

EKO PETROLEUM ALBANIA Shpk.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2011

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Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of:

"EKO PETROLEUM ALBANIA" sh p k
Tirana, Albania

We have audited the accompanying financial statements EKO Petroleum Albania sh p k ("the company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2011 and the statements of income and expenditures, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and Accounting Policies Manual for Group IFRS Reporting. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud and error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on the Group Reporting Package - Hyperion Financial Management based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view, in all materials respects, the financial position of "EKO Petroleum Albania" sh p k, as of 31 December 2011, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year than ended in accordance with Accounting Policies Manual for Group IFRS Reporting and Law 9228 dated 29.04.2004 "On Accounting and Financial Statements" - International Financial Reporting Standards.

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Tirana March 28th, 2012

Esmeralda BALLUKU

Engagement Partner

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Esmeralda Balluku', written over the typed name and title.

EKO PETROLEUM ALBANIA SHPK.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

(AMOUNTS IN ALL THOUSAND, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

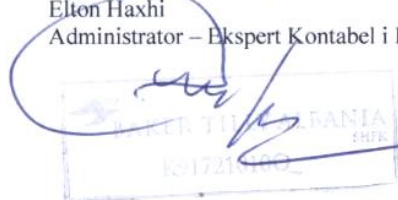
	Note	As at 31 December	
		2011	2010
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipments	5	289.567	344.405
		289.567	344.405
Current assets			
Inventories	6	24.067	28.416
Trade and other receivables	7	24.740	18.936
Cash and cash equivalents	8	43.794	80.643
		92.601	127.995
Total assets		382.168	472.400
Equity			
Ordinary shares	9	617.473	617.473
Accumulated losses		(242.005)	(185.820)
		375.468	431.653
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	10	-	-
		-	-
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	6.700	40.747
		6.700	40.747
Total liabilities		6.700	40.747
Total equity and liabilities		382.168	472.400

The Financial Statements and accompanying notes on pages 3 to 24 are approved and signed on 28 March 2012 by:

Administrator
Matthaios Matthaiou



Studio Kontabiliteti
Baker Tilly Albania shpk.
Elton Haxhi
Administrator – Ekspert Kontabel i Rregjistruar



EKO PETROLEUM ALBANIA SHPK.
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

(AMOUNTS IN ALL THOUSAND, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2011	2010
Revenue	12	560.237	582.537
Cost of sales	13	(511.568)	(527.425)
Gross profit		48.669	55.112
Other income	14	4.320	4.542
Sales and distribution costs	15	(59.143)	(55.316)
Administrative expenses	16	(3.146)	(10.463)
Other (losses)/gains - net	17	(46.934)	(4.193)
Operating loss		(56.234)	(10.318)
Finance income	18	139	136
Finance costs	18	(91)	(105)
Finance costs - net	18	48	31
Loss before income tax		(56.186)	(10.287)
Income tax expense	19	-	-
Loss for the year		(56.186)	(10.287)

EKO PETROLEUM ALBANIA SHPK.
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

(AMOUNTS IN ALL THOUSAND, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Total equity
Balance at 01 January 2010	617.473	(175.533)	441.940
Loss for the year 2010	-	(10.287)	(10.287)
Balance at 01 January 2011	617.473	(185.819)	431.653
Loss for the year 2011	-	(56.186)	(56.186)
Balance at 31 December 2011	617.473	(242.005)	375.468

EKO PETROLEUM ALBANIA SHPK.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

(AMOUNTS IN ALL THOUSAND, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

	Shenime	Year ended 31 December	
		2011	2010
Loss for the year		(56.186)	(10.287)
<i>Adjustment for:</i>			
Depreciation	5	22.565	19.867
Provision for impairment PP&E	5	37.651	-
Provision for other liabilities and charges	17	9.283	(9.000)
Interest incomes	18	(134)	(136)
Cash flow from operating activities		13.179	444
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		2.501	1.297
(Increase)/decrease from trade and other debtors		(13.239)	30.341
Increase/(decrease) from trade and other payables		(34.046)	34.606
<i>Net cash generated from operating activities</i>		(31.605)	66.688
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5	(5.378)	(1.636)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Purchase of intangible assets		-	-
Interest received		134	136
<i>Net cash used in investing activities</i>		(5.244)	65.188
Financing activities			
Interest paid		-	-
<i>Net cash generated/(used) in financing activities</i>		-	65.188
Net increase/(decrease) in cash during the year		(36.849)	65.188
Cash on hand and at banks, at 1 January	8	80.643	15.456
Cash on hand and at banks, at 31 December	8	43.794	80.643

EKO PETROLEUM ALBANIA SHPK.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011
(AMOUNTS IN ALL THOUSAND, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

1. Background

a- Organisation and operations

Eko Petroleum Albania SHPK. (the “Company”) was established as a joint stock company in Tirana on December 1999. The Company’s registered office is at Rruga e Kavajes, Tirana Tower, 7th floor, Tirana, Albania. The Company’s principal activity is import and wholesale of refined fuel products in the Republic of Albania.

The Company is owned by Global Petroleum Albania Petroleum ShA. The majority of the Company’s funding is from the sole owner and other entities within the Group headed by Hellenic Petroleum SA (the “Group”). As a result, the Company is economically dependent upon the Group. In addition, the activities of the Company are closely linked with the requirements of the Group. Related party transactions are detailed in note 23.

As at 31 December 2011 the company had 2 employees (31 December 2010: 2 employees).

b- Albanian business environment

The ongoing global financial and economic crisis that emerged out of the severe reduction in global liquidity which commenced in the middle of 2007 (often referred to as the “Credit Crunch”) has resulted in, among other things, a lower level of capital market funding, lower liquidity levels across the banking sector and wider economy, and, at times, higher interbank lending rates and very high volatility in stock and currency markets. The uncertainties in the global financial markets have also led to failures of banks and other corporates, and to bank rescues in the United States of America, Western Europe, Russia and elsewhere. The full extent of the impact of the ongoing global financial and economic crisis is proving to be difficult to anticipate or completely guard against. Management faced difficulties to reliably determine the effects on the Company’s future financial position of any further deterioration in the Company’s operating environment as a result of the ongoing crisis. Management believes it is taking all the necessary measures to support the sustainability and development of the Company’s business in the current circumstances.

Impact on customers/ borrowers:

Debtors of the Company may be adversely affected by the financial and economic environment which could in turn impact their ability to repay the amounts owed. Deteriorating economic conditions for customers may also have an impact on management’s cash flow forecasts and assessment of the impairment of financial and non-financial assets. To the extent that information is available, management has properly reflected revised estimates of expected future cash flows in its impairment assessments.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

a- Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRIC interpretations, as adopted by the European Union. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions. The management relied on their own judgment when applying the accounting policy of the Company. The elements of the financial statements whose presentation includes higher degree of judgement or subjectivity and for which the assumptions and judgments have higher influence are separately disclosed in Note 4.

b- Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

c- Functional and presentation currency

The national currency of the Republic of Albania is the Albanian LEK (“LEK”), which is the Company’s functional currency and the currency in which these financial statements are presented. All financial information presented in LEK has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

2.2 Going Concern

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Company incurred losses during the year ended 31 December 2011 amounting LEK 56.186 thousand (2010: LEK 10.287) which causes significant uncertainty on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Since the foundation of the Company, its owners have provided financial support, so that the Company is able to continue its operations. The Company’s ability to meet its obligations and to continue as a going concern is dependent on the funds provided by the owners. The Company’s parent confirmed to the Company that it is its current policy to ensure that EKO Petroleum Albania SHPK. is in the position to meet its debts and capital expenditure commitments as they fall due. If the Company’s owners do not provide financial support to the Company and the going concern basis would not be applied, the Company’s assets and liabilities should be measured at their net realisable value. These values could be substantially different than the amounts presented in these financial statements prepared on a going concern basis.

2.3 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are recorded into the functional currency at the rate ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year end disclose rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are recognised in the income statement.

2.4 Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Assets in this category are classified as current assets. For the purposes of these financial statements short term means a period within 12 months. During the year, the Company did not hold any investments in this category.

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company’s loans and receivables comprise ‘trade and other receivables’, and ‘cash and cash equivalents’ in the balance sheet. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

EKO PETROLEUM ALBANIA SHPK.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011
(AMOUNTS IN ALL THOUSAND, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are fixed-maturity investments that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These securities are included as non-current assets except for securities, reaching maturity within 12 months from the balance sheet date and which are recognised as current during the reporting period. During the year, the Company did not hold any investments in this category.

(d) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are investments acquired with the purpose to be owned for non-fixed period of time and which can be sold when the Company needs recourse or at change of interest rates. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date or to use them as a source of working capital. In this case the investments are classified within current assets. During the year, the Company did not hold any investments in this category.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, current accounts with banks and short-term deposits held with banks.

Accounting for finance income and expenses is discussed in note 2.13.

2.5 Property plant and equipments

Property plant and equipments are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and less impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes all expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement when incurred.

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis to allocate the cost of fixed assets over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is charged commencing from the month following the month of acquisition. The estimated useful lives applied are the following:

Description	Years
Buildings	20
Machinery & equipment	15
Vehicles	8
Furniture & fixtures	8
Computer hardware	5

The asset's residual value and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are recognised net in "other income" in the income statement.

Borrowing costs are expensed in the income statement.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average cost principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

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

2.7 Impairment

Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. 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 groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. An impairment loss is reversed if the 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 the income statement.

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, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

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. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans, such as Albania's state pension fund, are recognised in the income statement when they are due.

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term benefits if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.9 Share capital

Issued ordinary shares are classified as share capital.

2.10 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. 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 the risks specific to the liability.

2.11 Borrowings

Borrowings are disclosed initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is disclosed in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Borrowing costs are disclosed as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.12 Revenues

Goods Sold

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of value-added tax, excise, returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Transfers of risks and rewards vary depending on the individual terms of the contract of sale. Transfer usually occurs when the product is received at the customer's warehouse.

Agents' Commissions

When the Company acts in the capacity of an agent rather than as the principal in a transaction, the revenue recognised is the net amount of commission made by the Company.

Lease payments

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards of the ownership are retained by the lesser are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

2.13 Finance income and expenses

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested and foreign currency gains. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in the income statement, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings and foreign currency losses. All borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

2.14 Income tax

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

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

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. 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 assets and liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary difference can be utilised. No deferred tax assets have been recognized as at 31 December 2011 as the management believes it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

2.15 New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

A number of new Standards, amendments and interpretations are not yet effective for financial periods beginning 1 January 2011, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Of these pronouncements, none will have an impact on the Company's financial position or performance.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.16 New and amended standards and interpretations mandatory for the first time

A number of new Standards, amendments and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011, but the company has not adopted them because they are not relevant to the recent activity of the company.

3. Financial risk management

Management of risk is an essential element of the Company's operations. The major risks faced by the Company are those related to market risk, which includes price, interest rate and currency risks, credit risk and liquidity risk.

3.1 Risk management policies and procedures

The Company's risk management policies aim to identify, analyse and manage the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to continuously monitor risk levels and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered and emerging best practice.

Management of the Company in close cooperation with and supervision by the group risk management structures has overall responsibility for the oversight of the risk management framework, overseeing the management of key risks and reviewing its risk management policies and procedures as well as approving significantly large transactions.

Both external and internal risk factors are identified and managed throughout the Company's organisational structure, and especially by the risk management structures at a group level.

3.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that movements in market prices, including foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads will affect the Company's income. Market risks comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rate, currency and other commodities which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market prices.

The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, whilst optimizing the return on risk.

3.1.2 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that movements in interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its portfolios of financial instruments.

As the Company has no significant interest bearing assets, the Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in the market interest rates. Changes in interest rates impact primarily its variable rate borrowings by changing their future cash flows. Management does not have a formal policy of determining how much of the Company's borrowings should be to fixed or variable rates. However, at the time of receiving new borrowings management uses its judgment to decide whether it believes that a fixed or variable rate would be more favourable to the Company over the expected period until maturity.

3. Financial risk management (continued)

3.1.3 Currency risk

The Company has assets and liabilities denominated in USD and Euro. Foreign currency risk arises when the actual or forecasted assets in a foreign currency are either greater or less than the liabilities in that currency.

3.1.4 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 its customers.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The allowance is calculated based on individual balances analysis.

3.1.5 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

Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

3.2 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings as shown in the balance sheet less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is funded with minimal equity and mainly with internal borrowings and payables to related parties. The Company's parent confirmed to the Company that it is its current policy to ensure that the Company is in the position to meet its debts and capital investment expenditure commitments as they fall due.

The Company's parent also confirmed to the Company that they will provide support to the Company as to ensure that they will have adequate funds to meet their liabilities when they fall due.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

EKO PETROLEUM ALBANIA SHPK.
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011
 (AMOUNTS IN ALL THOUSAND, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

4. Use of judgements, estimates and assumptions

Management has made a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these financial statements in conformity with IFRSs. Actual results may differ from those 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.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts disclosed in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 5 – Property, plant and equipments - impairment of PP&E;
- Note 7 – Trade and other receivables - Impairment of trade receivables;
- Note 10 – Provisions for other liabilities and charges;
- Note 22 – Commitments and contingencies.

5. Property, plant and equipments

	Land and buildings	Technical installations	Vehicles	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Computer hardware	In progress	Total
At January 2010							
Cost	353.522	50.457	4.544	6.918	245	40.915	456.601
Accumulated depreciation	(66.623)	(18.540)	(4.453)	(4.157)	(192)	-	(93.965)
Net book amount	286.899	31.917	91	2.761	53	40.915	362.636
Year ended 31 December 2010							
Opening net book amount	286.899	31.917	91	2.761	53	40.915	362.636
Additions	42	-	-	45	57	1.492	1.636
Disposals (net book value)	-	-	(23)	23	2.898	(2.898)	-
Depreciation charge	(15.702)	(2.827)	(68)	(487)	(783)	-	(19.867)
Closing net book amount	271.239	29.090	-	2.342	2.225	39.509	344.405
At 31 December 2010							
Cost	353.564	50.457	4.521	6.986	3.200	39.509	458.237
Accumulated depreciation	(82.325)	(21.367)	(4.521)	(4.644)	(975)	-	(113.832)
Net book amount	271.239	29.090	-	2.342	2.225	39.509	344.405
Year ended 31 December 2011							
Opening net book amount	271.239	29.090	-	2.342	2.225	39.509	344.405
Additions	-	184	-	-	5.194	-	5.378
Transfers	182	(182)	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	(37.651)	(37.651)
Depreciation charge	(15.818)	(3.303)	-	(746)	(2.698)	-	(22.565)
Closing net book amount	255.603	25.789	-	1.596	4.721	1.858	289.567
At 31 December 2011							
Cost	353.746	50.459	4.521	6.986	8.394	39.509	463.615
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	(37.651)	(37.651)
Accumulated depreciation	(98.143)	(24.670)	(4.521)	(5.390)	(3.673)	-	(136.397)
Net book amount	255.603	25.789	-	1.596	4.721	1.858	289.567

Depreciation expense has been charged to sales and distribution costs LEK 22.545 thousand and administrative expenses LEK 20 thousand.

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6. Inventories

	2011	2010
Refined products	24.024	26.525
Consumable materials	1.891	1.891
Impairment for other materials	(1.848)	-
	24.067	28.416

7. Trade and other receivables

	2011	2010
Trade receivables	20.158	14.254
Less provisions for impairment of trade receivables	(5.164)	(5.164)
Trade receivables - net	14.994	9.090
Other receivables from related parties	7.297	-
VAT receivable	-	137
Income tax prepayments	-	7.435
Deferred expenses	294	-
Other receivables	2.155	2.274
	24.740	18.936

The Company's exposure to market risks and sensitivity analysis are disclosed in note 20.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2011	2010
Cash at banks - local currency	43.537	80.642
Cash at banks - foreign currency	257	1
Cash in hand	-	-
	43.794	80.643

The Company's exposure to market risks and sensitivity analysis are disclosed in note 20.

9. Share capital

	Number of shares	Amount	% of total
Global Petroleum Albania Sh.A.	617.473	617.473	100%
	617.473	617.473	100%

The share capital of the Company is fully paid in cash and owned by Gobal Petroleum Albania ShA.

10. Provision for other liabilities and charges

	2011	2010
At 1 January	-	9.000
Charged/(credited) to the income statement:		
-Additional provisions for tax claims	-	-
Unused amounts reversed	-	(9.000)
At 31 December	-	-

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11. Trade and other payable

	2011	2010
Trade payables - third parties	4.793	3.949
Trade payables - related parties	-	36.194
Due to social insurance	24	44
Due to payroll tax	23	35
VAT payable	1.204	-
Other payables	656	525
	6.700	40.747

The Company's exposure to market risks and sensitivity analysis are disclosed in note 20.

12. Revenue from sales

	2011	2010
Sales of refined products with tax	515.309	531.474
Agent's commissions	44.928	51.063
	560.237	582.537

During 2008 there was a change in the tax law in relation to VAT collection procedures. The new law requires the importer of refined fuel products to invoice the goods at full consumer price, therefore the retailer margin is charged back to the importer via a commission invoice. These commissions have been included in revenue from sales for the year.

13. Cost of sales

	2011	2010
Cost of products	(511.568)	(527.425)
	(511.568)	(527.425)

14. Other income

	2011	2010
Rent incomes	4.320	4.542
	4.320	4.542

15. Sales and distribution costs

	2011	2010
Fees paid to retail network operators	(23.008)	(25.234)
Rent	(4.574)	(5.161)
Depreciation charge	(22.545)	(19.810)
Expenses for employees	(1.524)	-
Repairs and maintenance	(425)	(714)
Insurance	(897)	(1.077)
Other taxes	(1.145)	(1.349)
Regulatory inspection fees	(1.131)	(1.098)
Other	(3.894)	(873)
	(59.143)	(55.316)

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16. Administrative expenses

	2011	2010
Consultancy fees	(2.053)	(4.715)
Staff expenses	(824)	(4.897)
Penalties and fines	-	(250)
Local taxes	(47)	(250)
Depreciation charge	(20)	(57)
Other	(202)	(294)
	(3.146)	(10.463)

17. Other (losses)/gains - net

	2011	2010
Tax expense from previous tax audits	-	-
Provisions for tax claims	-	-
Recovery from provisions	-	9.000
Tax receivables written off	(7.435)	(13.193)
Provisions for inventory	(1.848)	-
Impairment of PP&E	(37.651)	-
	(46.934)	(4.193)

18. Finance income and costs

	2011	2010
Interest income on short-term bank deposits	134	136
Finance income	134	136
Other bank changes	-	-
Net foreign exchange losses on financing activities	(86)	(105)
Finance costs	(86)	(105)
Net finance gains/(costs)	48	31
Foreign exchange losses on financing activities		
Foreign exchange gains	5	-
Foreign exchange losses	(91)	(105)
Net foreign exchange losses on financing activities	(86)	(105)

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19. Income tax

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	2011	2010
Loss before tax	(56.186)	(10.287)
Tax refund calculated at income tax rate of 10%	5.619	1.029
Tax effect of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(5.474)	(961)
Tax refund	145	68

The corporate income tax rate for 2011 in Albania is 10% (2010: 10%).

Expenses not deductible for tax purposes:	2011	2010
Penalties and fines	200	250
Expenses without tax invoice	9	705
Depreciation above tax rates	7.595	4.464
Provision for inventory	1,848	-
Other provisions	45.086	4.193
	54.738	9.612
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purpose	5.474	961

20. Financial instruments

Credit risks

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

	Carrying amount	
	2011	2010
Trade and other receivables	24.739	18.936
Cash and cash equivalents	43.794	80.643
	68.533	99.579

The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2011	2010
Up to 30 days	6.526	6.733
From 30 to 60 days	-	670
From 60 to 90 days	448	-
More than 90 days	13.184	6.851
	20.158	14.254

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Trade receivables and impairment as at 31 December 2011 were as follows:

	Not past due and not impaired	Past due, but not impaired	Impaired receivables	Total
2011				
Trade receivables	3.231	11.763	5.164	20.158
Impairment	-	-	(5.164)	(5.164)
Total - net	3.231	11.763	-	14.994

	Not past due and not impaired	Past due, but not impaired	Impaired receivables	Total
2010				
Trade receivables	2.877	6.213	5.164	14.254
Impairment	-	-	(5.164)	(5.164)
Total - net	2.877	6.213	-	9.090

Changes in these estimates could effect the impairment losses provision. For example, to the extent that the net present value of the estimated cash flows differs by one percent, the impairment losses provision as at 31 December 2011 would be LEK 150 thousand lower/higher (31 December 2010: LEK 91 thousand).

Liquidity risk

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

	Average interest rate		0-6 months	6-12 months	Total
	Contractual	Effective			
2011					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	n/a	n/a	6.700	-	6.700
			6.700	-	6.700
2010					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	n/a	n/a	40.746	-	40.746
			40.746	-	40.746

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Currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows based on notional amounts:

	2011	EUR denominated	USD denominated
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalent		255	-
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		(1.064)	-
		<u>(809)</u>	<u>-</u>
	2010	EUR denominated	USD denominated
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalent		1	1
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		(1.998)	-
		<u>(1.997)</u>	<u>1</u>

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year.

	1 USD equals 2011	1 Euro equals 2011	1 USD equals 2010	1 Euro equals 2010
LEK	<u>107,54</u>	<u>138,93</u>	<u>104,00</u>	<u>138,77</u>

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening of the ALL against the Euro and USD at 31 December 2011 would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2010.

	Equity	Profit or loss
2011		
EUR		
USD	81	81
2010		
EUR	200	200
USD	-	-

A 10% weakening of the ALL against the above currencies at 31 December 2011 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Interest rate risk

Profile

At the reporting date the Company does not have any interest-bearing financial instruments.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

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

21. Fair value

Management believes that the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amounts.

22. Commitment and contingencies

Operating environment of the Company

The tax, currency and customs legislation within the Republic of Albania is subject to varying interpretations and frequent changes, and other legal and fiscal impediments contribute to the challenges faced by entities currently operating in the Republic of Albania. The future economic direction of the Republic of Albania is largely dependent upon the effectiveness of economic, financial and monetary measures undertaken by the Government, together with tax, legal, regulatory, and political developments.

Management is unable to predict all developments in the economic environment which could have an impact on the Company's operations and consequently what effect, if any, they could have on the financial position of the Company. In the current enforcement climate under existing legislation, management believes that there are no significant liabilities for environmental damage.

Legal proceedings

From time to time and in the normal course of business, claims against the Company may be received. On the basis of its own estimates, management is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of claims in excess of provisions that has been made in these financial statements.

Taxation contingencies

The taxation system in Albania is relatively new and is characterised by frequent changes in legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions, which are often unclear, contradictory and subject to varying interpretation by different tax authorities. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which have the authority to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. A tax year remains open for review by the tax authorities during the five subsequent calendar years; however, under certain circumstances a tax year may remain open longer. Recent events within Albania suggest that the tax authorities are taking a more assertive position in their interpretation and enforcement of tax legislation.

These circumstances may create tax risks in Albania that are substantially more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Albanian tax legislation, official pronouncements and court decisions. However, the interpretations of the relevant authorities could differ and the effect on these financial statements, if the authorities were successful in enforcing their interpretations, could be significant

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The Company had ongoing legal proceeding with regards to a tax audit of previous periods. The total amount of these tax liabilities and related penalties as at 31 December 2011 amounts to LEK 2.100 thousand (31 December 2010: Lek 12.960 thousand).

Operating leases

Where the Company is the lessee, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
No later than 1 year	3.334	3.330
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 year	5.279	8.604
Later than 5 years	-	-
	<u>8.613</u>	<u>11.934</u>

23. Related party transactions

The Company's parent company is Global Petroleum Albania ShA. The party with ultimate control over the Company is Hellenic Petroleum SA.

Publicly available financial statements are produced by Hellenic Petroleum SA., which is the ultimate controlling party of the Company.

Transactions with related parties

The Company's related party transactions are disclosed below:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Sales of goods and services:		
- The immediate parent		
Sales of goods	1.125	1.994
Agent's commissions	39.821	51.063
	<u>40.946</u>	<u>53.057</u>
Purchase of good and services:		
- The immediate parent		
Purchase of goods	418.382	526.128
Rent	1.200	1.200
	<u>419.582</u>	<u>527.328</u>

All outstanding balances with related parties are to be settled in cash within twelve months of the balance sheet date. None of the balances is secured. All transactions are made at market rates.

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Receivables from related parties		
- The immediate parent	7.297	77
Payables to related parties		
- The immediate parent	-	36.194

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24. Subsequent events

There are no significant subsequent events after the balance sheet date which requires adjustment or disclosure to these financial statements.