Sembcorp Salalah Power & Water Company SAOG

Condensed interim financial statements

31 March 2014

Registered office:

P.O. Box 299
Postal Code 134
Jawharat Al Shatti
Sultanate of Oman

Principal place of business:

Salalah
Sultanate of Oman

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed interim financial statements

31 March 2014

Contents | *Page*

KPMG
4th Floor, HSBC Bank Building
MBD
P.O. Box 641
P.C. 112
Sultanate of Oman

Tel 968 24709181
Fax 968 24700839

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed statement of financial position of Sembcorp Salalah Power & Water Company SAOG ("the Company") as at 31 March 2014, the condensed statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the interim financial information ("the condensed interim financial information"). Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this condensed interim financial information in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this condensed interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity.

A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed interim financial information as at 31 March 2014 is not prepared, in all material respect, in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

KPMG

21 April 2014

KPMG

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

for three month period ended 31 March

	Notes	**2014** **RO**	Unaudited 2013 RO
Revenue	*3*	**14,889,154**	14,282,273
Cost of sales	*4*	**(6,959,965)**	(6,492,736)
Gross profit		**7,929,189**	7,789,537
Administrative and general expenses	*5*	**(255,227)**	(102,709)
Other income		**136,552**	10,000
Profit before interest and tax		**7,810,514**	7,696,828
Finance income		**27,306**	-
Finance costs	*6*	**(4,975,786)**	(6,885,083)
Profit before tax		**2,862,034**	811,745
Income tax expense	*15*	**(343,787)**	(454,936)
Profit after tax for the period		**2,518,247**	356,809
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax:			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Effective portion of change in fair value of cash flow hedge	*9*	**285,934**	5,664,798
Total comprehensive income for the period		**2,804,181**	6,021,607
Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings per share	22	**0.026**	0.004

The notes on pages 6 to 25 are an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

The review report of the Independent Auditors is set forth on page 1.

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed statement of financial position

As at

	Notes	31 March 2014 RO	31 December 2013 RO
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	**336,776,270**	339,401,525
Intangible assets	8	**5,442**	9,352
Deferred tax asset	9&15	**2,744,509**	2,783,500
Total non-current assets		**339,526,221**	342,194,377
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	**7,818,823**	7,504,646
Inventory	11	**3,191,686**	2,847,993
Cash and cash equivalents	12	**27,936,973**	35,526,941
Total current assets		**38,947,482**	45,879,580
Total assets		**378,473,703**	388,073,957
Equity			
Share capital	13 (a)	**95,457,195**	95,457,195
Retained earnings		**3,526,776**	8,706,015
Legal reserve	13 (b)	**1,455,704**	1,203,879
Shareholders' funds		**100,439,675**	105,367,089
Hedging reserve	9&13 (c)	**(20,126,400)**	(20,412,334)
Total equity		**80,313,275**	84,954,755
Non-current liabilities			
Term loan	17	**242,177,265**	247,564,593
Asset retirement obligation	18	**444,999**	437,421
Deferred tax liability	15	**6,629,727**	6,285,940
Derivative instruments	9	**22,870,909**	23,195,834
Total non-current liabilities		**272,122,900**	277,483,788
Current liabilities			
Current portion of term loan	17	**12,535,012**	12,309,156
Trade and other payables	14	**13,502,516**	13,326,258
Total current liabilities		**26,037,528**	25,635,414
Total liabilities		**298,160,428**	303,119,202
Total equity and liabilities		**378,473,703**	388,073,957
Net assets per share	23	**1.05**	1.10

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 21 April 2014.

Chairman

Director 21/4

The notes on pages 6 to 25 are an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

The review report of the Independent Auditors is set forth on page 1.

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed statement of cash flows

for three month period ended 31 March

	2014 RO	Unaudited 2013 RO
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before tax for the period	**2,862,034**	811,745
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	**2,670,075**	3,058,688
Amortisation of deferred financing cost	**287,306**	362,099
Finance costs	**4,687,423**	6,520,945
Provision for asset retirement obligation	**7,578**	6,963
Changes in working capital:		
Inventory	**(343,693)**	(88,247)
Trade and other receivables	**(314,177)**	(3,765,155)
Trade and other payables	**915,879**	217,017
	10,772,425	7,124,055
Finance cost paid	**(9,481,412)**	(10,218,621)
Net cash flow from (used in) operating activities	**1,291,013**	(3,094,566)
Cash flows used in investing activities:		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(3,430,398)**	(336,591)
Acquisition of intangible assets	**(1,805)**	(2,838)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(3,432,203)**	(339,429)
Cash flows used in financing activities:		
Repayment of term loan	**(5,448,778)**	(5,081,762)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(5,448,778)**	(5,081,762)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(7,589,968)**	(8,515,757)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	**35,526,941**	38,860,804
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March	**27,936,973**	30,345,047

The notes on pages 6 to 25 are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

The review report of the Independent Auditors is set forth on page 1.

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed statement of changes in equity

for three month period ended 31 March

	Share capital RO	Retained earnings RO	Legal reserve RO	Hedging reserve RO	Total RO
Unaudited					
At 1 January 2013	500,000	(75,478)	90,275	(39,114,959)	(38,600,162)
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Profit for the period	-	356,809	-	-	356,809
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedge, net of income tax	-	-	-	5,664,798	5,664,798
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	356,809	-	5,664,798	6,021,607
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity					
Transfer to legal reserve	-	(35,681)	35,681	-	-
At 31 March 2013	500,000	245,650	125,956	(33,450,161)	(32,578,555)
At 1 January 2014	**95,457,195**	**8,706,015**	**1,203,879**	**(20,412,334)**	**84,954,755**
Total comprehensive income for the period					
Profit for the period	-	**2,518,247**	-	-	**2,518,247**
Changes in fair value of cash flow hedge, net of income tax	-	-	-	**285,934**	**285,934**
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	**2,518,247**	-	**285,934**	**2,804,181**
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity					
Dividend	-	**(7,445,661)**	-	-	**(7,445,661)**
Transfer to legal reserve	-	**(251,825)**	**251,825**	-	-
Transactions with owners of the Company, recognised directly in equity	-	**(7,697,486)**	**251,825**	-	**(7,445,661)**
At 31 March 2014	**95,457,195**	**3,526,776**	**1,455,704**	**(20,126,400)**	**80,313,275**

The notes on pages 6 to 25 are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

The review report of the Independent Auditors is set forth on page 1.

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

1 Legal status and principal activities

Sembcorp Salalah Power & Water Company SAOC ("the Company") was registered as a closed Omani joint stock company in the Sultanate of Oman on 29 September 2009.

The Company entered into a Shareholders Agreement ("the Shareholders Agreement") dated 17 November 2009 between Sembcorp Oman First Investment Holding Co Ltd ("SOFIH") 40% shareholder, Sembcorp Oman IPO Holding Co Ltd ("SOIHL") 20% shareholder and Inma Power & Water Company LLC ("IPWC") 40% shareholder.

The Company was awarded a tender by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman ("the Government") to build, own and operate an electricity generation and seawater desalination plant together with the associated facilities in the Salalah region ("the Plant"). The Company achieved Commercial Operation Date ("COD") on 25 May 2012.

On 7 July 2013, in an Extraordinary General Meeting it was resolved that the Company will offer 35% of its shares to the public through an initial public offering ("IPO") on the Muscat Securities Market ("MSM").

On 8 October 2013, the Company was listed in MSM and became a listed public joint stock company ("SAOG").

<u>**Significant agreements:**</u>

The Company has entered into the following major agreements:

(i) Power and Water Purchase Agreement (" the PWPA") dated 23 November 2009 with Oman Power & Water Procurement Company SAOC ("OPWP") for a period of fifteen years commencing from the date of commercial operations ("Operation period") to procure the power and water produced by the Company;

(ii) Natural Gas Sales Agreement ("NGSA") dated 23 November 2009 with the Ministry of Oil and Gas ("MOG") of the Government for the supply of natural gas;

(iii) Usufruct Agreement ("Usufruct Agreement") dated 23 November 2009 with the Ministry of Housing for grant of Usufruct rights over the project site;

(iv) Long Term Service Agreement ("LTSA") with General Electric International LLC ("GEIL") for maintenance services on gas turbines and generators;

(v) EPC Turnkey Engineering, Procurement and Construction ("EPC") Contract dated 20 August 2009 with SEPCOIII Electric Power Construction Corporation ("SEPCOIII") for the construction of the Plant;

(vi) Government Guarantee Agreement ("Government Guarantee") dated 23 November 2009 with the Government represented by the Ministry of Finance ("MOF"), whereby the MOF is prepared to guarantee the payment by the OPWP of its financial obligations to the Company's Senior Lenders under the PWPA; and

(vii) Operation and Maintenance ("O&M") agreement with Sembcorp Salalah O&M Services Company LLC ("SSOM") dated 8 February 2010 for a period of 15 years from the scheduled commercial operation date.

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed notes
(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. Selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the Company since the last annual financial statement as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013. The condensed interim financial statements do not include all the information required for full annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Interim Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). However additional disclosures have been made to ensure consistency with industry norms for quarterly reporting on the Muscat Securities Market.

(b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise described in the accounting policies below.

(c) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in financial valuation of derivatives financial instruments, asset retirement obligation and impairment of trade receivables.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company and are consistent with those used in the previous year.

Foreign currency

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*
The financial statements have been presented in Rial Omani ("RO") which is the functional currency of the Company.

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Foreign currency *(continued)*

(ii) *Foreign currency transactions*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments, qualifying cash flow hedges or other non monetary items, which are recognised in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Financial instruments

(i) Non derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, amounts due to related parties, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, demand deposits and fixed deposits and term deposits with original maturity not greater than three months.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures . On initial designation of the hedge, the Company formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument(s) and hedged item(s), including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

The Company makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis, whether the hedging instruments are expected to be "highly effective" in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items during the period for which the hedge is designated, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a range of 80% to 125%. For a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, the transaction should be highly probable to occur and should present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect reported net income. Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

(iii) Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve in equity. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Financial instruments *(continued)*

(iii) Cash flow hedges *(continued)*

The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the hedging reserve in equity remains there until the forecast transaction affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the entity revokes designation of the hedge relationship but the hedged forecast transaction is still expected to occur, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss at that point remains in equity and is recognised in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to take place, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss recognised in equity is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(iv) Separable embedded derivatives

Changes in the fair value of separable embedded derivatives are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalised borrowing costs. Cost also may include transfers from other comprehensive income of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the Company. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost less its residual value so as to write off items of property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of an item is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	30 to 35 years
Plant and machinery	12 to 35 years
Tools and equipment	1 to 10 years
Roads and pipelines	10 to 35 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Office equipment	3 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	10 years

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(c) Property, plant and equipment *(continued)*

(iii) Depreciation *(continued)*

Certain items of property, plant and equipment are subject to overhauls at regular intervals. The inherent components of the initial overhaul are determined based on the estimated costs of the next overhaul and are separately depreciated in order to reflect the estimated intervals between two overhauls. The costs of the overhauls subsequently incurred are capitalised as additions and the carrying amounts of the replaced components are written off to the profit or loss.

(iv) Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is measured at cost and is not depreciated until it is transferred into one of the above categories, which occurs when the asset is ready for its intended use.

(v) Site restoration

A liability for future site restoration is recognized as the activities giving rise to the obligation of future site restoration take place. The liability is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be incurred on the basis of current technology. The liability includes all costs associated with site restoration, including plant closure and monitoring costs.

(d) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in Companies that share similar credit risk characteristics. All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss account.

An impairment loss is reversed if reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

The recoverable amount of the Company's receivables is calculated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate inherent in the asset. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted. Collectively provisions are maintained in respect of losses which are incurred but not yet specifically identified within the portfolio of receivables. The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. 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.

An impairment loss in respect of a held to maturity security or receivable carried at amortised cost is reversed if the subsequent increase in the recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(d) Impairment *(continued)*

(ii) Non financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement unless it reverses a previous revaluation that was credited to equity, in which case it is charged to equity. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating units and then, to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in cash-generating units on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's 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.

(e) Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest-bearing liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing liabilities are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

(f) Employee terminal benefits

Contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan, for Omani employees in accordance with the Oman Social Insurance Scheme, are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

The Company's obligation in respect of non-Omani end of service benefits, which is an unfunded defined benefit retirement plan, is the amount of future benefit that such employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. The provision is calculated using the projected unit credit method and is discounted to its present value. The provision is in accordance with the Omani Labour Law.

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(g) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(h) Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of electricity and water is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when electricity and water are delivered at the customer's premises which is taken to be the point of time when the customer has accepted the deliveries and the related risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer based on contractual terms stipulated in PWPA.

Power capacity charge and water capacity charge revenue is recognised when the right to receive is established.

(i) Financing income

Financing income comprises interest received on bank deposits and foreign exchange gains and losses that are recognised in the income statement. Interest income is recognised in the income statement, as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset.

(j) Borrowing costs

Interest expense and similar charges are expensed in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalised as being directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to prepare for its intended use or sale. The interest component of finance lease payments is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

(k) Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the consequences that would follow the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

2 Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(k) Income tax expense *(continued)*

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(l) Dividend

The Board of Directors takes into account appropriate parameters including the requirements of the Commercial Companies Law while recommending the dividend.

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised when they are approved for payment.

(n) New standards and interpretation not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the period ended 31 March 2014, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

3 Revenue

	31 March 2014 RO	31 March 2013 RO
Fixed capacity charge - Power	**8,446,480**	8,379,142
Fixed capacity charge - Water	**3,877,357**	3,877,781
Energy charge	**207,018**	182,103
Water output charge	**200,866**	32,320
Fuel charge	**2,157,433**	1,810,927
	14,889,154	14,282,273

4 Cost of sales

Fuel cost	**2,141,679**	1,805,080
Operation and maintenance cost	**1,258,320**	924,907
Contractual services maintenance cost	**570,350**	490,973
Depreciation	**2,646,521**	3,032,027
Insurance cost	**188,849**	177,900
Incentive payment	**100,872**	-
Security charges	**22,088**	14,400
Electricity import cost	**6,407**	24,240
Provision for asset retirement obligation	**7,578**	6,963
License and permits	**16,706**	14,568
Other overhead	**595**	1,678
	6,959,965	6,492,736

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

5 Administrative and general expenses

	31 March 2014 RO	31 March 2013 RO
Staff costs	**85,073**	37,736
Legal and professional charges	**18,077**	27,671
Depreciation and amortisation	**23,554**	26,661
Directors' remuneration and sitting fees (note 16)	**48,000**	-
Fee and subscription	**37,350**	140
Travelling expenses	**27,119**	2,294
Other admin and general expenses	**16,054**	8,207
	255,227	102,709

6 Finance costs

	31 March 2014 RO	31 March 2013 RO
Interest expense on equity bridge loan	-	1,480,739
Interest expense on project financing	**2,641,324**	3,056,305
Interest expense on interest rate swap	**2,046,099**	1,983,901
Deferred financing cost	**287,306**	362,099
Commission and bank charges	**1,057**	2,039
	4,975,786	6,885,083

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Roads and pipelines	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Total
Cost	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO	RO
At 1 January 2014	48,010,442	25,998,788	285,666,650	160,045	256,589	165,040	360,257,554
Additions during the period	-	-	13,424	2,161	-	23,520	39,105
At 31 March 2014	48,010,442	25,998,788	285,680,074	162,206	256,589	188,560	360,296,659
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2014	2,683,832	1,481,980	16,512,270	36,212	42,715	99,020	20,856,029
Charge for the period	356,366	194,455	2,083,147	8,909	6,675	14,808	2,664,360
At 31 March 2014	3,040,198	1,676,435	18,595,417	45,121	49,390	113,828	23,520,389
Carrying amount							
At 31 March 2014	**44,970,244**	**24,322,353**	**267,084,657**	**117,085**	**207,199**	**74,732**	**336,776,270**
At 31 December 2013	45,326,610	24,516,808	269,154,380	123,833	213,874	66,020	339,401,525

8 Intangible assets

	31 March 2014 RO	31 December 2013 RO
Opening balance	**9,352**	37,555
Purchased during the period/ year	**1,805**	9,192
Amortisation during the period/year	**(5,715)**	(37,395)
	5,442	9,352

Intangible assets mainly represent the purchase of ERP software.

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

9 Hedging reserve

	31 March 2014 RO	31 December 2013 RO
Interest rate swaps:		
SMBC Capital Market Limited	**(4,990,838)**	(5,092,038)
Standard Chartered Bank	**(13,670,657)**	(13,802,338)
KfW-IPEX	**(4,209,414)**	(4,301,458)
Hedging instrument at the end of the period	**(22,870,909)**	(23,195,834)
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	**2,744,509**	2,783,500
Hedging reserve at the end of the period/ year (net of tax)	**(20,126,400)**	(20,412,334)
Less: Hedging reserve at the beginning of the period/ year	**(20,412,334)**	(39,114,959)
Effective portion of change in fair value of cash flow hedge for the period/ year	**285,934**	18,702,625

On 19 November 2009, the Company entered into a Common Terms Agreement ("CTA"), for credit facilities with a consortium of international and local banks with Standard Chartered Bank as the Dollar Commercial Facility Agent, Bank Muscat SAOG as the Rial Commercial Facility Agent and Bank of China, Shan dong Branch as the Sinosure Facility Agent.

The Dollar Commercial Facility and the Sinosure Facility bear interest at USD LIBOR plus applicable margins.

In accordance with the CTA, the Company has fixed the rate of interest through an Interest Rate Swap Agreements ("IRS") entered into with SMBC Capital Market Limited, KfW IPEX Bank GmbH and Standard Chartered Bank dated 20 November 2009, 23 March 2010 and 8 April 2010 respectively, for 95.32% of its USD loan facility.

10 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivable	**5,629,404**	5,554,784
Due from related parties *(note 16)*	**138,557**	85,384
Advances to vendors	**1,925,381**	1,526,817
Prepayments	**116,659**	307,301
Other receivable	**8,822**	30,360
	7,818,823	7,504,646

11 Inventory

Fuel inventory	**902,704**	914,394
Spare parts and consumables	**2,288,982**	1,933,599
	3,191,686	2,847,993

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2014 RO	31 December 2013 RO
Cash in hand	**1,087**	1,730
Cash at bank	**27,935,886**	35,525,211
	27,936,973	35,526,941

Cash at bank includes balances in Debt Service Reserve Account in the amount of RO 16,233,153.

13 Equity

(a) *Share capital*

The Company's registered capital (issued and fully paid) comprises 95,457,195 shares of RO 1 each.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

(b) *Legal reserve*

Article 106 of the Commercial Companies Law of 1974 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 at least one-third of the company's issued share capital.

(c) *Hedging reserve*

Hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred (note 9).

14 Trade and other payables

Payables to EPC Contractor	**1,734,651**	4,334,151
Trade payable	**871,277**	443,813
Due to related parties (note 16)	**1,305,556**	730,451
Retentions and deductions	**452,687**	1,553,503
Dividend payable	**7,445,661**	-
Interest payable	**79,506**	4,873,495
Accrued expenses and other payable	**1,613,178**	1,390,845
	13,502,516	13,326,258

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

15 Income tax

The Company is liable to income tax, in accordance with the income tax laws of Sultanate of Oman, at the rate of 12% of taxable income in excess of RO 30,000.

Income tax expense is recognised based on Management's best estimate of the weighted average annual income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pre-tax income of the interim period.

The Company's effective tax rate for the three month period ended 31 March 2014 was 12.01% (three month period ended 31 March 2013: 56.04%). The change in effective tax rate was caused by the reduction in tax losses expired.

A deferred tax asset has been recognised directly in equity in respect of the changes in fair values of interest rate swaps (note 9).

	31 March 2014 RO	31 March 2013 RO
a) Recognised in profit or loss		
Deferred tax expense for the period	**343,787**	454,936

b) Reconciliation

The following is the tax reconciliation of income taxes calculated at the applicable tax rate with the income tax expenses.

	31 March 2014 RO	31 March 2013 RO
Profit before tax	**2,862,034**	811,745
Income tax as per rates mentioned above	**(343,444)**	(97,409)
Current year loss for which no deferred tax asset is recognized	-	(178,826)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**(343)**	(178,701)
Deferred tax expense for the period	**(343,787)**	(454,936)

c) Deferred tax asset (liability)

	At 1 January 2014 RO	Recognised during the period RO	**At 31 March 2014 RO**
Charged to profit or loss			
Property, plant and equipment	(7,875,907)	(641,276)	**(8,517,183)**
Tax losses	1,589,967	297,489	**1,887,456**
	(6,285,940)	(343,787)	**(6,629,727)**
Deferred tax recognised in equity			
Derivative instrument	2,783,500	(38,991)	**2,744,509**

d) Status of prior year returns

The Company's assessment for the tax years 2009 to 2013 have not yet been finalised with the Secretariat General for Taxation at the Ministry of Finance. Management of the Company believe that additional taxes, if any in respect of open tax years, would not be significant to the Company's financial position as at 31 March 2014.

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

16 Related party transactions

The Company has a related party relationship with entities over which certain shareholders are able to exercise significant influence. In the ordinary course of business, such related parties provide goods and render services to the Company. Prices and terms for these transactions, which are entered into in the normal course of business, are on mutually agreed terms and conditions. The Company had the following significant transactions with related parties during the period:

	31 March 2014 RO	31 March 2013 RO
Sembcorp Industries Limited		
- Reimbursement of expenses	-	4,220
SSOM		
- Operation and maintenance cost	**1,258,320**	924,907
- Incentive payment	**100,872**	-
SOFIH		
- Finance cost[1]	-	484,282
SOIHL		
- Finance cost[1]	-	242,141
IPWC		
- Finance cost[1]	-	693,781
OIC		
- Reimbursement of expenses	-	2,740
	1,359,192	2,352,071

	31 March 2014	31 December 2013
Balances due to related parties at the period end comprised:		
SSOM	**1,167,307**	645,384
Balance due from related party is as follows:		
Sembcorp Utilities (UK) Limited	**308**	308

1) During 2013, the shareholder waived equitable right of shareholders interest from 29 March 2012 to 30 June 2013 and authorised the Company to write off the same.

Project bonus commitment

Project bonus in the amount of RO 92,448 (2014: RO 92,448) and RO 53,928 (2013: RO 53,928) payable to SCI and OIC respectively has been approved by the board of directors and is payable after the settlement of liquidated damages.

Key Management benefits

Key Management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise). Total compensation paid to key management personnel for the period ended is as follows:

	31 March 2014 RO	31 March 2013 RO
Directors' remuneration	**38,500**	-
Sitting fees	**9,500**	-
Short term employee benefits	**206,157**	187,982
Post employment benefits	**7,894**	8,855
	262,051	196,837

Compensation of some of the Key Management personnel has been paid through Sembcorp Salalah O&M Services Co. LLC.

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

17 Term loan

	Maturity	**31 March 2014 RO**	31 December 2013 RO
Non-current			
Project financing loan (USD)	2012-2026	**217,686,901**	222,197,699
Project financing loan (Rials)	2012-2026	**45,266,040**	46,204,020
		262,952,941	268,401,719
Less: Unamortised transaction cost		**(8,240,664)**	(8,527,970)
		254,712,277	259,873,749
Less: Current portion of term loan		**(12,535,012)**	(12,309,156)
		242,177,265	247,564,593

On 19 November 2009, the Company entered into a Common Terms Agreement ("CTA"), for credit facilities with a consortium of international and local banks with Standard Chartered Bank as the Dollar Commercial Facility Agent, Bank Muscat SAOG as the Rial Commercial Facility Agent and Bank of China, Shondong Branch as Sinosure Facility Agent, collectively "the Mandated Lead Arranger".

Repayments

The aggregate amount of drawdowns under the above facilities is repayable in full by 29 half yearly instalments commencing from 30 September 2012, with the final instalment being due on 30 September 2026.

Interest

(i) Interest on Dollar Commercial facilities is charged at a floating rate of LIBOR plus margin. The Company has entered into an interest rate swap to cap its obligation against unfavourable interest rate changes.

The margins are indicated below:

	Margin (% per annum)
Prior to completion date (as defined in the CTA)	3.00%
Thereafter up to the sixth anniversary of completion date	2.85%
Thereafter up to the tenth anniversary of completion date	3.20%
Thereafter up to the thirteenth anniversary of completion date	3.55%
Thereafter	3.95%

(ii) Interest on Sinosure Covered facilities is charged at a floating rate of LIBOR plus margin (3% p.a.). The Company has entered into an interest rate swap to cap its obligation against unfavourable interest rate changes.

(iii) Interest under the Rial Commercial Facilities Agreement is charged at a fixed rate, as shown in the table below:

Period	**Margin (% per annum)**
From financial close to the third anniversary of financial close	8.00%
From the third anniversary of financial close to the fifth anniversary of financial close	7.00%
From the fifth anniversary of financial close to the eighth anniversary of financial close	4.25%

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

17 Term loan *(continued)*

Other fees

The Company was required to pay front end fees to the Mandated Lead Arranger. In addition, the Company paid commitment fees at 1.3% of undrawn Dollar Commercial facilities and Sinosure Covered facilities and 0.4% of undrawn Rial Omani facilities. As at 31 March 2014, there were no undrawn loans.

Securities

The term loans are secured by a mortgage over the Company's property, plant and equipment and current assets of the Company, including a lien on the balances in the sales collection accounts of the Company.

Covenants

The term loan facilities contain certain covenants pertaining to, amongst other things, liquidation and merger, entering into material new agreements, negative pledge, disposal of assets, granting of loans and guarantees, acquisition of capital assets, debt service coverage ratio, change of business, hedging agreements, etc, with which the Company is required to comply.

18 Asset retirement obligation ("ARO")

Under the Usufruct Agreement, the Company has a legal obligation to remove the Plant at the end of its useful life and restore the land. The Company shall at its sole cost and expense dismantle, demobilise, safeguard and transport the assets, eliminate soil and ground water contamination, fill all excavation and return the surface to grade of the designated areas.

The fair value of the ARO provision has been calculated using an expected present value technique. This technique reflects assumptions such as costs, plant useful life, inflation and profit margin that third parties would consider to assume the settlement of the obligation. The movement in ARO provision is as follows:

	31 March 2014 RO	31 December 2013 RO
At 1 January	**437,421**	409,570
Provision made during the period/ year	**7,578**	27,851
At 31 December	**444,999**	437,421

19 Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has entrusted the Management with the responsibility of developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies and procedures and its compliance with them.

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

19 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Interest rate risk

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities is:

	Interest rate	**31 March 2014**	31 December 2013
	%	**RO**	RO
Financial assets			
Bank balances		**27,935,886**	35,525,211
Financial liabilities			
Term loan			
- USD variable rate loans	Libor + 3.00%	**(120,907,269)**	(123,412,649)
- USD variable rate loans	Libor + 2.85%	**(96,779,632)**	(98,785,050)
- RO fixed rate loans	7.00%	**(45,266,040)**	(46,204,020)
		(262,952,941)	(268,401,719)

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and the Company does not designate hedging instruments under a fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore a change in interest rate at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and income statement by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	Equity			
	100 bps Increase 31 March 2014	**100 bps Decrease 31 March 2014**	100 bps Increase 31 December 2013	100 bps Decrease 31 December 2013
	RO	**RO**	RO	RO
Interest rate swap	**14,686,113**	**(14,686,113)**	15,457,094	(15,457,094)

Currency risk

The majority of the transactions and balances are in either RO or USD. As the RO is pegged to the USD, balances in USD are not considered to represent significant currency risk. The Company is not exposed to significant currency risk as at 31 March 2014.

19 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(b) 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 Company's receivables from customers and cash balances held with banks. Under the terms of the PWPA, the Company's sales are billed wholly to OPWP. The Company manages its credit risk with OPWP by monitoring its credit rating and obtaining credit enhancements. The Company limits its credit risk with regard to bank deposits by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions with strong credit ratings. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	31 March 2014 RO	31 December 2013 RO
Break down of financial assets (at carrying amount)		
Cash and cash equivalents	**27,935,886**	35,525,211
Trade receivable	**5,629,404**	5,554,784
Retention and other receivable	**8,822**	30,360
	33,574,112	41,110,355

Age analysis of current trade and other receivable is as follows:

	31 March 2014		31 December 2013	
	RO	**Allowance for impairment**	RO	Allowance for impairment
Not past dues	**5,272,226**	-	5,370,694	136,550
Past due 0 to 3 months	-	-	-	-
Past due 3 to 6 months	-	-	-	-
Past due 6 to 12 months	**366,000**	-	351,000	-
	5,638,226	-	5,721,694	136,550

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company limits its liquidity risk by ensuring bank facilities and shareholders' advances are available, where required. Liquidity requirements are monitored on a monthly basis and management ensures that sufficient liquid funds are available to meet any commitments as they arise.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

19 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(c) Liquidity risk *(continued)*

		Cash flows			
	Carrying amount	**Contractual cash flow**	**Less than 1 year**	**More than 1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
31 March 2014	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**	**RO**
Derivatives					
Interest rate swaps used for hedging	**22,870,909**	**(23,233,746)**	**(8,035,928)**	**(14,534,766)**	**(663,052)**
Non-derivatives financial liabilities					
Term loan	**254,712,277**	**(374,240,270)**	**(22,885,750)**	**(105,661,726)**	**(245,692,794)**
Trade and other payables	**13,502,516**	**(13,502,516)**	**(13,502,516)**	**-**	**-**
	291,085,702	**(410,976,532)**	**(44,424,194)**	**(120,196,492)**	**(246,355,846)**
31 December 2013					
Derivatives					
Interest rate swaps used for hedging	23,195,834	(19,749,693)	(6,090,796)	(16,824,750)	3,165,853
Non-derivatives fFinancial liabilities					
Term loan	259,873,749	(388,103,721)	(20,248,174)	(103,334,782)	(264,520,765)
Trade and other payables	13,326,258	(13,326,258)	(13,326,258)	-	-
	296,395,841	(421,179,672)	(39,665,228)	(120,159,532)	(261,354,912)

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at a significantly different amount.

Embedded derivatives

The following agreements contain embedded derivatives:

(i) The PWPA between the Company and OPWP contains embedded derivatives in pricing the investment charge rate and the fixed operation and maintenance charge rate for each of the power facility and the desalination facility. Percentages of the fixed operation and maintenance charge rate for each of power facility and the desalination facility will be adjusted to reflect changes in the US price index and the Omani Consumer price index.

(ii) The O & M agreement between the Company and SSOM contains embedded derivatives in pricing the fixed operator fee. Percentages of the fixed operator fee will be adjusted to reflect changes in fixed inflation rate.

(iii) The LTSA between the Company and GEIL contains embedded derivatives in pricing the fixed monthly fee and variable monthly fee for provision of long term maintenance services. Percentages of the fixed monthly fee and variable monthly fee will be adjusted to reflect changes in US price index.

These embedded derivatives are not separated from the host contract, and accounted for as a standalone derivative under IAS 39, as the management believes that the economic characteristics and risk associated with the embedded derivatives are closely related to those of the host contract.

Capital management

The Company aims to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its businesses, while at the same time maintaining an appropriate dividend policy to reward shareholders.

SEMBCORP SALALAH POWER & WATER COMPANY SAOG

Condensed notes

(forming part of the condensed interim financial statements)

20 Liquidated damages

The Company reached an amicable settlement with Oman Power and Water Procurement Company with regard to its liquidated damages dispute for delays in construction. Having already reached settlement with SEPCOIII, its EPC contractor, the Company has now been compensated for losses incurred in 2012 as a result of delays in construction.

The result of the overall settlement with SEPCOIII and OPWP will be included in the Company's quarter two results. The impact of the compensation for lost operating profit in 2012 on Sembcorp Salalah's 2014 results is to increase profit from operations by approximately RO 1.4 million.

21 Guarantees

	31 March 2014 RO	31 December 2013 RO
Performance guarantees	**1,540,800**	1,540,800

The Company has taken bank guarantees from Bank Muscat for the amount of USD 4,000,000 to Dhofar Power Company SAOG under the electrical connection agreement.

22 Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period as follows:

	2014	2013
Profit for the period (RO)	**2,518,247**	356,809
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period	**95,457,195**	95,457,195
Earnings per share - Basic (RO)	**0.026**	0.004

(a) Weighted average number of shares	**31 March 2014**	31 December 2013
Number of share outstanding as of 1 January	**95,457,195**	500,000
Mandatory conversion of shareholders loan to share capital	**-**	94,957,195
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	**95,457,195**	95,457,195

According to the PSA, the Shareholders and the Company were required to convert the Shareholders' loan into equity prior to a Public Offer for sale or listing. The mandatory nature of this conversion of the shareholders loan has been reflected in the weighted average number of shares to arrive at basic earnings per share.

23 Net assets per share

Net assets per share are calculated by dividing the shareholders' funds by the number of shares at the end of the reporting period.

	31 March 2014	31 December 2013
Shareholders' funds	**100,439,675**	105,367,089
Number of shares at the end of the period/ year	**95,457,195**	95,457,195
Net assets per share	**1.05**	1.10

The mandatory nature of this conversion of the shareholders loan has been reflected in the weighted average number of shares to arrive at basic earnings per share. 2013 figures are restated for comparative purposes

24 Dividend

On 3 October 2013, in an Ordinary General Meeting, shareholders approved interim dividend in the amount of Baizas 13 per share.

On 29 March 2014, in an Annual General Meeting, shareholders approved Baizas 78 final dividend for the year 2013.

25 Comparative information

Certain comparative information had been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in these financial statements.