilities	**8**	**21**	10	26
Travelling	**1**	**2**	2	5
Miscellaneous expenses	**30**	**74**	26	67
	333	**865**	376	975

Employees related expenses comprise the following:

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Wages and salaries	**161**	**418**	187	486
Contribution to defined retirement plan	**8**	**21**	3	8
Other benefits	**4**	**10**	2	5
End of service benefits	**4**	**10**	10	26
	177	**459**	202	525

The number of employees as at 31December 2015was 5 (2014- 5 employees).

9 Finance costs

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Interest on secured loan, including hedge unwinding	**432**	**1,122**	606	1,575
Amortisation of deferred finance costs	**47**	**121**	64	166
Others	**47**	**123**	43	111
	526	**1,366**	713	1,852

10 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 0.620 million (US$ 1.61 million) has been classified as intangible asset which will be amortised until the expiry of NGSA.

10 Intangible assets (continued)

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Cost				
At 1 January and 31 December	**620**	**1,612**	620	1,612
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January	**(467)**	**(1,214)**	(402)	(1,045)
Amortised for the year	**(65)**	**(170)**	(65)	(169)
At 31 December	**(532)**	**(1,384)**	(467)	(1,214)
Net book amount				
At 31 December	**88**	**228**	153	398

11 Property, plant and equipment

2015	**Plant and machinery RO'000**	**Building and civil works RO '000**	**Other Assets RO'000**	**Total RO'000**	**Total US$'000**
Cost					
At 1 January	**56,374**	**926**	**351**	**57,651**	**149,894**
Acquisitions	**774**	**3**	**15**	**792**	**2,059**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(9)**	**(9)**	**(23)**
At 31 December	**57,148**	**929**	**357**	**58,434**	**151,930**
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January	**21,735**	**256**	**330**	**22,321**	**58,036**
Charge for the year	**1,621**	**23**	**12**	**1,656**	**4,307**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(8)**	**(8)**	**(20)**
At 31 December	**23,356**	**279**	**334**	**23,969**	**62,323**
Net Book Value					
At 31 December	**33,792**	**650**	**23**	**34,465**	**89,607**

2014	Plant and machinery RO'000	Building and civil works RO '000	Other Assets RO'000	Total RO'000	Total US$'000
Cost					
At 1 January	55,469	922	343	56,734	147,510
Acquisitions	905	4	10	919	2,389
Disposals	-	-	(2)	(2)	(5)
At 31 December	56,374	926	351	57,651	149,894
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January	19,868	233	323	20,424	53,104
Charge for the year	1,867	23	9	1,899	4,937
Disposals	-	-	(2)	(2)	(5)
At 31 December	21,735	256	330	22,321	58,036
Net Book Value					
At 31 December	34,639	670	21	35,330	91,858

11 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(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 20).

12 Inventories

	2015 RO'000	**2015 US $'000**	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Liquid fuel	**958**	**2,491**	954	2,480
Maintenance spares	**428**	**1,113**	412	1,071
	1,386	**3,604**	1,366	3,551

12 Inventories (continued)

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.

13 Tariff receivables

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

14 Other receivables and prepayments

	2015 RO'000	**2015 US $'000**	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Advances	**238**	**619**	517	1,344
Long-term advances	**-**	**-**	(103)	(267)
	238	**619**	414	1,077
Prepayments	**68**	**177**	66	171
	306	**796**	480	1,248

15 Cash and bank balances

	2015 RO'000	**2015 US $'000**	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Current account	**316**	**822**	5	13
Call and deposit accounts	**18**	**47**	2	5
	334	**869**	7	18

Deposits carry interest at rates ranging between 0.1% to0.4% per annum (2014 -0.1% to0.3% per annum).

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the statement of cash flows:

	2015 RO'000	**2015 US $'000**	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**334**	**869**	7	18
Bank overdraft	**(2)**	**(5)**	(99)	(257)
	332	**864**	(92)	(239)

Bank overdraft carries interest at 3.5% per annum (2014 -2.75% per annum).

16 Share capital

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Authorised share capital of 250,000,000 shares of RO 0.100each (2014- 250,000,000 shares of RO 0.100each)	**25,000**	**65,000**	25,000	65,000
Issued and fully paid-up share capital of 96,250,000 shares of RO 0.100 each (2014- 96,250,000 shares of RO 0.100 each)	**9,625**	**25,025**	9,625	25,025
	25,000	**65,000**	25,000	65,000

The company's shareholders at 31Decembercomprised of the following:

	2015 Number of shares	2015 %	2014 Number of shares	2014 %
National Power Al Kamil Investments Ltd.	**46,915,930**	**48.74**	46,915,930	48.74
Al Kamil Investments Ltd.	**15,640,630**	**16.25**	15,640,630	16.25
National Power Oman Investments Ltd.	**5,940**	**0.01**	5,940	0.01
Others	**33,687,500**	**35.00**	33,687,500	35.00
	96,250,000	**100.00**	96,250,000	100.00

The three main shareholding companies, representing 65% of the share capital, are registered in the United Kingdom and are subsidiaries of Engie (formerly GDF Suez). None of the other ordinary shareholders owns 10% or more of the company's paid-up share capital as at 31December 2015.

17 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'spaid-up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution.

18 Hedging deficit

(a) The term loan facilities of the company bear interest at US LIBOR plus applicable margins (refer note 20).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, 30% of the secured loan was hedged at a fixed interest rate of 6.29% per annum, excluding margin, 70% of the loan was hedged at fixed interest rates ranging from 0.38% to 1.21% per annum, excluding margin.

As at 31December 2015, based on the interest rate differential over the life of the IRS, a fair value loss of approximately RO 0.058 millionwas assessed (US$0.15 million) [2014- RO 0.319 million (US$ 0.83million)] 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 0.058 million was assessed (US$ 0.15 million) [2014- RO 0.319 million(US$ 0.83million)] andhas been recorded as liabilities under Hedging Deficitand net of tax amount has been recorded in the statement of changes in equity.

(b) The PPA and the OAMA of the company contain embedded derivatives in the form of price adjustments for inflation based on changes in the Unites States and Omani Consumer Price Indices.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (continued)

18 Hedging deficit (continued)

These embedded derivatives are not separated from the host contracts and not accounted for as stand-alone derivatives under IAS 39, as the management believes that the economic characteristics and risks associated with the embedded derivatives are closely related to those of the host contracts.

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Cumulative change in fair value:				
At 1 January	**280**	**728**	636	1,654
Change in the fair value during the year	**(262)**	**(680)**	(404)	(1,050)
Impact of deferred tax on fair value	**31**	**80**	48	124
At 31 December	**49**	**128**	280	728

19 Taxation

(a) Income tax

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Current liability				
Current year	**584**	**1,518**	611	1,588

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

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Current tax - current year	**584**	**1,518**	611	1,588
Deferred tax relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(128)**	**(332)**	(161)	(418)
	456	**1,186**	450	1,170
Current tax - prior years	**9**	**23**	1,358	3,530
	465	**1,209**	1,808	4,700

(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 30September 2007.

(a) Income tax

(iii) The management had 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 i.e., the availability of tax losses incurred by the company during the tax exemption period to be set-off against the profits of the subsequent years. However, the assessments for the years 2008-2013 have been finalised by the Department of Taxation Affairs, Ministry of Finance without according the benefits assured under the Royal Decree 54/2000.An objection filed against the tax assessment order was rejected by the Secretary General of Taxation, Ministry of Finance. The company hasfiled an appeal against the assessment order with the Tax Appellate Committee of the Ministry of Finance. The company has, however, settled the tax liabilities for the year 2008-2013 as per the assessments and hence no additional tax liability has been recorded.

19 Taxation (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax:

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Profit before taxation	**3,801**	**9,882**	3,747	9,746
Income tax (after deducting the basic exemption of RO 30,000)	**453**	**1,178**	446	1,160
Non-deductible expenses	**3**	**8**	4	10
Prior years charge	**9**	**23**	1,358	3,530
Tax charge for the year	**465**	**1,209**	1,808	4,700

(c) Deferred tax

(i) Deferred income tax is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 12% (2014 - 12%).

(ii) At 31December 2015, the company's deferred tax liability amounted to approximately RO 3.152 million(US$ 8.20 million) [(2014-RO 3.249 million (US$ 8.45million)] arising on temporary timing differences.

The movement in deferred tax liability during the yearis as follows:

Statement of comprehensive income:

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Deferred tax charge	**(128)**	**(332)**	(161)	(418)

Statement of other comprehensive income:

Taxation credit relating to interest rate swaps

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
In respect of current year	**31**	**80**	48	124

Statement of financial position:

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Deferred tax liability	**3,152**	**8,195**	3,249	8,447

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (continued)

(d) *Deferred tax (continued)*

(iii) The 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 income are attributable to the following items:

	At 31 December 2014	Credited to statement of comprehensive income	Recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income	At 31 December 2015	At 31 December 2015
	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	US $'000
2015					
Tax effect of:					
Accelerated tax depreciation	**3,288**	**(128)**	-	**3,160**	**8,216**
Fair value of hedging instruments	**(39)**	**-**	**31**	**(8)**	**(21)**
	3,249	**(128)**	**31**	**3,152**	**8,195**

	At 31 December 2013	Credited to statement of comprehensive income	Recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income	At 31 December 2014	At 31 December 2014
	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	US $'000
2014					
Tax effect of:					
Accelerated tax depreciation	3,449	(161)	-	3,288	8,548
Fair value of hedging instruments	(87)	-	48	(39)	(101)
	3,362	(161)	48	3,249	8,447

20 Long-term loans

The amount of loans outstanding is analysed as follows:

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Secured loans	**6,607**	**17,178**	10,318	26,826
Less: unamortised deferred finance cost	**(31)**	**(81)**	(78)	(202)
	6,576	**17,097**	10,240	26,624
Current maturities of long-term loans	**(4,122)**	**(10,717)**	(3,711)	(9,648)
	2,454	**6,380**	6,529	16,976

31 December 2015	**Total**	**Payable within one year**	**Payable between 1 and 2 years**	**Payable between 2 and 5 years**	**Payable after 5 years**
	RO'000	**RO'000**	**RO'000**	**RO'000**	**RO'000**
Secured loans	**6,607**	**4,122**	**2,485**	-	-
	US$'000	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**	**US$'000**
Secured loans	**17,178**	**10,717**	**6,461**	-	-

20 Long-term loans (continued)

31 December 2014	Total	Payable within one year	Payable between 1 and 2 years	Payable between 2 and 5 years	Payable after 5 years
	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000	RO'000
Secured loans	10,318	3,711	4,122	2,485	-
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Secured loans	26,826	9,648	10,716	6,462	-

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-termsubordinated 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$ 3.50 million) with following terms:

- The bi-annual instalment of RO 0.101 million (US$ 0.26 million),
- A final bullet payment of RO 0.541million (US$ 1.41million) on 1 January 2017, and
- The fixed rate of interest is 5% p.a.

21 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 theaffected area at the leased site on which the company’s plant is constructed.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (continued)

22 Trade and other payables

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Accruals and other payables	220	572	107	278
Trade payables	180	468	595	1,547
Payable to creditors for property,plant and equipment	58	151	58	150
Interest payable	56	146	104	270
	514	1,337	864	2,245

23 Due to related parties

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Al Kamil Construction & Services LLC	133	346	298	774

24 Short-term loan

During the year, the company obtained a short-term loan from Bank Muscat SAOG under the working capital facility agreement dated 4 October 2007. The loan is repayable in April 2016 and carries interest at the rate of 2% per annum.

25 Net assets per share

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

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Shareholders' funds	26,078	67,805	22,742	59,132
Numberofsharesoutstanding as at 31 December ('000)	96,250	96,250	96,250	96,250
Net assets per share (RO/US$)	0.271	0.70	0.236	0.61

26 Earnings per share - basic

Earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	2015 RO'000	2015 US $'000	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Profit for the year RO / US$ ('000)	3,336	8,673	1,939	5,046
Weighted average number of shares ('000)	96,250	96,250	96,250	96,250
Earnings per share - RO/US$	0.035	0.09	0.020	0.05

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 andrender 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.

Kahrabel Operation and Maintenance Oman (KOMO), Suez Tractebel SA Dubai and International Power SA are related parties with significant shareholder influence.

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

	2015 RO'000	**2015 US $'000**	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Fee charged by AKCS under the Operations and maintenance agreement	**2,152**	**5,595**	2,735	7,111
CEO salary charged by Karhabel O&M Oman	**39**	**101**	-	-
Costs incurred by AKCS on behalf of the company	**22**	**57**	3	7
Expenses charged by Suez Tractebel SA Dubai branch	**18**	**47**	23	59
Directors' meeting fee	**8**	**20**	8	20
Costs incurred by the company on behalf of AKCS	**1**	**3**	11	28
Training fee - GDF University	**1**	**3**	-	-
Fee charged by International Power S.A Dubai Branch towards PPA extension	**-**	**-**	67	174
Fee charged by Laborelec for Plant Ageing study	**-**	**-**	33	85
	2,241	**5,826**	2,880	7,484

(b) The details of amounts due to related parties are given in note 23.

28 Key management compensation

	2015 RO'000	**2015 US $'000**	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Compensation of key management personnel				
Short-term benefits	**137**	**356**	168	437
Post-employment benefits	**6**	**15**	11	29
	143	**371**	179	466

29 Segment information

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

30 Dividends- paid and proposed

The Board of Directors has proposed a cash dividend of 7% amounting to RO 0.674 million (RO 0.007 per share) for 2015, which is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

During 2015, the company did not pay any dividend [2014 – cash dividend amounting of 10% amounting to RO 0.963 million (RO 0.010 per share).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015 (continued)

31 Commitments

	2015 RO'000	**2015 US $'000**	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Letter of credit	**1,838**	**4,780**	1,622	4,217
Capital commitment	**208**	**540**	132	343

Operating lease commitments

At 31December, future minimum lease commitments under non-cancellable operating leases were as follows:

	2015 RO'000	**2015 US $'000**	2014 RO'000	2014 US $'000
Within one year	**1**	**3**	1	2
Between two and five years	**4**	**10**	4	10
After five years	**5**	**13**	6	15
	10	**26**	11	27

32 Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 21 February 2016.

Independent auditor's report- page 1