



APICORP SUKUK LIMITED

(an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

U.S.\$3,000,000,000

Trust Certificate Issuance Programme

On 29 June 2015, each of APICORP Sukuk Limited (the "**Issuer**") and Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation ("**APICORP**") published the base prospectus as supplemented by the first supplement to the base prospectus dated 28 September 2015 (together, the "**Base Prospectus**") attached hereto in connection with the establishment by the Issuer of its U.S.\$3,000,000,000 trust certificate issuance programme (the "**Programme**").

The Base Prospectus has been approved by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "**Central Bank**") as competent authority under Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU), and includes any relevant implementing measure in a relevant Member State of the European Economic Area) (the "**Prospectus Directive**"). The Base Prospectus has been approved by the Central Bank as meeting the requirements imposed under Ireland and European Union law pursuant to the Prospectus Directive.

The Base Prospectus has also been approved by the Dubai Financial Services Authority (the "**DFSA**") under the DFSA's Markets Rule 2.7.1 and is an Approved Prospectus for the purposes of Article 14 of the DFSA's Markets Law 2012.

Application has been made to the DFSA for trust certificates (the "**Certificates**") issued under the Programme to be admitted to the official list of securities maintained by the DFSA and to NASDAQ Dubai for such Notes to be admitted to trading on NASDAQ Dubai.

The approved Base Prospectus, any supplements published thereto and any final terms issued thereunder are available for viewing on the website of the DFSA at www.dfsa.ae.

The DFSA does not accept any responsibility for the content of the information contained in the Base Prospectus, including the accuracy or completeness of such information. The liability for the content of the Base Prospectus lies with the Issuer and APICORP. The DFSA has also not assessed the suitability of the Certificates to which the Base Prospectus relates to any particular investor or type of investor and has not determined whether they are *Shari'a* compliant. If you do not understand the contents of the Base Prospectus or are unsure whether the Certificates to which the Base Prospectus relates are suitable for your individual investment objectives and circumstances, you should consult an authorised financial adviser.

The date of this document is 17 January 2016

BASE PROSPECTUS



APICORP SUKUK LIMITED

(an exempted company incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

U.S.\$3,000,000,000

Trust Certificate Issuance Programme

Under the certificate issuance programme described in this Base Prospectus (the “**Programme**”), APICORP Sukuk Limited (in its capacity as issuer, the “**Issuer**” and, in its capacity as trustee, the “**Trustee**”), subject to compliance with all applicable laws, regulations and directives, may from time to time issue trust certificates (the “**Certificates**”), each of which shall represent an undivided ownership interest in the relevant Trust Assets (as defined below), in any currency agreed between the Trustee and the relevant Dealer (as defined below).

Certificates may only be issued in registered form. The maximum aggregate face amount of all Certificates from time to time outstanding under the Programme will not exceed U.S.\$3,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the Programme Agreement described herein), subject to increase as described in the Programme Agreement.

Each Tranche (as defined in the Conditions) of Certificates issued under the Programme will be constituted by: (i) a master trust deed (the “**Master Trust Deed**”) dated 29 June 2015 entered into between the Trustee, Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (“**APICORP**”) and Standard Chartered Bank as delegate of the Trustee (the “**Delegate**”, which expression shall include all persons for the time being the delegate or delegates under such master trust deed); and (ii) a supplemental trust deed (the “**Supplemental Trust Deed**”) in relation to the relevant Tranche. Certificates of each Series (as defined herein) confer on the holders thereof from time to time (the “**Certificateholders**”) the right to receive certain payments (as more particularly described herein) arising from the relevant Trust Assets (as defined herein). The Trustee holds the Trust Assets for each Series upon trust absolutely for and on behalf of the Certificateholders of such Series *pro rata* according to the face amount of Certificates held by each Certificateholder.

The Certificates may be issued on a continuing basis to one or more of the Dealers specified under “*Overview of the Programme*” and any additional Dealer appointed under the Programme from time to time by the Trustee (each a “**Dealer**” and together the “**Dealers**”), which appointment may be for a specific issue or on an ongoing basis. References in this Base Prospectus to the “**relevant Dealer**” shall, in the case of an issue of Certificates being (or intended to be) subscribed by more than one Dealer, be to all Dealers agreeing to subscribe such Certificates.

The Certificates will be limited recourse obligations of the Trustee. An investment in Certificates issued under the Programme involves certain risks. For a discussion of these risks see “Risk Factors”.

This Base Prospectus has been approved by the Central Bank of Ireland (the “**Central Bank**”) as competent authority under Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU), and includes any relevant implementing measure in a relevant Member State of the European Economic Area (the “**Prospectus Directive**”). The Central Bank only approves this Base Prospectus as meeting the requirements imposed under Irish and European Union (“**EU**”) law pursuant to the Prospectus Directive. Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for Certificates issued under this Programme during the period of 12 months from the date of this Base Prospectus to be admitted to the official list (the “**Official List**”) and trading on its regulated market (the “**Main Securities Market**”). The Main Securities Market is a regulated market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (Directive 2004/39/EC) (“**MIFID**”). References in this Base Prospectus to Certificates being listed (and all related references) shall mean that such Certificates have been admitted to trading on the Main Securities Market and have been admitted to the Official List.

The Programme provides that Certificates may be listed or admitted to trading, as the case may be, on such other or further stock exchanges or markets as may be agreed between the Trustee, APICORP and the relevant Dealer. The Trustee may also issue unlisted Certificates and/or Certificates not admitted to trading on any market.

Notice of the aggregate face amount of the Certificates, periodic distribution amounts (if any) payable in respect of the Certificates, the issue price of the Certificates and certain other information which is applicable to each Tranche will be set out in a final terms document (the “**applicable Final Terms**”) which, with respect to Certificates to be listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, will be delivered to the Central Bank and the Irish Stock Exchange.

The Certificates have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”) or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to or for the account or benefit of U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) unless an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available and in accordance with all applicable security laws of any state of the United States. For a description of certain restrictions on offers and sales of Certificates and on the distribution of this Base Prospectus, see “*Subscription and Sale*”.

The Trustee and APICORP may agree with any Dealer that Certificates may be issued with terms and conditions not contemplated by the Terms and Conditions of the Certificates herein, in which event a supplemental Base Prospectus, if appropriate, will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Certificates.

The transaction structure relating to the Certificates (as described in this Base Prospectus) has been approved by the *Shari’a* Supervisory Committee of Standard Chartered Bank. Prospective Certificateholders should not rely on such approvals in deciding whether to make an investment in the Certificates and should consult their own *Shari’a* advisers as to whether the proposed transaction described in such approvals is in compliance with their individual standards of compliance with *Shari’a* principles.

The rating of certain Series of Certificates to be issued under the Programme and the credit rating agency issuing such rating may be specified in the applicable Final Terms. APICORP has been assigned a long term rating of Aa3 (stable) by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“**Moody’s**”). The rating has been endorsed by Moody’s Investors Service Ltd. in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1060/2009, as amended (the “**CRA Regulation**”). The Programme has been assigned a rating of (P)Aa3 by Moody’s Investors Service Singapore Pte. Ltd. (“**Moody’s Singapore**”). The Programme rating has been endorsed by Moody’s Investors Service Ltd. in accordance with the CRA Regulation.

Neither Moody’s nor Moody’s Singapore is established in the European Union and neither Moody’s nor Moody’s Singapore has applied for registration under the CRA Regulation. Moody’s Investors Service Ltd. is established in the European Union and is registered under the CRA Regulation. Moody’s Investors Service Ltd. appears on the latest update of the list of registered credit rating agencies on the European Securities and Markets Authority (“**ESMA**”) website at <http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/List-registered-and-certified-CRAs>.

A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Arranger

Standard Chartered Bank

Dealers

First Gulf Bank
NCB Capital

GIB Capital
Standard Chartered Bank

The date of this Base Prospectus is 29 June 2015.

This Base Prospectus comprises a base prospectus for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive.

Each of the Trustee and APICORP accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Base Prospectus and the Final Terms for each Tranche of Certificates issued under the Programme. To the best of the knowledge of the Trustee and APICORP (each having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Base Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

The language of the Base Prospectus is English. Certain legislative references and technical terms have been cited in their original language in order that the correct technical meaning may be ascribed to them under applicable law.

Each Tranche of Certificates will be issued on the terms set out herein under “*Terms and Conditions of the Certificates*” as completed by the applicable Final Terms. This Base Prospectus must be read and construed together with any supplements hereto, and, in relation to any Tranche of Certificates, the applicable Final Terms.

Copies of Final Terms will be available from the registered office of each of the Trustee and APICORP and the specified office set out below of the Principal Paying Agent (as defined herein).

Certain information contained in “*Risk Factors*” and “*Description of APICORP*” (as indicated therein) has been extracted from independent, third party sources. Each of the Trustee and APICORP confirms that all third party information contained in this Base Prospectus has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware, and is able to ascertain from information published by the relevant third party sources, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. The source of any third party information contained in this Base Prospectus is stated where such information appears in this Base Prospectus.

None of the Dealers (as defined in “*Overview of the Programme*”) or the Delegate has independently verified the information contained herein. Accordingly, no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and no responsibility or liability is accepted by any of them as to the accuracy, adequacy, reasonableness or completeness of the information contained in this Base Prospectus or any other information provided by the Trustee or APICORP in connection with the Programme. No Dealer or the Delegate accepts any liability in relation to the information contained in this Base Prospectus or any other information provided by the Trustee or APICORP in connection with the Programme.

No person is or has been authorised by the Trustee, APICORP, the Dealers or the Delegate to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Base Prospectus or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the Certificates and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Trustee, APICORP, the Dealers or the Delegate.

Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or any Certificates: (a) is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation save for making an investment decision on the Certificates; or (b) should be considered as a recommendation by the Trustee, APICORP, the Dealers or the Delegate that any recipient of this Base Prospectus or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the issue of any Certificates should purchase any Certificates. Each investor contemplating purchasing any Certificates should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the Trustee and APICORP. Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the issue of any Certificates constitutes an offer or invitation by or on behalf of the Trustee, APICORP, any of the Dealers or the Delegate to any person to subscribe for or to purchase any Certificates.

Neither the delivery of this Base Prospectus nor any sale of any Certificates shall, under any circumstances, constitute a representation or create any implication that the information contained herein concerning the Trustee and/or APICORP is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct as of any time subsequent to the date indicated in the document containing the same. The Delegate and the Dealers expressly do not undertake to review the financial condition or affairs of the Trustee or APICORP during the life of the Programme or to advise any investor in the Certificates of any information coming to their attention.

This Base Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any Certificates in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. The distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offer or sale of Certificates may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. None of the Trustee, APICORP, the Dealers or the Delegate represents that this Base Prospectus may be lawfully distributed, or that any Certificates may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any such jurisdiction, or pursuant to an exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating any such distribution or offering. In particular, no action has been taken by the Trustee, APICORP, the Dealers or the Delegate which is intended to permit a public offering of any Certificates or distribution of this Base Prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, no Certificates may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Base Prospectus nor any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations. Persons into whose possession this Base Prospectus or any Certificates may come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions on the distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offering and sale of the Certificates. In particular, there are restrictions on the distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offer or sale of Certificates in the United States, the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Cayman Islands, the United Arab Emirates (excluding the Dubai International Financial Centre), the Dubai International Financial Centre, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar, see “*Subscription and Sale*”.

The Certificates may not be a suitable investment for all investors. Each potential investor in the Certificates must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor may wish to consider, either on its own or with the help of its financial and other professional advisers, whether it:

- (a) has sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Certificates, the merits and risks of investing in the Certificates and the information contained in this Base Prospectus or any applicable supplement;
- (b) has access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Certificates and the impact the Certificates will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (c) has sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Certificates, including Certificates with principal or profit (howsoever described) payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or profit (howsoever described) is different from the potential Investor’s Currency (as defined herein);
- (d) understands thoroughly the terms of the Certificates and is familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets; and
- (e) is able to evaluate possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Some Certificates are complex financial instruments. Sophisticated institutional investors generally do not purchase complex financial instruments as stand-alone investments. They purchase complex financial instruments as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with an understood, measured, appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios. A potential investor should not invest in Certificates which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Certificates will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of the Certificates and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor’s overall investment portfolio.

This Base Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that would permit an offer of Certificates with a denomination of less than €100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) only in circumstances where there is an exemption from the obligation under the Prospectus Directive to publish a prospectus. As a result, any offer of Certificates in any Member State of the European Economic Area (each, a “**Relevant Member State**”) must be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Directive, as implemented in that Relevant Member State, from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Certificates. Accordingly any person making or intending to make an offer of Certificates in that Relevant Member State may only do so in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Trustee, APICORP, any Dealer or the Delegate to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16

of the Prospectus Directive, in each case, in relation to such offer. None of the Trustee nor any Dealer have authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any offer of Certificates in circumstances in which an obligation arises for the Trustee or any Dealer to publish or supplement a prospectus for such offer.

In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own independent examination of the Trustee and APICORP and the terms of the Certificates being offered, including the merits and risks involved. The Certificates have not been approved or disapproved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any other securities commission or other regulatory authority in the United States, nor have the foregoing authorities approved this Base Prospectus or confirmed the accuracy or determined the adequacy of the information contained in this Base Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

None of the Dealers, the Trustee, APICORP or the Delegate makes any representation to any investor in the Certificates regarding the legality of its investment under any applicable laws. Any investor in the Certificates should be able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Certificates for an indefinite period of time.

Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investments. The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent: (a) the Certificates are legal investments for it; (b) the Certificates can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing; and (c) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of any Certificates. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of the Certificates under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

STABILISATION

In connection with the issue of any Tranche of Certificates, the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the Stabilisation Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager(s)) in the relevant Subscription Agreement may effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Certificates at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the Stabilisation Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of a Stabilisation Manager) will undertake stabilisation action. Any stabilisation action may begin on the Issue Date of the relevant Tranche of Certificates and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the Issue Date of the relevant Tranche of Certificates and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Certificates. Any stabilisation action must be conducted by the relevant Stabilisation Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilisation Manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

PRESENTATION OF GROUP FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial statements relating to the Group (as defined below) referred to in this Base Prospectus are as follows:

- (a) the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group as of 31 December 2014 and for the year then ended, together with the notes thereto and the audit report in respect thereof (the “**2014 Financial Statements**”); and
- (b) the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group as of 31 December 2013 and for the year then ended, together with the notes thereto and the audit report in respect thereof (the “**2013 Financial Statements**” and together with the 2014 Financial Statements, the “**Financial Statements**”).

The 2014 Financial Statements and the 2013 Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and have been audited by Deloitte & Touche Bakr Abulkhair & Co. (“**Deloitte**”) (who have conducted their audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing), as stated in their unqualified reports appearing in this Base Prospectus.

The Group publishes its financial statements in U.S. dollars.

PRESENTATION OF OTHER INFORMATION

In this Base Prospectus, references to:

- “**EUR**”, “**euro**” or “**€**” are to the currency introduced at the start of the third stage of European economic and monetary union, and as defined in Article 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 974/98 of 3 May 1998 on the introduction of the euro, as amended from time to time;
- “**Group**” are to APICORP and its consolidated subsidiaries;
- “**ID**” are to the lawful currency of Iraq;
- “**LD**” are to the lawful currency of Libya;
- “**LE**” are to the lawful currency of Egypt;
- a “**Member State**” are, unless the context does not permit, references to a Member State of the European Economic Area;
- “**PRC**” are to the People’s Republic of China;
- “**Relevant Jurisdictions**” means each of the Cayman Islands, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Iraq, Qatar, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt and Syria;
- “**Renminbi**”, “**CNH**”, “**RMB**” and “**CNY**” are to the currency of the PRC;
- “**SR**” are to the lawful currency of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
- “**TD**” are to the lawful currency of Tunisia; and
- “**U.S.\$**” or “**U.S. dollars**” are to the lawful currency of the United States.

Certain figures and percentages included in this Base Prospectus have been subject to rounding adjustments; accordingly figures shown in the same category presented in different tables may vary slightly and figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures which precede them.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some statements in this Base Prospectus may be deemed to be forward looking statements. Forward looking statements include statements concerning APICORP’s plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future operations and performance and the assumptions underlying these forward looking statements. When used in this Base Prospectus, the words “anticipates”, “estimates”, “expects”, “believes”, “intends”, “plans”, “aims”, “seeks”, “may”, “will”, “should” and any similar expressions generally identify forward looking statements. These forward looking statements are contained in the sections entitled “*Risk Factors – Factors that may affect APICORP’s ability to fulfil its obligations under the Transaction Documents*”, “*Relationship with the Government*” and “*Description of APICORP and the Group*” and other sections of this Base Prospectus. APICORP has based these forward looking statements on the current view of its management with respect to future events and financial

performance. Although APICORP believes that the expectations, estimates and projections reflected in its forward looking statements are reasonable as of the date of this Base Prospectus, if one or more of the risks or uncertainties materialise, including those identified below or which APICORP has otherwise identified in this Base Prospectus, or if APICORP's underlying assumptions prove to be incomplete or inaccurate, APICORP's actual results of operation may vary from those expected, estimated or predicted. Investors are therefore strongly advised to read the sections "*Risk Factors – Factors that may affect APICORP's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Transaction Documents*", "*Operating and Financial Review*", "*Relationship with the Government*" and "*Description of APICORP and the Group*", which include a more detailed description of the factors that might have an impact on the Group's business development and on the industry sectors in which the Group operates.

The risks and uncertainties referred to above include:

- APICORP's ability to realise the benefits it expects from existing and future investments it is undertaking or plans to or may undertake;
- APICORP's ability to obtain external financing or maintain sufficient capital to fund its existing and future investments and capital expenditures;
- actions taken by APICORP's joint venture partners or associates that may not be in accordance with its policies and objectives;
- the economic and political conditions in the markets in which APICORP operates; and
- changes in political, social, legal or economic conditions in the markets in which APICORP and its customers operate.

Additional factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially include, but are not limited to, those discussed under "*Risk Factors*".

Any forward looking statements contained in this Base Prospectus speak only as at the date of this Base Prospectus. Without prejudice to any requirements under applicable laws and regulations, APICORP expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate after the date of this Base Prospectus any updates or revisions to any forward looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in expectations thereof or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such forward looking statement is based.

NOTICE TO UK RESIDENTS

Any Certificates to be issued under the Programme which do not constitute "alternative finance investment bonds" ("AFIBs") within the meaning of Article 77A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) (Amendment) Order 2010 will represent interests in a collective investment scheme (as defined in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "FSMA")) which has not been authorised, recognised or otherwise approved by the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority. Accordingly, this Base Prospectus is not being distributed to, and must not be passed on to, the general public in the United Kingdom.

The distribution in the United Kingdom of this Base Prospectus, any Final Terms and any other marketing materials relating to the Certificates is being addressed to, or directed at: (A) if the Certificates are AFIBs and the distribution is being effected by a person who is not an authorised person under the FSMA, only the following persons: (i) persons who are Investment Professionals as defined in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the "**Financial Promotion Order**"); (ii) persons falling within any of the categories of persons described in Article 49 (High net worth companies, unincorporated associations, etc.) of the Financial Promotion Order; and (iii) any other person to whom it may otherwise lawfully be made in accordance with the Financial Promotion Order; and (B) if the Certificates are not AFIBs and the distribution is effected by a person who is an authorised person under the FSMA, only the following persons: (i) persons falling within one of the categories of Investment Professional as defined in Article 14(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Promotion of Collective Investment Schemes) (Exemptions) Order 2001 (the "**Promotion of CISs Order**"); (ii) persons falling within any of the categories of person described in Article 22 (High net worth companies, unincorporated associations, etc.) of the Promotion of CISs Order; and (iii) any other person to whom it may otherwise lawfully be made in accordance with the Promotion of CISs Order.

Persons of any other description in the United Kingdom may not receive and should not act or rely on this Base Prospectus, any Final Terms or any other marketing materials in relation to the

Certificates. Potential investors in the United Kingdom in any Certificates which are not AFIBs are advised that all, or most, of the protections afforded by the United Kingdom regulatory system will not apply to an investment in such Certificates and that compensation will not be available under the United Kingdom Financial Services Compensation Scheme. Any individual intending to invest in any investment described in this Base Prospectus should consult his professional adviser and ensure that he fully understands all the risks associated with making such an investment and that he has sufficient financial resources to sustain any loss that may arise from such investment.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

No invitation, whether directly or indirectly, may be made to the public in the Cayman Islands to subscribe for any Certificates and this Base Prospectus shall not be construed as an invitation to any member of the public of the Cayman Islands to subscribe for any Certificates.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

In relation to investors in the Kingdom of Bahrain, securities issued in connection with this Base Prospectus and related offering documents may only be offered in registered form to existing accountholders and accredited investors as defined by the Central Bank of Bahrain (the “CBB”) in the Kingdom of Bahrain where such investors make a minimum investment of at least U.S.\$100,000 or any equivalent amount in other currency or such other amount as the CBB may determine.

This Base Prospectus does not constitute an offer of securities in the Kingdom of Bahrain in terms of Article (81) of the Central Bank and Financial Institutions Law 2006 (decree Law No. 64 of 2006). This Base Prospectus and related offering documents have not been and will not be registered as a prospectus with the CBB. Accordingly, no securities may be offered, sold or made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase nor will this Base Prospectus or any other related document or material be used in connection with any offer, sale or invitation to subscribe or purchase securities, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in the Kingdom of Bahrain, other than to accredited investors for an offer outside the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The CBB has not reviewed, approved or registered this Base Prospectus or related offering documents and it has not in any way considered the merits of the securities to be offered for investment, whether in or outside the Kingdom of Bahrain. Therefore, the CBB assumes no responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the statements and information contained in this Base Prospectus and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from reliance upon the whole or any part of the content of this Base Prospectus. No offer of securities will be made to the public in the Kingdom of Bahrain and this Base Prospectus must be read by the addressee only and must not be issued, passed to, or made available to the public generally.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF MALAYSIA

Any Certificates to be issued under the Programme may not be offered for subscription or purchase and no invitation to subscribe for or purchase such Certificates in Malaysia may be made, directly or indirectly, and this Base Prospectus or any document or other materials in connection therewith may not be distributed in Malaysia other than to persons falling within categories set out in Schedule 6 or Section 229(1)(b) and Schedule 7 or Section 230(1)(b) read together with Schedule 8 or Section 257(3) of the Capital Market and Services Act 2007 of Malaysia as may be amended and/or varied from time to time and subject to any amendments to the applicable laws from time to time. The Securities Commission of Malaysia shall not be liable for any non-disclosure on the part of the Trustee or APICORP and assumes no responsibility for the correctness of any statements made or opinions or reports expressed in this Base Prospectus.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE STATE OF QATAR

This Base Prospectus does not and is not intended to constitute an offer, sale or delivery of bonds or other debt financing instruments under the laws of the State of Qatar and has not been and will not be reviewed or approved by or registered with the Qatar Financial Markets Authority, the Qatar Financial Centre Regulatory Authority or the Qatar Central Bank in accordance with their regulations or any other regulations in the State of Qatar. The Certificates are not and will not be traded on the Qatar Exchange.

NOTICE TO RESIDENTS OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

This Base Prospectus may not be distributed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia except to such persons as are permitted under the Offers of Securities Regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the “**Capital Market Authority**”).

The Capital Market Authority does not make any representations as to the accuracy or completeness of this Base Prospectus, and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever for any loss arising from, or incurred in reliance upon, any part of this Base Prospectus. Prospective purchasers of the Certificates issued under the Programme should conduct their own due diligence on the accuracy of the information relating to the Certificates. If a prospective purchaser does not understand the contents of this Base Prospectus he or she should consult an authorised financial adviser.

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RISK FACTORS

Each of the Trustee and APICORP believes that the following factors may affect its ability to fulfil its obligations in respect of the Certificates issued under the Programme. All of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur and neither the Trustee nor APICORP is in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring. References herein to the “Trustee” shall mean APICORP Sukuk Limited acting in any capacity, except where the context does not permit.

In addition, factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Certificates issued under the Programme are also described below.

If any of the risks described below actually materialise, the Trustee, APICORP and/or the Group’s business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects could be materially and adversely affected. If that were to occur, the trading price of the Certificates could decline and investors could lose all or part of their investment.

Each of the Trustee and APICORP believes that the factors described below represent all the material risks inherent in investing in the Certificates issued under the Programme, but the inability of the Trustee or APICORP to pay periodic distribution amounts, principal or other amounts on or in connection with any Certificates may occur for other reasons which may not be considered significant risks by the Trustee and APICORP based on information currently available to them or which they may not currently be able to anticipate. Prospective investors should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Base Prospectus and reach their own views prior to making any investment decision.

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT THE TRUSTEE’S ABILITY TO FULFIL ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER CERTIFICATES ISSUED UNDER THE PROGRAMME

The Trustee was incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands on 4 May 2015 as an exempted company with limited liability. The Trustee will not engage in any business activity other than the issuance of Certificates under the Programme, the acquisition of the Trust Assets as described herein, acting in the capacity of Trustee, the issuance of shares in its capital and other activities incidental or related to the foregoing as required under the Transaction Documents.

The ability of the Trustee to pay amounts due on any Certificates will be dependent upon receipt by it from APICORP of all amounts due under the Transaction Documents to which it is a party which, in the aggregate, may not be sufficient to meet all claims under the relevant Certificates and the Transaction Documents. As a result, the Trustee is subject to all the risks to which APICORP is subject, to the extent such risks could limit APICORP’s ability to satisfy in full and on a timely basis, its obligations under the Transaction Documents to which it is a party. See “– Factors that may affect APICORP’s ability to fulfil its obligations under the Transaction Documents” for a further description of these risks.

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT APICORP’S ABILITY TO FULFIL ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS

APICORP’s business principally involves lending money to, and making equity investments in, entities engaged in the oil and gas and energy sectors, principally in its Member States, which exposes it to significant economic and political risks

APICORP, which is a multilateral development bank focused on the hydrocarbon industry, was established pursuant to an establishing agreement and statute (the “**Establishing Agreement**”) to which the governments of the ten member states (the “**OAPEC Member States**”) of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (“**OAPEC**”) are signatories.

APICORP’s business principally involves lending money to, and making equity investments in, entities engaged in the oil and gas and energy sectors, principally in the OAPEC Member States. As a result, APICORP is exposed to:

- a general economic downturn and, in particular, an economic downturn which directly impacts the GCC countries, in which the majority of its borrowers and significant equity investments are located, or Egypt, where it also has significant equity investments;
- a significant and lasting decline in oil and gas prices, which is likely to adversely affect both its borrowers (as further described under “*APICORP’s business is concentrated in both industry sector and geographical terms, which materially increases its economic and political risks—Industry concentration*”) and the economies of those of the OAPEC Member States which are heavily dependent on the hydrocarbon sector; and

- adverse political developments in any of the OAPEC Member States including, in particular, the GCC countries and Egypt (as further described under “*APICORP’s business is concentrated in both industry sector and geographical terms, which materially increases its economic and political risks—Geographical concentration*”).

Any one or more of these developments could materially impact the ability of APICORP’s borrowers to pay interest or principal on their loans and could give rise to an increase in non-performing loans (“NPLs”) in APICORP’s loan portfolio. This would in turn result in an increase in APICORP’s impairment charges and adversely affect its profitability, and could also adversely affect the value of the equity investments which APICORP has made, which could negatively affect its other comprehensive income or result in material losses if APICORP is forced to divest such investments.

APICORP’s business is concentrated in both industry sector and geographical terms, which materially increases its economic and political risks, and the portfolio also has a significant client concentration

Industry concentration

At 31 December 2014, all of APICORP’s U.S.\$2.7 billion direct and syndicated lending was to borrowers in the oil and gas and energy industries (including maritime transport of related products). A breakdown of APICORP’s loan portfolio by sub-sector within these sectors is set out under “*Description of APICORP—Lending—Portfolio sector and sub-sector concentration*”. In addition, almost all of APICORP’s U.S.\$866 million direct equity investments at 31 December 2014 were in the oil and gas sector and it also owned U.S.\$178 million in available for sale debt securities issued by entities in the oil and gas sector.

The oil and gas industry, in particular, is cyclical with levels of investment and profitability in that sector being materially dependent on prevailing international oil and gas prices, which are volatile. For example, according to OPEC data, in 2002 the average annual price of the OPEC reference basket was U.S.\$24.36 per barrel. This increased in each subsequent year, reaching U.S.\$94.45 per barrel in 2008. Following the significant decline in oil prices in mid-2008, the average annual OPEC reference basket price was U.S.\$61.06 in 2009, after which it again increased in each year to 2012, reaching U.S.\$109.45 per barrel in that year. In 2013 and 2014, the average annual OPEC reference basket price was U.S.\$105.87 and U.S.\$96.29, respectively. In 2015, the average monthly OPEC reference basket prices have been U.S.\$44.38 per barrel in January, U.S.\$54.06 per barrel in February, U.S.\$52.46 per barrel in March and U.S.\$57.30 per barrel in April. It is possible that these lower oil prices, particularly if sustained, could negatively affect APICORP’s investees in 2015 and future years. This could result in reduced dividend income and/or impairment charges if any of APICORP’s borrowers are materially adversely affected.

APICORP mainly invests in longer-term project financing. Significant and sustained declines in international oil and gas prices could materially and adversely impact the economics of the projects being financed by APICORP, which could result in the projects being restructured or, in extreme cases, becoming unviable. In such cases, APICORP is likely to incur impairment losses on its lending to these projects, which could adversely affect its profitability. In addition, where APICORP has made equity investments in these or other long-term projects, it may also incur material impairment losses on these investments. Further, the value of APICORP’s available for sale debt securities issued by oil and gas sector entities may be adversely affected by a sustained decline in the oil and gas sector which could result in significant other comprehensive losses and, potentially, additional impairment charges.

Geographic concentration

At 31 December 2014, 89.7 per cent. of APICORP’s U.S.\$2.7 billion direct and syndicated lending was to borrowers in the GCC countries and a further 5.0 per cent. was to borrowers in North Africa, principally Egypt. A geographical breakdown of APICORP’s loan portfolio is set out under “*Description of APICORP—Lending—Portfolio geographical concentration*”. In addition, all of APICORP’s U.S.\$866 million direct equity investments at 31 December 2014 were in Arab world countries, with four each in Egypt and Saudi Arabia, two in Libya and one each in Iraq, Tunisia and the UAE, and it also had U.S.\$958 million in available for sale debt securities issued by entities in the GCC.

While some countries in the MENA region are seen as having a relatively stable political environment, a number of other jurisdictions in that region are not. Instability in the MENA region may result from a number of factors, including government or military regime change, civil unrest or terrorism. In particular, since early 2011 there has been political unrest in a range of MENA region

countries, including Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Libya and Syria (all of which are OAPEC Member States) and Tunisia and Yemen (which are not OAPEC Member States). This unrest has ranged from public demonstrations to, in extreme cases, armed conflict and the overthrow of existing leadership and has given rise to increased political uncertainty across the MENA region. There is no certainty that extremists or terrorist groups will not escalate violent activities in the MENA region or that any currently stable governments in the MENA region will be successful in maintaining the prevailing levels of domestic order and stability. Any of the foregoing circumstances could have a material adverse effect on the political and economic stability of the MENA region. It is not generally possible to predict the occurrence of events or circumstances, such as war or hostilities, or the impact of these occurrences, and no assurance can be given that APICORP would be able to sustain the profitable operation of its business if adverse political events or circumstances that impacted the MENA region were to occur.

Investors should also note that APICORP's business and financial performance could be adversely affected by political, economic or related developments outside the MENA region because of inter-relationships within the global financial markets. Moreover, there is no certainty that the governments of the countries to which APICORP is particularly exposed will not implement restrictive fiscal or monetary policies or regulations, including changes with respect to interest rates and new legal interpretations of existing regulations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on APICORP's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Client concentration

As at 31 December 2014, APICORP's 10 largest corporate finance client exposures accounted for 48 per cent. of its lending portfolio. In addition to its credit exposure to these clients, APICORP also had an equity investment in one of these clients. As a result, if any of these major clients is materially adversely affected by low hydrocarbon prices, adverse economic or political conditions, or other factors, such that its ability to make payments to APICORP is affected, this could result in a material increase in APICORP's impairment charges and adversely affect its profitability, and could also adversely affect the value of the equity investment which APICORP has made in one of these clients, which could negatively affect its other comprehensive income or result in material losses if APICORP is forced to divest such investment.

APICORP is exposed to significant credit risk which could result in significant credit losses in future periods

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to APICORP if a customer or counterparty to a financial exposure or instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risks arising from adverse changes in the credit quality and recoverability of financings and amounts due from counterparties are inherent in a wide range of APICORP's businesses. Credit risks could arise from a deterioration in the credit quality of specific counterparties, from a general deterioration in local or global economic conditions or from systemic risks within the financial system in which APICORP operates, all of which could affect the recoverability and value of APICORP's assets, result in an increase in NPLs and require an increase in APICORP's impairment provisions, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

APICORP is subject to liquidity risk which could materially adversely affect its results of operations

Liquidity risk is the risk that APICORP will not be able to honour its obligations when they fall due or will only be able to secure funding at excessive cost which then adversely impacts its profitability. Liquidity risk arises from the inability to manage unplanned decreases or changes in funding sources.

APICORP's funding principally comprises:

- corporate deposits as well as deposits from its shareholders, from banks and from sale and repurchase transactions ("repos"), which amounted to U.S.\$2.0 billion and constituted 51.1 per cent. of its total funding at 31 December 2014; and
- borrowings from financial institutions and through the issue of securities which amounted to U.S.\$1.9 billion and constituted 48.9 per cent. of its total funding at 31 December 2014.

APICORP's deposits are typically short-term in nature, with 63.7 per cent. being demand deposits or deposits with maturities of up to three months and 36.3 per cent. having maturities between three months and one year at 31 December 2014. However, many of these short-term deposits are rolled over on maturity such that, in practice, a significant portion have actual maturities of a longer duration. In addition, a majority of APICORP's borrowings had maturities of less than one year at

31 December 2014. By contrast, APICORP's direct and syndicated lending has a more diversified maturity profile, which means that APICORP typically has a significant short-term maturity gap. See note 27 to the 2014 Financial Statements which shows APICORP's maturity gaps.

Accordingly, there is a risk that, if a significant number of APICORP's depositors choose not to roll over their deposits at any time or withdraw their deposits at a rate faster than the rate at which obligors repay financing provided by APICORP, APICORP could experience difficulties in funding those lost deposits. The risk of this happening is likely to increase at times of poor economic performance or material declines in oil and gas prices when APICORP's customers are more likely to need cash and, at those times, it is likely to be more expensive for APICORP to fund those withdrawals from other sources.

As at 31 December 2014, APICORP's five largest depositors accounted for 65 per cent. of its deposits, see "*Description of the Group—Funding and liquidity—Deposits*". Any withdrawal of a significant portion of these large deposits may have an adverse effect on APICORP's financial condition and results of operations.

APICORP's direct equity investments involve specific risks

APICORP's direct equity investments involve specific risks relating to the returns that APICORP derives, its ability to realise the investments and the fact that it has limited involvement in the management and operations of its investee companies. In particular:

- ***APICORP derives a considerable portion of its income from dividends and there is no certainty that dividends will be paid or as to the amount of any dividends that are paid***

In 2014 and 2013, APICORP's dividend income, which is principally derived from its direct equity investments, was U.S.\$92 million and U.S.\$73 million, respectively, and its interest income, which is its only other principal source of income, was U.S.\$107 million and U.S.\$109 million, respectively. All of the companies in APICORP's direct equity investment portfolio operate in the oil and gas sector, which is cyclical by nature. Any material and sustained reduction in international oil and gas prices would be likely to have a significant impact on APICORP's investee's income and profitability and therefore would be likely to result in them declaring significantly lower or no dividends, which could result in a material reduction in APICORP's income, profitability and cash flows. It is possible that the lower oil prices experienced since the end of 2014, particularly if sustained, could negatively affect APICORP's dividend income in 2015 and future years. If so, this would have a material adverse effect on APICORP's business, results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and prospects.

- ***The majority of APICORP's direct equity investments are not listed on an active market and are therefore illiquid***

The value of APICORP's direct equity investment portfolio at 31 December 2014 was U.S.\$866 million. At the date of this Base Prospectus, only one company in APICORP's direct equity investments portfolio is listed and actively traded, Yanbu National Petrochemical Company in Saudi Arabia. This company was valued at U.S.\$95.2 million, or 11 per cent. of the total portfolio, at 31 December 2014. As a result, if APICORP decides to exit any direct equity investments which are not fair valued using quoted prices on active markets, monetising these investments could be a lengthy process and there is no certainty as to the price which would be obtainable.

- ***APICORP does not consolidate its direct equity investments as it does not hold stakes which give it control or significant influence over its investee companies***

APICORP's philosophy when making direct equity investments is that it should principally act in a fiduciary and advisory capacity, typically through a seat on the relevant investee's board of directors. APICORP's inability to exercise control over its direct equity investments exposes APICORP to certain risks, including the risk that an investee may make business, financial or management decisions with which APICORP does not agree, or that the majority shareholders or the management of any investee may take risks or otherwise act in a manner that is contrary to APICORP's interests.

APICORP'S diversification strategy may not be successful

APICORP's diversification strategy includes achieving a more optimum asset composition by growing its equity portfolio relative to its lending portfolio, by growing its fee income, by enhancing its

product development activities and sub-sector diversification in the broader energy and related sectors and by achieving greater geographic diversification. See “*Description of APICORP – Strategy*”. This strategy, if implemented successfully, should help APICORP to reduce, to an extent, certain of the concentrations described under “– *APICORP’s business is concentrated in both industry sector and geographical terms, which materially increases its economic and political risks, and the portfolio also has a significant client concentration*” above.

APICORP’s ability to deliver on this strategy is subject to a number of risks and challenges, including its ability to source equity investments that fit its investment criteria, its ability to develop new products that support its plans to grow its fee income, and the fact that its mandate contained in the Establishing Agreement limits its ability to diversify its operations outside the hydrocarbon and energy related sectors and also its ability to geographically diversify.

If APICORP is unable to fully implement its diversification strategy or parts of it are less successfully implemented than others, APICORP will remain exposed to the full effects of the concentration risks described above.

APICORP is exposed to operational risk which could result in damage to its reputation as well as financial losses

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems (including as a result of external events). Operational risks and losses can result from fraud, malicious interference with systems or processes as a result of cybercrime or other causes, error by employees (including failure to document transactions properly or to obtain proper internal authorisation), failure to comply with regulatory requirements and conduct of business rules, the failure of internal systems, equipment and external systems (such as those of APICORP’s counterparties) and the occurrence of natural disasters. Although APICORP has implemented risk controls and loss mitigation strategies and substantial resources are devoted to developing efficient procedures (including operational manuals, internal controls, and periodic reviews and audits), it is not possible to entirely eliminate operational risk. Accordingly, there is no assurance that APICORP will not experience significant lapses in operational controls in the future and any such lapses could have a material adverse effect on its reputation, business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

APICORP is subject to risks relating to its information technology systems and loss of business continuity

APICORP depends on its information technology (“IT”) systems to process transactions on an accurate and timely basis, and to store and process substantially all of its business and operating data. The proper functioning of APICORP’s financial control, risk management, credit analysis and reporting, accounting and other IT systems, as well as the communication networks between its different locations, are critical to its business and ability to compete effectively. APICORP’s business activities would be materially disrupted if there is a partial or complete failure of any of its IT systems or communications networks. Such failures can be caused by a variety of factors, including natural disasters, extended power outages, computer viruses and other malicious acts. The proper functioning of APICORP’s IT systems also depends on accurate and reliable data and other system input, which are subject to human error. Any failure or delay in recording or processing APICORP’s transaction data could subject it to claims for losses and regulatory fines and penalties. APICORP has implemented and tested detailed business continuity plans and processes as well as disaster recovery procedures, but there is no certainty that these safeguards will be fully effective.

APICORP’s risk management policies, systems and procedures may leave it exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risks

APICORP is exposed to a wide range of financial risks, such as credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, currency exchange rate risk, equity price risk, and IT and other operational risks.

Although APICORP has established risk management policies, procedures and internal controls based on international practices and invests substantial time and effort in the development, implementation and monitoring of risk management strategies and techniques, it cannot mitigate risk exposures under all market environments and may fail to manage its risks adequately at all times, particularly, for example, when risks that it has not identified or anticipated materialise.

APICORP’s methods of managing risk include the use of historical market behaviour and setting appropriate risk appetite and maximum tolerance levels to determine and monitor risk exposures. In addition, stress testing using forward-looking scenarios is designed to assist APICORP in analysing

the impact of possible future events on its capital, profitability, liquidity and funding position, which in turn helps to shape APICORP's strategy. APICORP's risk management methods are intended to assist it in predicting possible impacts on its risk exposures, but actual outcomes may prove to be significantly different from those which its risk management models predict and could be significantly greater than historical measures indicate.

Investors should note that any failure by APICORP to adequately control the risks to which it is exposed, including as a result of any failure to successfully implement new risk management systems in the future, could have a material adverse effect on its reputation, business, results of operations, financial condition or prospects.

APICORP is a multilateral development bank without guarantee-related support from its shareholders

APICORP is a multilateral development bank, headquartered in Saudi Arabia and owned by the OAPEC Member States. Its three largest shareholders, which together own 51.0 per cent. of APICORP's shares, are Saudi Arabia (rated Aa3 by Moody's, AA- by Standard & Poor's and AA by Fitch), the UAE (rated Aa2 by Moody's) and Kuwait (rated Aa2 by Moody's, AA by Standard and Poor's and AA by Fitch).

The OAPEC Member States have agreed in the Establishing Agreement to support APICORP on a joint and several basis and each shareholder has participated in APICORP's five capital increases since it was established. However, the agreement to support APICORP is not a guarantee and should not be construed as providing contractual rights to APICORP's creditors. Accordingly, there is no certainty that APICORP's shareholders will continue to provide further capital to it and, if they do not, APICORP's business and/or financial condition may be constrained.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to APICORP or the Certificates. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the transaction structure, the market, the additional factors discussed above or any other factors that may affect the value of the Certificates. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time. In addition, actual or anticipated changes in APICORP's credit rating or the rating of the Certificates could negatively affect the market value of the Certificates.

The major factor constraining APICORP's rating noted by Moody's in its September 2014 rating report on APICORP (the "**Moody's report**") is the geopolitical risk posed by armed conflict within APICORP's region of operation.

Any negative change in APICORP's credit ratings, or a negative change in their outlook, may

- limit APICORP's ability to raise funding;
- increase APICORP's cost of borrowing; and
- limit APICORP's ability to raise capital.

each of which could adversely affect its business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

APICORP's continued success depends on its ability to attract and retain key management and qualified personnel

APICORP is dependent on its senior management for the implementation of its strategy and the operation of its day to day activities. While APICORP has entered into two-year employment contracts with key members of its management, there is no certainty that its current members of senior management will continue to make their services available to APICORP on a longer-term basis.

In addition, APICORP's success will depend, in part, on its ability to continue to retain, motivate and attract qualified and experienced banking and management personnel and it may need to increase employee compensation levels to do so. Competition within the regional banking industry for qualified banking and management personnel is intense due to the low number of available qualified and/or experienced individuals compared to the level of demand. There is no certainty that APICORP will at all times be able to successfully recruit and retain necessary qualified personnel. The loss of members of APICORP's senior management team or an inability to recruit, train and/or retain

necessary personnel could impede the implementation of APICORP's strategy and hinder the growth of its business.

APICORP's ability to do business may be impaired if its reputation is damaged

A reputation for financial strength and integrity is critical to APICORP's ability to attract and retain clients. APICORP's reputation could be damaged in the future by various factors, including a decline in or a restatement of or other corrections to its financial results, adverse legal or regulatory action or employee misconduct causing APICORP to breach applicable legal and/or regulatory requirements. The loss of business that could result from damage to APICORP's reputation could materially affect its business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

APICORP faces significant and increasing competition

APICORP principally competes with regional and international banks operating in the MENA region with recognised expertise in project finance as well as the financing of energy projects. APICORP cannot guarantee that, if its competitors offer more attractively priced and easily accessible products, its customers will nevertheless prefer the products offered by APICORP and there is no certainty that APICORP will be able to compete effectively against current and future competitors.

The increased utilisation of renewable energy sources or the widespread adoption of technologies which reduce demand for oil and gas may have an adverse impact on the oil and gas sector generally and therefore negatively affect APICORP's business

Reflecting the relatively limited sources of known hydrocarbon deposits and the expense associated with exploiting those deposits, there is significant ongoing research into alternative fuel sources, such as, for example, hydro, solar and wind power generation, and into alternative products that are not reliant on hydrocarbon-based fuels, including, for example, vehicles powered by electricity. To the extent that there is increased utilisation of energy generated from renewable sources or the widespread adoption of any technologies that significantly reduce demand for oil and gas, this could have an adverse effect on the oil and gas sector generally. In such a situation, APICORP's business, which is focussed on the hydrocarbon sector, could be negatively affected, including, for example, through projects in which it is involved becoming uneconomic or through reduced demand for the finance or other services which it offers.

APICORP may from time to time be involved in litigation, the outcome of which is inherently uncertain

In the ordinary course of its business, APICORP may pursue litigation claims against third parties and may also have litigation claims filed against it. Any such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of management attention and resources. The outcome of litigation is inherently uncertain and an unfavourable resolution of one or more material claims could result in APICORP's costs not being recovered or in significant damages being assessed against APICORP, which may not be covered by insurance.

Legal status

Subject to the Establishing Agreement, APICORP is subject to certain laws, regulations, administrative actions and policies of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and any other jurisdiction in which it operates. These regulations may limit APICORP's activities, and changes in supervision and regulation, in particular in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, could materially affect APICORP's business, the products or services offered, the value of its assets, and its financial position. Although APICORP complies with the policies set by the applicable regulators in each country in which it operates and continually monitors the situation, future changes in regulation, fiscal or other policies cannot be predicted and are beyond APICORP's control

Risks relating to the Middle East

APICORP and the Group are subject to general political and economic conditions in the Middle East

The Group currently has significant operations and interests in the Middle East. Investors should be aware that investments in emerging markets are subject to greater risks than those in more developed markets, including risks such as:

- political, social and economic instability;
- external acts of warfare and civil clashes;

- governments' actions or interventions, including tariffs, protectionism, subsidies, expropriation of assets and cancellation of contractual rights;
- regulatory, taxation and other changes in law;
- difficulties and delays in obtaining new permits and consents for the Group's operations or renewing existing ones;
- potential lack of reliability as to title to real property in certain jurisdictions where the Group operates; and
- inability to repatriate profits and/or dividends.

Accordingly, investors should exercise particular care in evaluating the risks involved and must decide for themselves whether, in the light of those risks, their investment is appropriate. Generally, investments in emerging markets are only suitable for sophisticated investors who fully appreciate the significance of the risks involved.

Oil prices may fluctuate in response to changes in many factors over which the Group has no control. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- economic and political developments in oil producing regions, particularly in the Middle East;
- global and regional supply and demand dynamics, and expectations regarding future supply and demand, for oil products;
- the ability of members of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") and other crude oil producing nations to agree upon and maintain specified global production levels and prices;
- the impact of international environmental regulations designed to reduce carbon emissions;
- other actions taken by major crude oil producing or consuming countries;
- prices and availability of alternative fuels;
- global economic and political conditions;
- prices and availability of new technologies; and
- global weather and environmental conditions.

To the extent that economic growth or performance in the Middle East slows or begins to decline or the Middle East is affected by political instability, this could have an adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects, and subsequently affect the ability of APICORP and, consequently, the Trustee to perform their respective obligations in respect of any Certificates.

APICORP and the Group are subject to current regional political instability

Since 2011 there has been significant political and social unrest in a number of countries in the MENA region, ranging from public demonstrations, sometimes violent, in countries such as Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia and Yemen, to armed conflict and civil war, in countries such as Libya and Syria. The situation has caused significant disruption to the economies of affected countries and has had a destabilising effect on oil and gas prices.

Other potential sources of instability in the region include a worsening of the situation in Iraq, a further deterioration in the current poor relations between the United States and each of Syria and Iran and an escalation in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. A further deterioration, and possible conflict, between the United States, certain other governments, and Iran in particular, has the potential to adversely affect regional security as well as global oil and gas prices. Such a deterioration in relations, should it materialise, could adversely impact the Middle East and broader regional security, potentially including the outbreak of a regional conflict.

APICORP's and its portfolio companies' businesses and financial performance could be adversely affected by political or related developments both within and outside the Middle East because of the inter-relationships between the global financial markets. Such factors could have a material and adverse effect on the Group's business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects, and in turn affect the ability of APICORP and, consequently, the Trustee to perform their respective obligations in respect of any Certificates.

FACTORS WHICH ARE MATERIAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSESSING THE MARKET RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CERTIFICATES ISSUED UNDER THE PROGRAMME

Risks relating to the Certificates

The Certificates are limited recourse obligations

The Certificates are not debt obligations of the Trustee. Instead, each Certificate represents solely an undivided beneficial ownership interest in the Trust Assets relating to that Series. Recourse to the Trustee is limited to the Trust Assets of the relevant Series and the proceeds of the Trust Assets of the relevant Series are the sole source of payments on the Certificates of that Series. Upon receipt by the Trustee of a Dissolution Notice in accordance with the terms of Condition 12 (*Dissolution Events*), the sole rights of each of the Trustee and/or the Delegate (acting on behalf of the Certificateholders) as applicable, will be (subject to Condition 13 (*Realisation of Trust Assets*)) against APICORP to perform its obligations under the Transaction Documents to which it is a party.

No Certificateholder shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Trustee or APICORP unless the Delegate, having become bound so to proceed, fails to do so within a reasonable period and such failure is continuing. Under no circumstances shall the Delegate or any Certificateholder have any right to cause the sale or other disposition of any of the Trust Assets (other than as expressly contemplated in the Transaction Documents) and the sole right of the Delegate and the Certificateholders against the Trustee and APICORP shall be to enforce their respective obligations under the Transaction Documents to which they are a party.

Following the enforcement, realisation and ultimate distribution of the net proceeds of the relevant Trust Assets in respect of the Certificates of the relevant Series to the Certificateholders in accordance with the Conditions and the Master Trust Deed, the Trustee shall not be liable for any further sums in respect of such Series and, accordingly, Certificateholders may not take any action against the Trustee, the Delegate or any other person (including APICORP) to recover any such sum in respect of the Certificates or the relevant Trust Assets.

After enforcing the Trust Assets and distributing the net proceeds of such Trust Assets in accordance with Condition 5.2 (*Application of Proceeds from Trust Assets*), the obligations of the Trustee in respect of the Certificates shall be satisfied and no Certificateholder may take any further steps against the Trustee (or any steps against the Delegate) to recover any further sums in respect of the Certificates and the right to receive any such sums unpaid shall be extinguished. In particular, no Certificateholder shall be entitled in respect thereof to petition or to take any other steps for the winding up of the Trustee.

No third-party guarantees

Prospective investors should be aware that no guarantee is or will be given in relation to the Certificates by APICORP or any other person.

Ability of defined majorities to bind all Certificateholders

The Master Trust Deed contains provisions for calling meetings of Certificateholders of a Series to consider matters affecting their interests generally. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Certificateholders of such a Series including Certificateholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting and Certificateholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority.

The Conditions, the Trust Deed and other Transaction Documents may be modified without notice to Certificateholders

The Master Trust Deed provides that the Delegate may, without the consent of the Certificateholders: (i) agree to any modification of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed or the Transaction Documents that is, in the sole opinion of the Delegate, of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or is not materially prejudicial to the interests of the outstanding Certificateholders provided that such modification is in each case, other than in respect of a Reserved Matter; or (ii): (A) agree to any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach, of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed or the Transaction Documents; or (B) determine that any Dissolution Event shall not be treated as such, provided that such waiver, authorisation or determination is in the opinion of the Delegate not materially prejudicial to the interests of the Certificateholders and is other than in respect of a Reserved Matter (as defined in the Conditions) and not in contravention of any express direction by Extraordinary Resolution or request in writing

by the holders of at least 25 per cent. of the outstanding aggregate face amount of the relevant Series of Certificates.

The Delegate may request the Certificateholders to provide an indemnity and/or security and/or pre-funding to its satisfaction

In certain circumstances, including without limitation the giving of a notice pursuant to Condition 12 (*Dissolution Events*) of the Conditions and the taking of action to enforce or realise any relevant Trust Assets or steps against the Trustee or APICORP under the relevant Transaction Documents pursuant to Condition 13 (*Realisation of Trust Assets*) of the Conditions, the Delegate may (at its sole discretion) request the holders of the relevant Certificates to provide an indemnity and/or security and/or pre-funding to its satisfaction before it takes actions on behalf of the holders of such Certificates. The Delegate shall not be obliged to take any such actions if not indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction. Negotiating and agreeing to an indemnity and/or security and/or pre-funding can be a lengthy process and may impact on when such actions can be taken. The Delegate may not be able to take actions, notwithstanding the provision of an indemnity and/or security and/or pre-funding to it, in breach of the terms and conditions governing the relevant Certificates or the relevant Transaction Documents and/or in circumstances where there is uncertainty or dispute as to the applicable laws or regulations and, to the extent permitted by the relevant Transaction Documents and the applicable law, it will be for the holders of the relevant Certificates to take such actions directly.

The Certificates may be subject to early dissolution by the Trustee

In certain circumstances, the Certificates may be subject to early dissolution by the Trustee. Pursuant to Condition 8.2 (*Early Dissolution for Taxation Reasons*) and Condition 8.3 (*Dissolution at the Option of APICORP (Optional Dissolution Right)*), if the Trustee has or will become liable to pay additional amounts in respect of the Certificates and/or APICORP is required to pay additional amounts pursuant to certain Transaction Documents, in each case as a result of certain changes affecting taxation in the Relevant Jurisdictions or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, the Trustee may redeem all but not some only of the Certificates upon giving notice in accordance with the Conditions.

If the Optional Dissolution Right is specified in the applicable Final Terms, APICORP may exercise its option under the Sale Undertaking to procure the Trustee to redeem the Certificates in whole or in part on the relevant Optional Dissolution Date at the relevant Optional Dissolution Amount as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

In each case, dissolution will take place in accordance with the Conditions. An early dissolution feature of any Certificate is likely to limit its market value. During any period when APICORP may require the Trustee to redeem any Certificates, the market value of those Certificates generally may not rise substantially above the dissolution amount payable.

Investors must make their own determination as to Shari'a Compliance

The *Shari'a* advisers have confirmed that, in their opinion, the Certificates and the Transaction Documents are in compliance with *Shari'a* principles. However, there can be no assurance as to the *Shari'a* permissibility of the Transaction Documents or any issue and the trading of a Series of Certificates will be deemed to be *Shari'a*-compliant by any other *Shari'a* board or *Shari'a* scholars. None of the Trustee, APICORP, the Delegate, the Agents, the Arranger and the Dealers makes any representation as to the *Shari'a* compliance of any Series of Certificates. Investors are reminded that, as with any *Shari'a* views, differences in opinion are possible. Investors are advised to obtain their own independent *Shari'a* advice as to whether the structure and the Transaction Documents meet their individual standards of compliance and make their own determination as to the future tradeability of the Certificates on any secondary market. Questions as to the *Shari'a* permissibility of the structure or the issue and the trading of the Certificates may limit the liquidity and adversely affect the market value of the Certificates.

In addition, prospective investors are reminded that the enforcement of any obligations of any of the parties under the Transaction Documents would be, if in dispute, either the subject of arbitration under English law or court proceedings under the laws of England and Wales. In such circumstances, the arbitrator or judge (as applicable) will first apply the governing law of the relevant Transaction Document rather than *Shari'a* principles in determining the obligations of the parties.

Shari'a requirements in relation to interest awarded by a court

In accordance with applicable *Shari'a* principles, each of the Trustee and the Delegate will waive all and any entitlement it may have to interest awarded in its favour by any court in connection with any dispute under the Certificates and any of the Transaction Documents. Should there be any delay in the enforcement of a judgment given against APICORP, judgment interest may accrue in respect of that delay and, as a result of the waiver referred to above, Certificateholders will not be entitled to receive any part of such interest.

The Certificates may only be represented by Global Certificates and holders of a beneficial interest in a Global Certificate must rely on the procedures of the relevant ICSDs

Certificates issued under the Programme may be represented by one or more Global Certificates. Such Global Certificates will be deposited with a common depository for Euroclear Bank SA/NV (“Euroclear”) and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* (“Clearstream, Luxembourg”) (together, the “ICSDs”). Except in the circumstances described in the relevant Global Certificate, investors will not be entitled to receive Certificates in definitive form. The ICSDs will maintain records of their direct account holders in relation to the Global Certificates. While the Certificates are represented by one or more Global Certificates, investors will be able to trade their beneficial interests only through the ICSDs and their participants.

While the Certificates are represented by one or more Global Certificates, the Trustee or, as the case may be, APICORP, will discharge its payment obligations under the Certificates by making payments through the ICSDs for distribution to their account holders.

A holder of a beneficial interest in a Global Certificate must rely on the procedures of the ICSDs and their participants to receive payments under the relevant Certificates.

Neither the Trustee nor APICORP has any responsibility or liability for the records relating to, or payments made in respect of, beneficial interests in the Global Certificates. Holders of beneficial interests in the Global Certificates will not have a direct right to vote in respect of the relevant Certificates. Instead, such holders will be permitted to act only to the extent that they are enabled by the ICSDs and their participants to appoint appropriate proxies.

Credit ratings assigned to APICORP and/or the Certificates are subject to ongoing evaluations and there can be no assurance that the ratings currently assigned to APICORP and/or the Certificates will not be downgraded

APICORP has been assigned long term ratings of Aa3 with a stable outlook by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. The Certificates of each Series may be unrated or may be rated by one or more independent credit rating agencies who may also assign credit ratings to the Certificates. Any ratings of either APICORP or the Certificates may not reflect the potential impact of all the risks related to the structure, market, additional factors discussed herein and other factors that may affect the value of the Certificates. Nevertheless, real or anticipated changes in APICORP's credit ratings or the ratings of the Certificates generally may affect the market value of the Certificates. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by its assigning rating agency at any time.

In general, European regulated investors are restricted under the CRA Regulation from using credit ratings for regulatory purposes, unless such ratings are issued by a credit rating agency established in the EU and registered under the CRA Regulation (and such registration has not been withdrawn or suspended), subject to transitional provisions that apply in certain circumstances whilst the registration application is pending. Such general restriction will also apply in the case of credit ratings issued by non-EU credit rating agencies, unless the relevant credit ratings are endorsed by an EU-registered credit rating agency or the relevant non-EU rating agency is certified in accordance with the CRA Regulation (and such endorsement action or certification, as the case may be, has not been withdrawn or suspended). The list of registered and certified rating agencies published by ESMA on its website in accordance with the CRA Regulation is not conclusive evidence of the status of the relevant rating agency included in such list, as there may be delays between certain supervisory measures being taken against a relevant rating agency and the publication of the updated ESMA list. Certain information with respect to the credit rating agencies and ratings is set out on the cover of this Base Prospectus.

Investors who hold less than the minimum Specified Denomination may be unable to sell their Certificates and may be adversely affected if Individual Certificates are subsequently required to be issued

In relation to any issue of Certificates which have denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination plus one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, it is possible that such Certificates may be traded in amounts in excess of the minimum Specified Denomination that are not integral multiples of such minimum Specified Denomination. In such a case a holder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds an amount which is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in his account with the relevant clearing system would not be able to sell the remainder of such holding without first purchasing a principal amount of Certificates at or in excess of the minimum Specified Denomination such that its holding amounts to a Specified Denomination. Further, a holder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds an amount which is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in his account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time may not receive a definitive Certificate in respect of such holding (should definitive Certificates be printed) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Certificates at or in excess of the minimum Specified Denomination such that its holding amounts to a Specified Denomination.

If such Certificates in definitive form are issued, holders should be aware that definitive Certificates which have a denomination that is not an integral multiple of the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade.

Risks relating to taxation

EU Savings Directive

Under Council Directive 2003/48/EC (the “**Savings Directive**”) on the taxation of savings income, Member States are required to provide to the tax authorities of other Member States details of certain payments of interest or similar income paid or secured by a person established in a Member State to or for the benefit of an individual resident in another Member State or certain limited types of entities established in another Member State.

For a transitional period, Austria is required (unless during that period it elects otherwise) to operate a withholding system in relation to such payments. The end of the transitional period is dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries. A number of non-EU countries and territories including Switzerland have adopted similar measures (a withholding system in the case of Switzerland).

On 24 March 2014, the Council of the European Union adopted a Council Directive (the “**Amending Directive**”) amending and broadening the scope of the requirements described above. The Amending Directive requires Member States to apply these new requirements from 1 January 2017 and if they were to take effect the changes would expand the range of payments covered by the Savings Directive, in particular to include additional types of income payable on securities. They would also expand the circumstances in which payments that indirectly benefit an individual resident in a Member State must be reported or subject to withholding. This approach would apply to payments made to, or secured for, persons, entities or legal arrangements (including trusts) where certain conditions are satisfied, and may in some cases apply where the person, entity or arrangement is established or effectively managed outside of the European Union.

However, the European Commission has proposed the repeal of the Savings Directive from 1 January 2017 in the case of Austria and from 1 January 2016 in the case of all other Member States (subject to on-going requirements to fulfil administrative obligations such as the reporting and exchange of information relating to, and accounting for withholding taxes on, payments made before those dates). This is to prevent overlap between the Savings Directive and a new automatic exchange of information regime to be implemented under Council Directive 2011/16/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the field of Taxation (as amended by Council Directive 2014/107/EU). The proposal also provides that, if it proceeds, Member States will not be required to apply the new requirements of the Amending Directive.

If a payment were to be made or collected through a Member State which has opted for a withholding system and an amount of, or in respect of, tax were to be withheld from that payment, neither the Trustee, APICORP nor any Paying Agent (as defined in the Conditions of the Certificates) nor any other person would be obliged to pay additional amounts with respect to any Certificate as a result of the imposition of such withholding tax. The Trustee is required to maintain a Paying Agent in a Member State that is not obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to the Savings Directive.

Payments made on or with respect to the Certificates may be subject to U.S. withholding tax

Whilst the Certificates are in global form and held within the ICSDs, in all but the most remote circumstances, it is not expected that the new reporting regime and potential withholding tax imposed by sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (“**FATCA**”) will affect the amount of any payment received by the ICSDs (see “*Taxation – Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act*”).

However, FATCA may affect payments made to custodians or intermediaries in the subsequent payment chain leading to the ultimate investor if any such custodian or intermediary generally is unable to receive payments free of FATCA withholding. It also may affect payment to any ultimate investor that is a financial institution that is not entitled to receive payments free of withholding under FATCA, or an ultimate investor that fails to provide its broker (or other custodian or intermediary from which it receives payment) with any information, forms, other documentation or consents that may be necessary for the payments to be made free of FATCA withholding. Investors should choose the custodians or intermediaries with care (to ensure each is compliant with FATCA or other laws or agreements related to FATCA), and provide each custodian or intermediary with any information, forms, other documentation or consents that may be necessary for such custodian or intermediary to make a payment free of FATCA withholding. Investors should consult their own tax adviser to obtain a more detailed explanation of FATCA and how FATCA may affect them. The Trustee’s obligations under the Certificates are discharged once it has made payment to, or to the order of, the common depository for the ICSDs (as holder of the Certificates) and therefore the Trustee has no responsibility for any amount thereafter transmitted through the hands of the ICSDs and custodians or intermediaries. Further, foreign financial institutions in a jurisdiction which has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the United States (an IGA) are generally not expected to be required to withhold under FATCA or an IGA (or any law implementing an IGA) from payments they make.

Risks relating to the Wakala Assets

Ownership of the Wakala Assets

In order to comply with the requirements of *Shari’a*, an interest in the Wakala Assets of each Series will pass to the Trustee under the relevant Master Purchase Agreement, as supplemented by the Supplemental Purchase Agreement. The Trustee will declare a trust in respect of its ownership interest in such Wakala Assets and the other relevant Trust Assets in favour of the Certificateholders of the relevant Series pursuant to the Master Trust Deed, as supplemented by the relevant Supplemental Trust Deed. Accordingly, Certificateholders will have beneficial ownership interests in the relevant Wakala Assets unless transfer of the Wakala Assets is prohibited by, or ineffective under, any applicable law (see “*Transfer of the Wakala Assets*” below).

No investigation or enquiry will be made and no due diligence will be conducted in respect of any Wakala Assets. Only limited representations will be obtained from APICORP in respect of the Wakala Assets of a Series. In particular, the precise terms of such Wakala Assets or the nature of the assets sold or held will not be known (including whether there are any restrictions on transfer or any further obligations required to be performed by APICORP to give effect to the transfer of the ownership interest in the Wakala Assets). No steps will be taken to perfect the legal transfer of any ownership interest in any Wakala Assets or otherwise give notice to any obligor in respect thereof. The obligors in respect of such Wakala Assets may have rights of set off or counterclaim against APICORP in respect of such Wakala Assets.

In addition, if and to the extent that a third party is able to establish a direct claim against the Trustee, the Delegate or any relevant Certificateholders on the basis of legal or beneficial ownership of any Wakala Assets, APICORP has agreed in the Trust Deed to indemnify the Trustee, the Delegate and the Certificateholders against any such liabilities. If APICORP is unable to meet any such claims then the relevant Certificateholders may suffer losses in excess of the original face amount invested.

Transfer of the Wakala Assets

No investigation has been or will be made as to whether any interest in any Wakala Assets may be transferred as a matter of the law governing the contracts, the law of the jurisdiction where such assets are located or any other relevant law. No investigation will be made to determine if any Supplemental Purchase Agreement will have the effect of transferring an ownership interest in the relevant Wakala Assets. The Master Purchase Agreement is, and each Supplemental Purchase

Agreement will be, governed by English law and, to the extent that such laws are applied in relation to any dispute, there are doubts whether an ownership interest in certain assets (in particular assets such as *ijara* or receivables under *murabaha* contracts) can be effectively transferred without notice of the transfer being given to the relevant obligor. Accordingly, no assurance is given that any ownership interest in any Wakala Assets will be transferred to the Trustee.

APICORP has agreed in the Purchase Undertaking to indemnify the Trustee for the purposes of redemption in full of the outstanding Certificates in the event that any transfer of an ownership interest in any Wakala Assets is found to be ineffective. In addition, APICORP has agreed in the Purchase Undertaking that, to the extent that the sale and purchase or transfer of any ownership interest in any Wakala Assets is not (or is alleged not to be) effective in any jurisdiction for any reason, it will make payment of an amount equal to the relevant exercise price.

In the event that the Wakala Assets of any Series are not purchased by APICORP for any reason, the Delegate will seek to enforce the above provisions of the Purchase Undertaking. To the extent that it obtains an English judgment in its favour, it may seek to enforce that judgment or award in a court of an OAPEC Member State. See “– *Enforcing foreign judgments and arbitral awards against APICORP*”.

Risks relating to Certificates denominated in Renminbi

Certificates denominated in Renminbi (“**RMB Certificates**”) may be issued under the Programme. RMB Certificates contain particular risks for potential investors, including:

Renminbi is not freely convertible; there are significant restrictions on remittance of Renminbi into and outside the PRC which may adversely affect the liquidity of RMB Certificates

Renminbi is not freely convertible at present. The government of the PRC (the “**PRC Government**”) continues to regulate conversion between Renminbi and foreign currencies despite significant reduction over the years by the PRC Government of control over trade transactions involving import and export of goods and services as well as other frequent routine foreign exchange transactions under current accounts. However, remittance of Renminbi by foreign investors into the PRC for the purposes of capital account items, such as capital contributions is generally only permitted upon obtaining specific approvals from, or completing specific registrations or filings with, the relevant authorities on a case-by-case basis and is subject to a strict monitoring system. Regulations in the PRC on the remittance of Renminbi into the PRC for settlement of capital account items are developing gradually.

On 7 April 2011, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC (the “**SAFE**”) promulgated the “Circular on Issues Concerning the Capital Account Items in connection with Cross-Border Renminbi” (the “**SAFE Circular**”), which became effective on 1 May 2011. According to the SAFE Circular, in the event that foreign investors intend to use Renminbi (including offshore Renminbi and onshore Renminbi held in the capital accounts of non-PRC residents) to make a contribution to an onshore enterprise or make a payment for the transfer of equity interest of an onshore enterprise by a PRC resident, such onshore enterprise shall be required to submit the prior written consent of the relevant Ministry of Commerce (“**MOFCOM**”) to the relevant local branch of SAFE of such onshore enterprise and to register for a foreign invested enterprise status. Further, the SAFE Circular clarifies that the foreign debts borrowed, and the foreign guarantee provided, by an onshore entity (including a financial institution) in Renminbi shall, in principle, be regulated under the current PRC foreign debt and foreign guarantee regime.

On 13 October 2011, the People’s Bank of China (the “**PBOC**”) promulgated the “Administrative Measures on Renminbi Settlement of Foreign Direct Investment” (the “**PBOC RMB FDI Measures**”) as part of the implementation of the PBOC’s detailed foreign direct investment (“**FDI**”) accounts administration system. The system covers almost all aspects in relation to FDI, including capital injections, payments for the acquisition of PRC domestic enterprises, repatriation of dividends and other distributions, as well as Renminbi denominated cross-border loans. Under the PBOC RMB FDI Measures, special approval for FDI and shareholder loans from the PBOC, which was previously required, is no longer necessary. In some cases however, post-event filing with the PBOC is still necessary. On 14 June 2012, the PBOC further issued the implementing rules for the PBOC RMB FDI Measures, which provides more detailed rules relating to cross-border Renminbi direct investments and settlement. On 5 July 2013, the PBOC promulgated the “Circular on Policies related to Simplifying and Improving Cross-border Renminbi Business Procedures”, which sought to improve the efficiency of the cross-border Renminbi settlement process. For example, where automatic fund

remittance occurs, the bank can debit the amount into the relevant account first and subsequently verify the relevant transaction.

On 3 December 2013, the MOFCOM promulgated the “Circular on Issues in relation to Cross-border Renminbi Foreign Direct Investment” (the “**MOFCOM Circular**”), which became effective on 1 January 2014, to further facilitate FDI by simplifying and streamlining the applicable regulatory framework. Pursuant to the MOFCOM Circular, written approval from the appropriate office of MOFCOM and/or its local counterparts specifying “Renminbi Foreign Direct Investment” and the amount of capital contribution is required for each FDI. Unlike previous MOFCOM regulations on FDI, the MOFCOM Circular has also removed the approval requirement for foreign investors who intend to change the currency of their existing capital contribution from a foreign currency to Renminbi. In addition, the MOFCOM Circular also clearly prohibits FDI funds from being used for any investments in securities and financial derivatives (except for investments in PRC listed companies by strategic investors) or for entrustment loans in the PRC.

As the SAFE Circular, the PBOC RMB FDI Measures and the MOFCOM Circular are relatively new circulars, they will be subject to interpretation and application by the relevant authorities in the PRC.

There is no assurance that the PRC Government will continue to gradually liberalise control over cross border remittance of Renminbi in the future, that any pilot schemes for Renminbi cross-border utilisation will not be discontinued or that new regulations in the PRC will not be promulgated in the future which have the effect of restricting or eliminating the remittance of Renminbi into or outside the PRC. In the event that funds cannot be repatriated outside the PRC in Renminbi, this may affect the overall availability of Renminbi outside the PRC and the ability of the Trustee to source Renminbi to finance its obligations under RMB Certificates.

There is only limited availability of Renminbi outside the PRC, which may affect the liquidity of RMB Certificates and the Trustee's ability to source Renminbi outside the PRC to service such RMB Certificates

As a result of the restrictions by the PRC Government on cross-border Renminbi fund flows, the availability of Renminbi outside the PRC is limited. Currently, licensed banks in Singapore and Hong Kong may offer limited Renminbi denominated banking services to Singapore residents, Hong Kong residents and specified business customers. The PBOC has also established a Renminbi clearing and settlement mechanism for participating banks in Singapore, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, London, Frankfurt, Seoul, Toronto, Sydney, Doha, Paris, Luxembourg, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. Each of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Singapore Branch, Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, Bank of China, Macao Branch, Bank of China, Taipei Branch, China Construction Bank (London) Limited, Bank of China, Frankfurt Branch, Bank of Communications, Seoul Branch, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Canada), Bank of China (Australia) Limited, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Doha Branch, Bank of China, Paris Branch, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Luxembourg Branch, Bank of China (Malaysia) Limited, and Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Thailand) Limited (each an “**RMB Clearing Bank**”) has entered into settlement agreements with the PBOC to act as the RMB clearing bank in Singapore, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, London, Frankfurt, Seoul, Toronto, Sydney, Doha, Paris, Luxembourg, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok respectively.

However, the current size of Renminbi denominated financial assets outside the PRC is limited. Renminbi business participating banks do not have direct Renminbi liquidity support from the PBOC. They are only allowed to square their open positions with the relevant RMB Clearing Bank after consolidating the Renminbi trade position of banks outside Singapore, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, London, Frankfurt, Seoul, Toronto, Sydney, Doha, Paris, Luxembourg, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok that are in the same bank group of the participating banks concerned with their own trade position, and the relevant RMB Clearing Bank only has access to onshore liquidity support from the PBOC for the purpose of squaring open positions of participating banks for limited types of transactions, including open positions resulting from conversion services for corporations relating to cross border trade settlement. The relevant RMB Clearing Bank is not obliged to square for participating banks any open positions resulting from other foreign exchange transactions or conversion services and the participating banks will need to source Renminbi from outside the PRC to square such open positions.

Although it is expected that the offshore Renminbi market will continue to grow in depth and size, its growth is subject to many constraints as a result of PRC laws and regulations on foreign exchange. There is no assurance that new PRC regulations will not be promulgated or the settlement

agreements will not be terminated or amended in the future which will have the effect of restricting the availability of Renminbi outside the PRC. The limited availability of Renminbi outside the PRC may affect the liquidity of the RMB Certificates. To the extent the Trustee is required to source Renminbi outside the PRC to service the RMB Certificates, there is no assurance that the Trustee will be able to source such Renminbi on satisfactory terms, if at all.

Investment in RMB Certificates is subject to exchange rate risks

The value of Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies fluctuates from time to time and is affected by changes in the PRC and international political and economic conditions and by many other factors. In addition, although the primary obligation of the Trustee is to make all payments/repayments of interest/profit and principal with respect to RMB Certificates in Renminbi, in the event access to Renminbi deliverable in the Renminbi Settlement Centre becomes restricted to the extent that, by reason of Inconvertibility, Non-transferability or Illiquidity (each as defined in the Conditions) the Trustee is not able to satisfy payments/repayments of principal or interest/profit (in whole or in part) in respect of the RMB Certificates when due in Renminbi, the terms of the RMB Certificates allow the Trustee to make payment in U.S. dollars at the prevailing rate of exchange, all as provided in more detail in the Conditions. As a result, the value of these Renminbi payments in U.S. dollar terms may vary with the prevailing exchange rates in the marketplace. If the value of Renminbi depreciates against the U.S. dollar or other foreign currencies, the value of investment in U.S. dollar or other applicable foreign currency terms will decline.

An investment in RMB Certificates is subject to interest/profit rate risk

The PRC Government has gradually liberalised the regulation of interest/profit rates in recent years. Further liberalisation may increase interest/profit rate volatility. The RMB Certificates may carry a fixed profit rate or a floating profit rate. Consequently, the trading price of such RMB Certificates will vary with fluctuations in interest/profit rates. If a holder of RMB Certificates tries to sell any RMB Certificates before their maturity, they may receive an offer that is less than the amount invested.

Payments in respect of RMB Certificates will only be made to investors in the manner specified in the terms and conditions of the relevant Certificates

Holders of beneficial interests in the RMB Certificates may be required to provide certifications and other information (including Renminbi account information) in order to allow such holder to receive payments in Renminbi in accordance with the Renminbi clearing and settlement system for participating banks in the Renminbi Settlement Centre(s).

All Renminbi payments to investors in respect of the RMB Certificates will be made solely: (i) for so long as the RMB Certificates are represented by a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, or with such other clearing system (or a depository, custodian or nominee thereof) specified in the applicable Final Terms, by transfer to a Renminbi bank account maintained in the Renminbi Settlement Centre(s) specified in the applicable Final Terms in accordance with prevailing rules and procedures of the relevant clearing system; or (ii) when the RMB Certificates are in definitive form, by transfer to a Renminbi bank account maintained in the Renminbi Settlement Centre(s) specified in the applicable Final Terms in accordance with prevailing rules and regulations. The Trustee cannot be required to make payment by any other means (including in any other currency or in bank notes, by cheque or draft or by transfer to a bank account in the PRC).

Risks relating to enforcement

Change of law

The structure of each issue of Certificates under the Programme is based on English law and administrative practices in effect as at the date of this Base Prospectus. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible change to English law or administrative practices after the date of this Base Prospectus, nor can any assurance be given as to whether any such change could adversely affect the ability of the Trustee to make payments under the Certificates or of APICORP to comply with its obligations under the Transaction Documents.

Enforcing foreign judgments and arbitral awards against APICORP

Ultimately, the payments under the Certificates are dependent upon APICORP making payments in the manner contemplated under the Purchase Undertaking, the Wakala Agreement, the Master Murabaha Agreement and the Master Trust Deed.

If APICORP should fail to do so, it may be necessary to bring an action against APICORP to enforce its obligations which could be time consuming and costly. APICORP has irrevocably agreed to the Transaction Documents being governed by English law and that any disputes shall be referred to and finally resolved by arbitration under the LCIA Rules. An arbitration award rendered in London, in favour of the Certificateholders should be enforceable against APICORP in the courts of those Relevant Jurisdictions which are signatories to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards 1958 (the “**New York Convention**”). However, in practice, and notwithstanding the New York Convention, such awards may not be enforceable consistently under the laws of all of the Relevant Jurisdictions. APICORP has also agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of the courts of England (the “**English courts**”) at the option of the Delegate, the Certificateholders, the Agents or the Trustee, as the case may be, in respect of any dispute under certain Transaction Documents. Notwithstanding that a judgment may be obtained in the English courts in favour of the Certificateholders, there is no assurance that APICORP has or would at the relevant time have assets in the United Kingdom against which such a judgment could be enforced. Under the laws of certain of the Relevant Jurisdictions (for example, under the laws of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) it is unlikely that the courts of such Relevant Jurisdictions would enforce an English court judgment without re-examining the merits of the claim and such courts may not observe the parties’ choice of English law as the governing law of the relevant Transaction Document or the Certificates. In certain of the Relevant Jurisdictions, foreign law is required to be established as a question of fact and the interpretation of English law by the courts of such Relevant Jurisdictions may not accord with the interpretation of an English court. Additionally, in such Relevant Jurisdictions, the choice of foreign law is recognised if the courts of such Relevant Jurisdictions are satisfied that an appropriate connection exists between the relevant transaction agreement and the foreign law which has been chosen. Such courts are unlikely, however, to honour any provision of foreign law which is contrary to public policy, order or morals in such Relevant Jurisdiction, or to any mandatory law of, or applicable in, such Relevant Jurisdiction.

Accordingly, there is no guarantee that any arbitration award rendered in London or any judgment obtained in the English courts, in each case in favour of the Certificateholders, would be enforceable against APICORP in the courts of a Relevant Jurisdiction.

Claims for specific enforcement

In the event that APICORP fails to perform its obligations under any Transaction Document, the potential remedies available to the Trustee and the Delegate include obtaining an order for specific enforcement of the relevant obligations or a claim for damages. There is no assurance that any court would order specific enforcement of a contractual obligation, as this is generally a matter for the discretion of the relevant court.

The amount of damages which a court may award in respect of a breach will depend upon a number of possible factors including an obligation on the Trustee and the Delegate to mitigate any loss arising as a result of the breach. No assurance is provided on the level of damages which a court may award in the event of a failure by APICORP to perform its obligations as set out in the Transaction Documents.

Risks related to the market generally

The secondary market generally

Certificates may have no established trading market when issued, and one may never develop. If a market does develop, it may not be very liquid. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their Certificates easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market.

Exchange rate risks and exchange controls

The Trustee will pay the face amount and profit on the Certificates and APICORP will make any payments under the Transaction Documents in the Specified Currency. This presents certain risks relating to currency conversions if an investor’s financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or currency unit (the “**Investor’s Currency**”) other than the Specified Currency. These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of the Specified Currency or revaluation of the Investor’s Currency) and the risk that authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor’s Currency may impose or modify exchange controls which could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate. The Trustee does not have any control over the factors

that generally affect these risks, such as economic, financial and political events and the supply and demand for applicable currencies. In recent years, exchange rates between certain currencies have been volatile and volatility between such currencies or with other currencies may be expected in the future. An appreciation in the value of the Investor's Currency relative to the Specified Currency would decrease: (a) the Investor's Currency-equivalent yield on the Certificates; (b) the Investor's Currency equivalent value of the face amount payable on the Certificates; and (c) the Investor's Currency equivalent market value of the Certificates.

Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate or the ability of the Trustee or APICORP to make payments in respect of the Certificates. As a result, investors may receive less profit or amount in respect of the face amount of such Certificates than expected, or no such profit or face amount. Even if there are no actual exchange controls, it is possible that the Specified Currency for any particular Certificate may not be available at such Certificate's maturity.

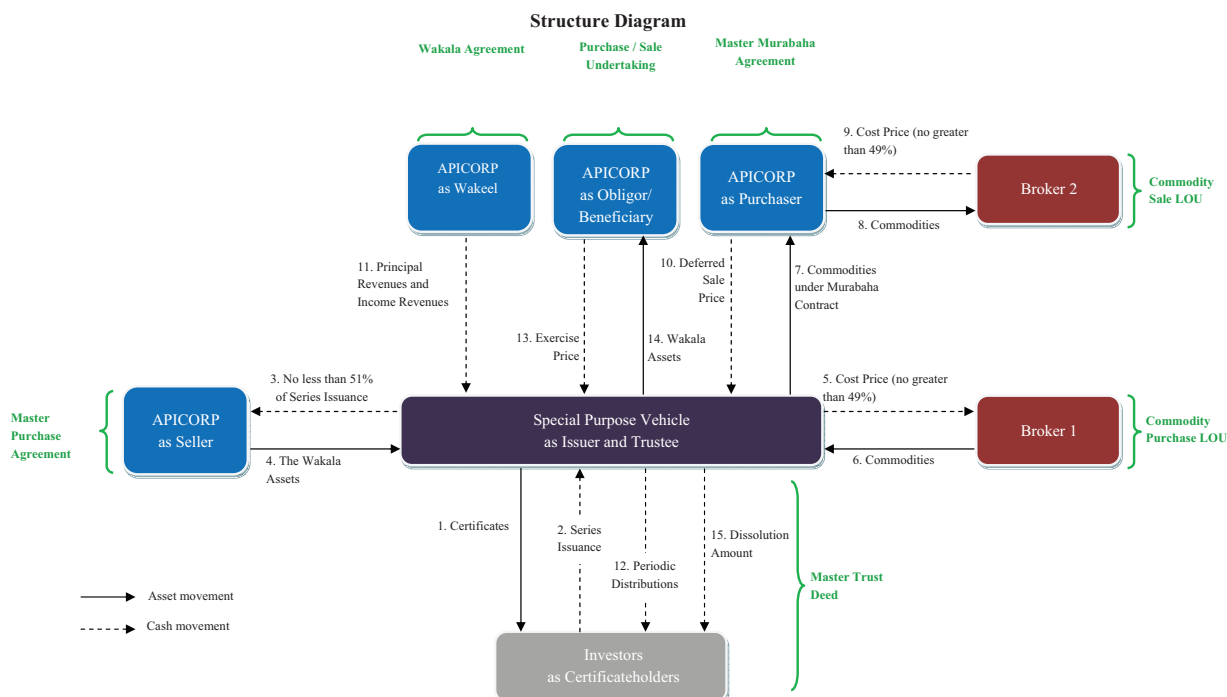
Risks relating to Fixed Rate Certificates

Investment in Fixed Rate Certificates involves the risk that if market interest or profit rates subsequently increase above the rate paid on the Fixed Rate Certificates, this will adversely affect the value of the Fixed Rate Certificates.

STRUCTURE DIAGRAM AND CASHFLOWS

Set out below is a simplified structure diagram and description of the principal cash flows underlying each Series issued. Potential investors are referred to the Conditions and the detailed descriptions of the relevant Transaction Documents set out elsewhere in this Base Prospectus for a fuller description of certain cash flows and for an explanation of the meaning of certain capitalised terms used below.

Structure Diagram



Payments by the Certificateholders and the Trustee

On the issue date of a Tranche (the “**Issue Date**”), the Certificateholders will pay the issue price in respect of the Certificates (the “**Issue Price**”) to the Trustee.

The Trustee will use the Issue Price of each Series as follows:

- (a) an amount as specified in the applicable Final Terms (the “**Murabaha Investment Amount**”), will be used to purchase certain *Shari’a*-compliant commodities (the “**Commodities**”) through the Commodity Agent and the Trustee will sell such Commodities to APICORP (in its capacity as buyer, the “**Buyer**”) on a deferred payment basis for a sale price specified in a letter of offer and acceptance (the “**Deferred Sale Price**”) pursuant to a murabaha contract (the “**Murabaha Contract**”) (such sale of *Shari’a*-compliant commodities by the Trustee to APICORP and all of the Trustee’s rights and entitlements against APICORP (in its capacity as buyer) in connection therewith being the “**Commodity Murabaha Investment**”); and
- (b) the remaining portion of the Issue Price, as specified in the applicable Final Terms (the “**Purchase Price**”), will be used to purchase and accept the transfer and conveyance from APICORP (in its capacity as seller, the “**Seller**”) of the Seller’s interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under certain Eligible Wakala Assets specified in the relevant Supplemental Purchase Agreement (the “**Initial Wakala Assets**”) provided always that:
 - (i) at least 51 per cent. of the Issue Price shall be used to acquire Tangible Assets;
 - (ii) at least 26 per cent. of the Issue Price shall be used to acquire Ijara Assets and/or Tangible Sukuk; and
 - (iii) no more than 49 per cent. of the Issue Price shall be used to acquire Intangible Assets and/or Commodities in connection with a Commodity Murabaha Investment.

The:

- (a) Initial Wakala Assets (as may be substituted from time to time) and any additional Eligible Wakala Assets acquired from time to time in accordance with the Transaction Documents, all revenues from them which comprise amounts in the nature of sale, capital or principal payments (including, without limitation, any total loss and expropriation related insurance proceeds and any indemnity payments) and including any amounts payable by the Wakeel under certain provisions of the Wakala Agreement and any amounts in respect of an Impaired Wakala Asset Exercise Price (as defined in the summary of the Principal Transaction Documents) (the “**Principal Revenues**”) and any investment deposit made with any *Shari’a*-compliant financial institution (the “**Shari’a-Compliant Investments**”) in accordance with the Wakala Agreement (together, the “**Wakala Assets**”); and
- (b) (if applicable) the Commodity Murabaha Investment,

shall together constitute the assets of the Certificates in respect of the relevant Series (the “**Sukuk Assets**”).

The Trustee has, pursuant to the terms of the Wakala Agreement, appointed APICORP as its agent (in such capacity the “**Wakeel**”) to perform certain services set out in the Wakala Agreement (the “**Wakala Services**”) in respect of the Wakala Assets of each Series.

Periodic Distribution Payments

The Wakeel will record: (i) all Principal Revenues from the Wakala Assets of each Series in a book-entry ledger account (the “**Principal Collection Account**”); and (ii) all revenues from the Wakala Assets of each Series that are not Principal Revenues and payments of the Murabaha Profit component of the Deferred Sale Price under the Murabaha Contract under the Commodity Murabaha Investment (the “**Income Revenues**”) in a book-entry ledger account (the “**Income Collection Account**”). On the business day prior to each Periodic Distribution Date, the Wakeel shall use amounts standing to the credit of the Income Collection Account to pay to the Transaction Account an amount which is intended to be sufficient to fund the Periodic Distribution Amount payable by the Trustee under the Certificates of the relevant Series on the Periodic Distribution Date falling one business day after such date (the “**Required Amount**”) and any such amount paid into the Transaction Account shall be applied by the Trustee for that purpose.

If on the business day prior to a Periodic Distribution Date the amounts standing to the credit of the Income Collection Account are greater than the relevant Required Amount, such excess returns shall, after payment of any claims, losses, costs and expenses properly incurred or suffered by the Wakeel or other payments made by the Wakeel on behalf of the Trustee (the “**Wakeel Liabilities Amount**”) in providing the Wakala Services and repayment of any Liquidity Facility (as defined below), be credited by the Wakeel to a separate book-entry ledger account (such account, the “**Reserve Account**”).

If on the business day prior to a Periodic Distribution Date the amounts standing to the credit of the Income Collection Account are less than the relevant Required Amount, the Wakeel shall deduct amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Account towards funding such shortfall and, if such amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Account are insufficient for such purpose, the Wakeel may provide to the Trustee *Shari’a*-compliant funding in an amount equal to the remaining shortfall (a “**Liquidity Facility**”).

Distribution Payments

On the business day prior to the relevant Scheduled Dissolution Date in relation to each Series:

- (a) the outstanding Deferred Sale Price shall be due and payable; and
- (b) the Trustee will have the right under the Purchase Undertaking to require APICORP to purchase all of the Trustee’s interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under the Wakala Assets in consideration for payment by APICORP of the Exercise Price.

The outstanding Deferred Sale Price payable by APICORP under the Master Murabaha Agreement and the Exercise Price payable by APICORP under the Purchase Undertaking, are intended to fund the Dissolution Distribution Amount payable by the Trustee under the Certificates.

The Certificates in relation to any Series may be redeemed in whole prior to the relevant Scheduled Dissolution Date for the following reasons:

- (a) redemption following a Dissolution Event; and
- (b) an early redemption for taxation reasons.

In each case, the amounts payable by the Trustee on the due date for dissolution will be funded in the same manner as for the payment of the Dissolution Distribution Amount on the Scheduled Dissolution Date.

The Certificates in relation to any Series may also be redeemed in whole or in part prior to the relevant Scheduled Dissolution Date for the following reasons:

- (a) if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, at the option of the Certificateholders; and
- (b) if so specified in the applicable Final Terms, at the option of APICORP.

Upon the exercise of such right, the Trustee shall redeem the relevant Certificates for an amount equal to the sum of the face amounts of such Certificates and the Periodic Distribution Amounts on such Certificates (if any) accrued and unpaid to the date of redemption, together with any amounts specified in the applicable Final Terms. Such redemption of the Certificates will be funded in a similar manner to that described above for the payment of Periodic Distribution Amounts and the Dissolution Distribution Amount through: (i) a proportionate amount of the outstanding Deferred Sale Price becoming immediately due and payable; and (ii) the Trustee's interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under a proportionate amount of the Wakala Assets being sold by the Trustee to APICORP pursuant to the Purchase Undertaking or the Sale Undertaking at a purchase price such that the aggregate amounts received by the Trustee are sufficient to pay the amount payable in respect of the Certificates being redeemed.

Following the redemption of the Certificates in full, the Wakeel shall be entitled to retain any amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Account for its own account as an incentive fee for acting as Wakeel.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME

This overview must be read as an introduction to this Base Prospectus. Any decision by any investor to invest in any Certificates should be based on a consideration of this Base Prospectus as a whole. The following overview does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by, the remainder of this Base Prospectus and, in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Tranche of Certificates, is completed by the applicable Final Terms.

The Trustee and APICORP may agree with any Dealer and the Delegate (as defined herein) that Certificates may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Terms and Conditions of the Certificates (the “**Conditions**”) herein, in which event a supplemental Base Prospectus, if appropriate, will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Certificates.

This overview constitutes a general description of the Programme for the purposes of Article 22.5(3) of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 809/2004 implementing the Prospectus Directive.

Words and expressions defined in “*Form of the Certificates*” and “*Terms and Conditions of the Certificates*” shall have the same meanings in this overview.

Certain Transaction Documents are described in more detail in “*Summary of the Principal Transaction Documents*” below.

Issuer, Trustee and Purchaser: APICORP Sukuk Limited, an exempted company incorporated in accordance with the laws of, and formed and registered in, the Cayman Islands. APICORP Sukuk Limited has been incorporated solely for the purpose of participating in the transactions contemplated by the Transaction Documents (as defined below) to which it is a party.

Obligor, Seller, Buyer and Wakeel: Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation.

Ownership of the Trustee: The authorised share capital of the Trustee is U.S.\$50,000 consisting of 50,000 shares with a nominal value of U.S.\$1 each, of which 250 shares are fully paid up and issued. The Trustee’s entire issued share capital is held by MaplesFS Limited on trust for charitable purposes.

Administration of the Trustee: The affairs of the Trustee are managed by MaplesFS Limited (the “**Trustee Administrator**”), who provide, amongst other things, certain administrative services for and on behalf of the Trustee pursuant to a Corporate Services Agreement dated 18 June 2015 between the Trustee and the Trustee Administrator (the “**Corporate Services Agreement**”).

Risk Factors: There are certain factors that may affect the Trustee’s ability to fulfil its obligations under Certificates issued under the Programme and APICORP’s ability to fulfil its obligations under the Transaction Documents to which it is a party. In addition, there are certain factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Certificates issued under the Programme. These are set out under “*Risk Factors*”.

Arranger: Standard Chartered Bank

Dealers: First Gulf Bank PJSC
GIB Capital L.L.C.
NCB Capital
Standard Chartered Bank

and any other Dealers appointed from time to time in accordance with the Programme Agreement.

Method of Issue: Certificates will be issued in Series. Each Series may comprise one or more Tranches issued on different Issue Dates. The Certificates of each Series will have the same terms and conditions or terms and conditions which are the same in all respects save for the amount

and date of the first payment of periodic distribution amounts thereon and the date from which periodic distribution amounts start to accrue.

Status of the Certificates:

The Certificates represent an undivided beneficial ownership interest in the relevant Trust Assets (as defined below) and are direct, unsubordinated, unsecured and limited recourse obligations of the Trustee. Each Certificate shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable legislation that is both mandatory and of general application, at all times rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority with all other Certificates of the relevant Series. The payment obligations of APICORP (in any capacity) under the Transaction Documents shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable legislation that is both mandatory and of general application and subject to the negative pledge provisions described in Condition 6.2 (*Negative Pledge*), at all times rank at least equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness and monetary obligations of APICORP, present and future.

In respect of each Series, the Trustee shall hold the relevant Trust Assets for such Series upon trust absolutely for and on behalf of the Certificateholders of such Series *pro rata* according to the face amount of Certificates held by each holder of the relevant Series of Certificates. The “**Trust Assets**” of the relevant Series will comprise: (i) the interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future of the Trustee in, to and under the Sukuk Assets from time to time (excluding any representations given by APICORP to the Trustee and/or the Delegate under any of the Transaction Documents); (ii) the interest, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, of the Trustee in, to and under the Transaction Documents (excluding any representations given by APICORP to the Trustee and/or the Delegate pursuant to any of the Transaction Documents or the covenant given to the Trustee pursuant to clause 17.1 of the Master Trust Deed); (iii) all moneys standing to the credit of the Transaction Account from time to time; and (iv) all proceeds of the foregoing.

Limited Recourse:

The Certificates represent limited recourse obligations of the Trustee.

No payment of any amount whatsoever shall be made in respect of the Certificates except to the extent that funds are available therefor from the relevant Trust Assets. Certificateholders will otherwise have no recourse to any assets of the Trustee or APICORP in respect of any shortfall in the expected amounts due under the relevant Trust Assets to the extent that the Trust Assets have been exhausted, following which all obligations of the Trustee shall be extinguished. See Condition 4.2 (*Limited Recourse*).

Negative Pledge:

The Certificates will have the benefit of a negative pledge granted by APICORP, as described in Condition 6.2 (*Negative Pledge*).

Issue Price:

The Certificates may be issued on a fully-paid basis and at an issue price as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Scheduled Dissolution:

Unless the Certificates are previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled in full, each Certificate shall be finally redeemed at its Dissolution Distribution Amount and the Trust in relation to the relevant Series shall be dissolved by the Trustee on the Scheduled Dissolution Date specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Dissolution Events:

Upon the occurrence of any Dissolution Event and following delivery of a Dissolution Notice in accordance with Condition 12 (*Dissolution Events*), the Certificates shall be redeemed in full at the Dissolution Distribution Amount and the Trust in relation to the relevant Series shall be dissolved by the Trustee on the Dissolution Event Redemption Date. See Condition 12 (*Dissolution Events*).

Early Dissolution for Taxation Reasons:

Where the Trustee has or will become obliged to pay any additional amounts in respect of the Certificates pursuant to Condition 10 (*Taxation*) or APICORP has or will become obliged to pay any additional amounts pursuant to a Transaction Document, in each case as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of the Relevant Jurisdictions (as defined in the Conditions) or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of the relevant Series of Certificates, and such obligation cannot be avoided by the Trustee or APICORP (as the case may be) taking reasonable measures available to it, the Trustee shall, following receipt of a duly completed Exercise Notice from APICORP pursuant to the Sale Undertaking and on giving not less than the Minimum Notice Period nor more than the Maximum Notice Period (each as specified in the applicable Final Terms) notice to Certificateholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), redeem the Certificates in whole but not in part at an amount equal to the relevant Dissolution Distribution Amount on the Early Tax Dissolution Date subject to and in accordance with Condition 8.2 (*Early Dissolution for Taxation Reasons*), and if the Certificates to be redeemed are Floating Rate Certificates, the Early Tax Dissolution Date must be a Periodic Distribution Date.

Dissolution at the Option of APICORP (Optional Dissolution Right):

If so specified in the applicable Final Terms, APICORP may in its sole discretion deliver to the Trustee a duly completed Exercise Notice in accordance with the provisions of the Sale Undertaking and, on receipt of such notice, the Trustee shall, on giving not less than the Minimum Notice Period nor more than the Maximum Notice Period (each as specified in the applicable Final Terms) irrevocable notice to the Certificateholders redeem all or, if so provided, some of the Certificates on any Optional Dissolution Date subject to and in accordance with Condition 8.3 (*Dissolution at the Option of APICORP (Optional Dissolution Right)*). Any such redemption of Certificates shall be at their Dissolution Distribution Amount.

For *Shari'a* reasons, the Optional Dissolution Right and the Certificateholder Put Right cannot both be specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms in respect of any single Tranche.

Dissolution at the Option of Certificateholders (Certificateholder Put Right):

If so specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Trustee shall, at the option of the Holder of any Certificates, upon the Holder of such Certificates giving not less than the Minimum Notice Period nor more than the Maximum Notice Period (each as specified in the applicable Final Terms) notice to the Trustee, redeem such Certificates on the Certificateholder Put Right Date at its Dissolution Distribution Amount subject to and in accordance with Condition 8.4 (*Dissolution at the Option of Certificateholders (Certificateholder Dissolution Right)*).

For *Shari'a* reasons, the Optional Dissolution Right and the Certificateholder Put Right cannot both be specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms in respect of any single Tranche.

Periodic Distributions:	Certificateholders are entitled to receive Periodic Distribution Amounts calculated on the basis specified in the applicable Final Terms.
Certain Restrictions:	Each Tranche denominated in a currency in respect of which particular laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements apply will only be issued in circumstances which comply with such laws, guidelines, regulations, restrictions or reporting requirements from time to time (see “ <i>Subscription and Sale</i> ”).
	Certificates having a maturity of less than one year
	Certificates having a maturity of less than one year will, if the proceeds of the issue are accepted in the United Kingdom, constitute deposits for the purposes of the prohibition on accepting deposits contained in section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“ FSMA ”) unless they are issued to a limited class of professional investors and have a denomination of at least £100,000 (or if the Certificates are denominated in a currency other than sterling, the equivalent amount in such currency), see “ <i>Subscription and Sale</i> ”.
Delegate:	Standard Chartered Bank
Principal Paying Agent:	Standard Chartered Bank
Registrar:	Standard Chartered Bank
Programme Size:	Up to U.S.\$3,000,000,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the Programme Agreement) outstanding at any time. The Trustee and APICORP may increase the amount of the Programme in accordance with the terms of the Programme Agreement.
Purchase and Cancellation:	Pursuant to Condition 8.7 (<i>Purchases</i>), each of APICORP and APICORP’s Subsidiaries may at any time purchase Certificates in the open market or otherwise at any price and such Certificates may be held, resold or, at the option of APICORP, surrendered to the Registrar for cancellation. Pursuant to Condition 8.8 (<i>Cancellation</i>), Certificates purchased by or on behalf of APICORP or any of APICORP’s Subsidiaries may be surrendered for cancellation in accordance with the terms of the Transaction Documents and the Conditions. Any Certificates so surrendered for cancellation may not be reissued or resold and the obligations of the Trustee in respect of any such Certificates shall be discharged.
Wakala Asset Substitution:	APICORP may substitute Wakala Assets in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Sale Undertaking, and the Trustee may substitute Wakala Assets in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Purchase Undertaking, in each case provided that the aggregate value of any new assets is equal to or greater than the aggregate value of the substituted assets and any new assets are Eligible Wakala Assets.
Trustee Covenants:	The Trustee has agreed to certain restrictive covenants as set out in Condition 6.1 (<i>Trustee Covenants</i>).
Withholding tax:	All payments by or on behalf of the Trustee in respect of the Certificates shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, any taxes, duties, assessments, fees or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or within the Cayman Islands or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the Trustee shall pay such additional amounts as shall result in receipt

by the Certificateholders of such amount as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, subject to certain exceptions as set out in Condition 10 (*Taxation*).

APICORP has undertaken in the Wakala Agreement to pay to the Trustee such additional amounts so that the full amount that would otherwise have been due and payable under the Certificates is received by the Trustee. All payments by APICORP (in any capacity) under the Purchase Undertaking, the Sale Undertaking, the Wakala Agreement and the Master Murabaha Agreement shall be made without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any taxes, levies, imposts, duties, fees, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or within the Relevant Jurisdictions or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, APICORP has agreed to pay such additional amounts so that the Trustee will receive the full amounts that it would have received in the absence of such withholding or deduction.

Transaction Documents:	The Master Trust Deed as supplemented by the relevant Supplemental Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement, the Master Purchase Agreement as supplemented by the applicable Supplemental Purchase Agreement, the Sale Undertaking (together with each relevant sale agreement executed upon exercise of the Sale Undertaking), the Purchase Undertaking (together with each relevant sale agreement executed upon exercise of the Purchase Undertaking), the Wakala Agreement and, if applicable to a Series, the Master Murabaha Agreement (together with all offers, acceptances and confirmations delivered pursuant to any of the foregoing in connection with the relevant Series), the Commodity Agency Agreement, the Commodity Sale Agreement, the Settlement Deed and the Commodity Purchase Agreement (each a “ Transaction Document ” and, together, the “ Transaction Documents ”).
Distribution:	Certificates may be distributed by way of private or public placement and in each case on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis.
Currencies:	Subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, any currency agreed between the Trustee, APICORP and the relevant Dealer.
Maturities:	The Certificates will have such maturities as may be agreed between the Trustee, APICORP and the relevant Dealer, subject to such minimum or maximum maturities as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the Trustee or the relevant Specified Currency.
Issue Price:	Certificates may be issued on a fully-paid basis and at an issue price as specified in the applicable Final Terms.
Form of Certificates:	The Certificates will be issued in registered form as described in “ <i>Form of the Certificates</i> ”.
Clearance and Settlement:	Holders of the Certificates must hold their interest in the relevant Global Certificate in book-entry form through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (or any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Final Terms or as may otherwise be approved by the Trustee and APICORP). Transfers

within and between Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be in accordance with the usual rules and operating procedures of such clearing systems.

Face Amount of Certificate:

The Certificates will be issued in such face amounts as may be agreed between the Trustee, APICORP and the relevant Dealer save that the minimum face amount of each Certificate will be such amount as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Specified Currency, see “*Certain Restrictions*” above, and save that the minimum face amount of each Certificate admitted to trading on a regulated market within the European Economic Area or offered to the public in a Member State of the European Economic Area in circumstances which require the publication of a prospectus under the Prospectus Directive will be €100,000 (or, if the Certificates are issued in a currency other than euro, the equivalent amount in such currency).

Ratings:

APICORP has a long-term rating of Aa3 (stable) from Moody’s and the Programme has a rating of (P)Aa3 from Moody’s Singapore. Certificates issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated.

A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, change or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Listing and Admission to Trading:

This Base Prospectus, as approved and published by the Central Bank, in accordance with the requirements of the Prospective Directive, comprises a Base Prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive and the Prospectus (Directive 2003/71/EC) Regulations 2005, and for the purpose of giving information with regard to the issue of Certificates issued under this Programme, during the period of 12 months after the date hereof. Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for such Certificates to be admitted to the Official List and to trading on the Main Securities Market.

Certificates may be listed or admitted to trading, as the case may be, on other or further stock exchanges or markets agreed between the Trustee, APICORP and the relevant Dealer in relation to the Tranche. Certificates which are neither listed nor admitted to trading on any market may also be issued.

The applicable Final Terms will state whether or not the relevant Certificates are to be listed and/or admitted to trading and, if so, on which stock exchanges and/or markets.

Governing Law and Submission to Jurisdiction:

Each Transaction Document, the Certificates and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the same are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law. In respect of any dispute under any such Transaction Document to which it is a party or the Certificates, the parties have consented to arbitration under the LCIA Arbitration Rules. Any dispute may also be referred to the courts in England (which shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute arising from such documents).

Waiver of Immunity:

Under the Transaction Documents to which it is a party, to the extent that APICORP has, or hereafter may (whether on the grounds of sovereignty or otherwise), acquire any immunity from any proceedings or from execution of judgment, APICORP has agreed that no such immunity shall be claimed by or on behalf of it or with respect to its assets, and APICORP has consented generally

in respect of any such proceedings to the giving of any relief or the issue of any process in connection with any such proceedings including, without limitation, the making, enforcement or execution against any property whatsoever of any order or judgment which may be made or given in such proceedings.

Selling Restrictions:

There are restrictions on the distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offer or sale of Certificates in the United States, the European Economic Area, the United Kingdom, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Cayman Islands, the United Arab Emirates (excluding the Dubai International Financial Centre (the “**DIFC**”), the DIFC, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar, and such other restrictions as may be required in connection with the offering and sale of a particular Tranche of Certificates, see “*Subscription and Sale*”.

United States Selling Restrictions:

Regulation S, Category 1.

FORM OF THE CERTIFICATES

The Certificates of each Tranche will be in registered form. Certificates will be offered and sold outside the United States to persons who are not U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S) in reliance on Regulation S of the Securities Act.

Each Tranche will initially be represented by a global certificate in registered form (a “**Global Certificate**”). Each Global Certificate will represent undivided ownership interests in the relevant Trust Assets. Global Certificates will be deposited with a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and will be registered in the name of a nominee for the common depository. Persons holding ownership interests in Global Certificates will be entitled or required, as the case may be, under the circumstances described below, to receive physical delivery of Individual Certificates (as defined in the Conditions) in fully registered form.

Payments of any amount in respect of each Global Certificate will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the person shown on the relevant Register (as defined in the Conditions) as the registered holder of the relevant Global Certificate. None of the Trustee, APICORP, the Delegate, any Paying Agent or the Registrar will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of ownership interests in the Global Certificates or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such ownership interests.

Payment of any amounts in respect of Certificates in definitive form will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the persons shown on the relevant Register on the relevant Record Date (as defined in the Conditions) in the manner provided in the Conditions.

Payments of the applicable Dissolution Amount, Periodic Distribution Amounts or any other amount in respect of the Global Certificate will be made to the persons shown on the Register at the close of business (in the relevant clearing system) on the Clearing System Business Day before the due date for such payment where “**Clearing System Business Day**” means a day on which each clearing system for which the Global Certificate is being held is open for business.

Interests in a Global Certificate will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for Individual Certificates only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. The Trustee will promptly give notice to Certificateholders in accordance with Condition 16 if an Exchange Event occurs. For these purposes, “**Exchange Event**” means that: (i) a Dissolution Event (as defined in the Conditions) has occurred and is continuing; or (ii) the Trustee has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention permanently to cease business or have in fact done so and, in any such case, no successor clearing system is available. In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Global Certificate) may give notice to the Registrar requesting exchange and, in the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described in (ii) above, the Trustee may also give notice to the Registrar requesting exchange.

In such circumstances, the relevant Global Certificate shall be exchanged in full for Individual Certificates and the Trustee will, at the cost of the Trustee (but against such indemnity as the Registrar or any relevant Transfer Agent may require in respect of any tax or other duty of whatever nature which may be levied or imposed in connection with such exchange), cause sufficient Individual Certificates to be executed and delivered to the Registrar within 15 days following the request for exchange for completion and dispatch to the relevant Certificateholders. A person having an interest in a Global Certificate must provide the Registrar with a written order containing instructions and such other information as the Trustee and the Registrar may require to complete, execute and deliver such Individual Certificates.

For so long as any of the Certificates is represented by a Global Certificate held on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg each person (other than Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg) who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular face amount of such Certificates (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the face amount of such Certificates standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Trustee, the Delegate, the Paying Agents, the Registrar and their respective agents as the holder of such face amount of such Certificates for all purposes other than with respect to any payment on such face amount of such

Certificates, for which purpose the registered holder of the relevant Global Certificate shall be treated by the Trustee, the Delegate, the Paying Agents, the Registrar and their respective agents as the holder of such face amount of such Certificates in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Certificate and the expressions “**Certificateholder**” and “**holder of Certificates**” and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

Pursuant to the Agency Agreement (as defined under “*Terms and Conditions of the Certificates*”), the Principal Paying Agent shall arrange that, where a further Tranche is issued which is intended to form a single Series with an existing Tranche at a point after the Issue Date of the further Tranche, the Certificates of such further Tranche shall be assigned a common code and ISIN which are different from the common code and ISIN assigned to Certificates of any other Tranche of the same Series until such time as the Tranches are consolidated and form a single Series.

Any reference herein to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in the applicable Final Terms.

The Trustee and APICORP may agree with any Dealer and the Delegate that Certificates may be issued in a form not contemplated by the Conditions herein, in which event a supplemental Base Prospectus, if appropriate, will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Certificates.

FORM OF FINAL TERMS

Set out below is the form of Final Terms which will be completed for each Tranche issued under the Programme.

[Date]

APICORP Sukuk Limited

**Issue of [Aggregate Face Amount of Tranche] [Title of Certificates]
under the
U.S.\$3,000,000,000
Certificate Issuance Programme**

PART A – CONTRACTUAL TERMS

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions set forth in the Base Prospectus dated 29 June 2015 [and the Supplement to the Base Prospectus dated [●]] which [together] constitute[s] a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive (the “**Base Prospectus**”). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Certificates described herein [for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive]* and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus. Full information on the Trustee, APICORP and the offer of the Certificates is only available on the basis of a combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus. The Base Prospectus [and these Final Terms]** [is/are] available for viewing on the website of the Central Bank of Ireland (www.centralbank.ie) and during normal business hours at the registered office of the Trustee at MaplesFS Limited, P.O. Box 1093, Queensgate House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1102, Cayman Islands and at the registered office of APICORP at Dubai International Financial Centre, Gate Village 7, 6th Floor, P.O. Box 333888, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as “Not Applicable”. Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if “Not Applicable” is indicated for individual paragraphs or subparagraphs. Italics denote directions for completing the Final Terms.]

[If the Certificates have a maturity of less than one year from the date of their issue, the minimum denomination may need to be £100,000 or its equivalent in any other currency.]

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Issuer, Trustee and Purchaser: | APICORP Sukuk Limited |
| 2. Seller, Obligor, Buyer and Wakeel: | Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (“APICORP”) |
| 3. (a) Series Number: | [●] |
| (b) Tranche Number: | [●] |
| (c) Date on which the Certificates will be consolidated and form a single Series: | [The Certificates will be consolidated and form a single Series with [<i>identify earlier Tranche(s)</i>] on the Issue Date] [Not Applicable] |
| 4. Specified Currency or Currencies: | [●] |
| 5. Aggregate Face Amount of: | |
| (a) Series: | [●] |
| (b) Tranche: | [●] |
| 6. (i) Issue Price: | [100] per cent. of the Aggregate Face Amount |
| (ii) Murabaha Investment Amount: | [●]/[Not Applicable] |
| (iii) Murabaha Profit: | [●]/[Not Applicable] |
| (iv) Purchase Price for Initial Wakala Assets: | [●] |

* To be included only if the Certificates are to be admitted to listing on the official list, and to trading on the regulated market, of the Irish Stock Exchange or other regulated market for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive.

** To be included only if the Certificates are to be admitted to listing on the official list, and to trading on the regulated market, of the Irish Stock Exchange or other regulated market for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive.

7. (a) Specified Denominations: [●]
(this means the minimum integral face amount in which transfers can be made)
(N.B. If an issue of Certificates is (i) NOT admitted to trading on an European Economic Area exchange; and (ii) only offered in the European Economic Area in circumstances where a prospectus is not required to be published under the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC), the €100,000 minimum denomination is not required.)
- (b) Calculation Amount: *(If only one Specified Denomination, insert the Specified Denomination. If more than one Specified Denomination, insert the highest common factor. Note: There must be a common factor in the case of two or more Specified Denominations.)*
8. (a) Issue Date: [●]
 (b) Profit Commencement Date: [●]/[Issue Date]/[Not Applicable]
 [(c) Profit Period Dates: [Each Periodic Distribution Date]/ [●]]
9. Scheduled Dissolution Date: *[Specify date or (for Floating Rate Certificates) Periodic Distribution Date falling in or nearest to the relevant month and year.]*
10. Periodic Distribution Amount Basis: [[●] per cent. Fixed Periodic Distribution Amount]
 [[LIBOR/LIBID/LIMEAN/EURIBOR/SHIBOR/HIBOR/CNH HIBOR/TRLIBOR or TRYLIBOR/SIBOR/EIBOR/TIBOR/SAIBOR/BBSW/AUD LIBOR/JPY LIBOR/PRIBOR]+/- [●] per cent. per annum Floating Periodic Distribution Amount]
(further particulars specified below)
11. Dissolution Basis: Subject to any purchase and cancellation or early redemption, the Certificates will be redeemed at [100] per cent. of their aggregate face amount
12. Change of Periodic Distribution Basis: *[Specify details of any provision for convertibility of Certificates into another periodic distribution basis]*
13. Put/Call Options: [Not Applicable]
 [Certificateholder Put Right]
 [Optional Dissolution Right]
[further particulars specified below]
14. (a) Status: Unsubordinated
 (b) [Date [Board] approval for issuance of Certificates [and entry into the related Transaction Documents] obtained: [●] [and [●], respectively]
(N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorisation is required for the particular tranche of Certificates or related Transaction Documents)

PROVISIONS RELATING TO PERIODIC DISTRIBUTIONS PAYABLE

15. Fixed Rate Certificate Provisions: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Profit Rate(s): [●] per cent. per annum [payable [annually/ semi-annually/quarterly/monthly] in arrear]
- (b) Periodic Distribution Date(s): [[●] in each year up to and including the Maturity Date]/[adjusted in accordance with the Modified Following Business Day Convention]
(Insert modification wording for Renminbi denominated fixed rate Certificates, which are subject to the Modified Following Business Day Convention)
(NB: This will need to be amended in the case of long or short return accumulation periods)

- (c) Fixed Amount(s): per Calculation Amount] (*Insert the following alternative wording if Certificates are issued in Renminbi*)
 [Each Fixed Amount is calculated by multiplying the product of the Profit Rate and the Calculation Amount by the Day Count Fraction and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest CNY 0.01, with CNY 0.005 being rounded upwards.]
- (d) Broken Amount(s): per Calculation Amount, payable on the Periodic Distribution Date falling [in/on] [Not Applicable]
 (*Insert particulars of any initial or final broken Periodic Distribution Amounts which do not correspond with the Fixed Amount(s) specified under paragraph 14(c)*)
- (e) Day Count Fraction: [30/360] [Actual/Actual (ICMA)] [Actual/365 (Fixed)] (*Insert [Actual/365 (Fixed)] for Renminbi denominated fixed rate Certificates*)
- (f) Profit Rate Determination Date(s): in each year] [Not Applicable]
 (*Only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual (ICMA). In such a case, insert regular Periodic Distribution Dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of Periodic Distribution Dates which are not in respect of periods of equal duration*)
- (g) Renminbi Settlement Centre: [Not Applicable]
16. Floating Rate Certificate Provisions: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
 (*If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph*)
- (a) Return Accumulation Period: [Not Applicable]
 (*Return Accumulation Period and Specified Periodic Distribution Dates are alternatives. A Return Accumulation Period, rather than Specified Periodic Distribution Dates, will only be relevant if the Business Day Convention is the FRN Convention, Floating Rate Convention or Eurodollar Convention. Otherwise, insert "Not Applicable"*)
- (b) Specified Period(s)/Specified Periodic Distribution Dates: [, [in each case] subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (c) below/, not subject to adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (c) below is specified to be Not Applicable]
 (*Specified Period and Specified Periodic Distribution Dates are alternatives. If the Business Day Convention is the Floating Rate Convention, insert "Not Applicable"*)
- (c) Business Day Convention: [Following Business Day Convention / Modified Following Business Day Convention / Modified Business Day Convention / Preceding Business Day Convention / FRN Convention / Floating Rate Convention / Eurodollar Convention / No Adjustment]
- (d) Additional Business Centre(s): [Not Applicable/give details]

- (e) Manner in which the Profit Rate(s) is/ are to be determined: Screen Rate Determination (Condition 7.3 applies)
- (i) Reference Rate: month
[LIBOR/LIBID/LIMEAN/EURIBOR/SHIBOR/HIBOR/CNH HIBOR/TRLIBOR or TRYLIBOR/SIBOR/EIBOR/TIBOR/SAIBOR/BBSW/AUD LIBOR/JPY LIBOR/PRIBOR]
- (ii) Profit Rate Determination Date(s):
(Second London business day prior to the start of each Return Accumulation Period if LIBOR (other than Sterling or euro LIBOR), first day of each Return Accumulation Period if Sterling LIBOR and the second day on which the TARGET2 System is open prior to the start of each Return Accumulation Period if EURIBOR or euro LIBOR and second Dubai business day prior to the start of each Return Accumulation Period if EIBOR)
- (iii) Relevant Screen Page:
(In the case of EURIBOR, if not Reuters EURIBOR01 ensure it is a page which shows a composite rate or amend the fall-back provisions appropriately or, in the case of EIBOR, if not Reuters AEIBOR, ensure it is a page which shows a composite rate.)
- (iv) Relevant Time: *(For example, 11.00 a.m. London time / Brussels time)*
- (v) Renminbi Settlement Centre: /[Not Applicable]
- (f) ISDA Determination:
- (i) Floating Rate Option:
- (ii) Designated Maturity:
- (iii) Reset Date:
- (g) Linear Interpolation: [Not Applicable/Applicable – the Rate for the [long/short] [first/last] Return Accumulation Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (*specify for each short or long return accumulation period*)]
- (h) Margin(s): per cent. per annum
- (i) Minimum Profit Rate: per cent. per annum][Not Applicable]
- (j) Maximum Profit Rate: per cent. per annum][Not Applicable]
- (k) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual (ISDA)][Actual/Actual Actual/365 (Fixed) Actual/365 (Sterling) Actual/360 30/360 30E/360 30E/360 (ISDA)]
- (l) Calculation Agent (party responsible for calculating the Profit Rate(s) and/or Periodic Distribution Amount(s)): [Principal Paying Agent]/

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DISSOLUTION

17. Optional Dissolution right: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub paragraphs of this paragraph)

- (a) Dissolution Distribution Amount(s) of each Certificate: [Final Dissolution Amount] [] per Calculation Amount
- (b) Optional Dissolution Date(s): [Any Periodic Distribution Date]/ []
- (c) If redeemable in part:
- (i) Minimum Optional Dissolution Amount: []
- (ii) Maximum Optional Dissolution Amount: []
- (d) Notice period: Minimum Notice Period: [] days
Maximum Notice Period: [] days
(N.B. When setting notice periods, the Trustee is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems (which require a minimum of 5 clearing system business days' notice for a call) and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Trustee and/or APICORP and the Principal Paying Agent or the Delegate)
18. Certificateholder Put Right: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Certificateholder Put Right Date(s): []
- (b) Dissolution Distribution Amount(s) of each Certificate: [] per Calculation Amount
- (c) Notice period: Minimum Notice Period: [] days
Maximum Notice Period: [] days
(N.B. When setting notice periods, the Trustee is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems (which require a minimum of 15 clearing system business days' notice for a put) and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Trustee and/or APICORP and the Principal Paying Agent or Delegate)
19. Dissolution following a Tax Event:
- (a) Notice periods: Minimum Notice Period: [] days
Maximum Notice Period: [] days
(N.B. When setting notice periods, the Trustee is advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems (which require a minimum of 15 clearing system business days' notice for a put) and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Trustee and/or APICORP and the Principal Paying Agent or Delegate)
- (b) Tax Dissolution Amount: [] per Calculation Amount
20. Dissolution Distribution Amount on Scheduled Dissolution Date: [] per Calculation Amount
21. Dissolution Distribution Amount of each Certificate payable on redemption for taxation reasons or on event of default and/or the method of calculating the same (if

required or if different from that set out in the Conditions):

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE CERTIFICATES

- 22. Form of Certificates: Global Certificate exchangeable for Certificates in definitive registered form in the limited circumstances specified in the Global Certificate
- 23. Additional Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to payment dates: [Not Applicable/give details]
(Note that this paragraph relates to the date of payment and not Return Accumulation Period end dates, to which sub-paragraph 16(c) relates)

PROVISIONS IN RESPECT OF THE TRUST ASSETS

- 24. Details of Transaction Account: APICORP Sukuk Limited Transaction Account No: [●] with [●] for Series No.: [1/2/3 etc.]
- 25. Other Transaction Document Information:
 - (a) Supplemental Trust Deed: Supplemental Trust Deed dated [●] between the Trustee, APICORP and the Delegate
 - (b) Supplemental Purchase Agreement: Supplemental Purchase Agreement dated [●] between the Purchaser and APICORP

SIGNED on behalf of

APICORP SUKUK LIMITED

By:
Duly authorised

SIGNED on behalf of

ARAB PETROLEUM INVESTMENTS CORPORATION

By:
Duly authorised

By:
Duly authorised

PART B – OTHER INFORMATION

1. LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING

- (a) Listing and admission to trading: [Application has been made by the Trustee (or on its behalf) for the Certificates to be admitted to trading on [specify relevant regulated market (*for example, the Irish Stock Exchange's Main Securities Market*) and, if relevant, listing on an official list (*for example, the Official List of the Irish Stock Exchange*)] with effect from [●].]
- [Application is expected to be made by the Trustee (or on its behalf) for the Certificates to be admitted to trading on [specify relevant regulated market (*for example, the Irish Stock Exchange's Main Securities Market*) and, if relevant, listing on an official list (*for example, the Official List of the Irish Stock Exchange*)] with effect from [●].]
- (where documenting a fungible issue indicate that original Certificates are already admitted to trading)
- (b) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: [●]

2. RATINGS

[[The Certificates to be issued [have been/are expected to be] rated]/[The following ratings reflect ratings assigned to Certificates of this type issued under the Programme generally]:

[Fitch: [●]]

[Moody's: [●]]

2. INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUE

[Save for any fees payable to the [Managers/Dealers], so far as the Trustee and APICORP are aware, no person involved in the issue of the Certificates has an interest material to the offer. The [Manager/Dealers] and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform other services for the Trustee or APICORP or their affiliates in the ordinary course of business for which they may receive fees – *Amend as appropriate if there are other interests.*]

[(When adding any other description, consideration should be given as to whether such matters described constitute “significant new factors” and consequently trigger the need for a supplement to the Base Prospectus under Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.)]

3. [PROFIT OR RETURN (*Fixed Periodic Distribution Certificates only*)

Indication of profit or return: [●]

The profit or return is calculated at the Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is not an indication of future profit or return.]

4. HISTORIC RATES (*Floating Rate Distribution Certificates only*)

Details of historic [LIBOR/LIBID/LIMEAN/EURIBOR/SHIBOR/HIBOR/CNH HIBOR/TRLIBOR or TRYLIBOR/SIBOR/EIBOR/TIBOR/SAIBOR/BBSW/AUD LIBOR/JPY LIBOR/PRIBOR] rates can be obtained from [Reuters].

5. OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

- (a) ISIN Code: [●]
- (b) Common Code: [●]
- (c) Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and the relevant identification number(s): [Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s)]
- (d) Delivery: Delivery [against/free of] payment

- (e) Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): [●]

6. DISTRIBUTION

- (a) Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]
- (b) If syndicated, names of Managers: [Not Applicable/give names]
- (c) Stabilising Manager(s) (if any): [Not Applicable/give name]
- (d) If non-syndicated, name of relevant Dealer: [Not Applicable/give name]
- (e) U.S. Selling Restrictions: Regulation S, Category 1

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE CERTIFICATES

The following is the text of the terms and conditions that, subject to completion and amendment and as supplemented or varied in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Final Terms, will apply to each Global Certificate and shall be applicable to the Certificates in definitive form (if any) issued in exchange for the Global Certificate representing each Series.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 **Programme:** APICORP Sukuk Limited (in its capacities as issuer and as trustee, the “**Trustee**”) and Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (in its capacity as obligor, “**APICORP**”) have established a trust certificate issuance programme (the “**Programme**”) for the issuance of certificates (the “**Certificates**”) in a maximum aggregate face amount of U.S.\$3,000,000,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies calculated as described in the programme agreement between the Trustee, APICORP and the Dealers (as defined and named therein) dated 29 June 2015 (the “**Programme Agreement**”), or such other maximum aggregate face amount as increased in accordance with the terms of the Programme Agreement.

As used herein, “**Tranche**” means Certificates which are identical in all respects (including as to listing and admission to trading) and “**Series**” means a Tranche of Certificates together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Certificates which (a) are expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (b) have the same terms and conditions or terms and conditions which are the same in all respects save for the amount and date of the first payment of Periodic Distribution Amounts (as defined below) thereon and the date from which Periodic Distribution Amounts start to accrue.

- 1.2 **Final Terms:** Certificates issued under the Programme are issued in Series. Each Series is the subject of final terms (the “**Final Terms**”) which supplements these terms and conditions (the “**Conditions**”). Each Series may comprise one or more Tranches issued on different Issue Dates (as defined below). The terms and conditions applicable to any particular Series of Certificates are these Conditions as supplemented by the applicable Final Terms.
- 1.3 **Trust Deed:** The Certificates are constituted by a master trust deed dated 29 June 2015 between the Trustee, APICORP, and Standard Chartered Bank in its capacity as donee of certain powers and as the Trustee’s delegate (the “**Delegate**”, which expression shall include all persons for the time being the delegate or delegates under such master trust deed) (the “**Master Trust Deed**”) as supplemented by a supplemental trust deed entered into on the date of issue of the relevant Certificates (the “**Issue Date**”) in respect of the relevant Series (the “**Supplemental Trust Deed**” and, together with the Master Trust Deed, the “**Trust Deed**”).
- 1.4 **Agency Agreement:** An agency agreement (as amended or supplemented as at the Issue Date, the “**Agency Agreement**”) dated 29 June 2015 has been entered into in relation to the Programme between the Trustee, APICORP, the Delegate, Standard Chartered Bank as initial principal paying agent, paying agent and calculation agent, Standard Chartered Bank as registrar and transfer agent and the other agents named in it.
- 1.5 **Other Transaction Documents:** These Conditions are subject to the detailed provisions of the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and the other Transaction Documents (as defined below). The Certificateholders (as defined below) are bound by, and are deemed to have notice of, all the provisions applicable to them in the Transaction Documents. Copies of the Transaction Documents are available for inspection, on prior notice, during normal business hours at the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent.
- 1.6 **Authorisation:** Each initial Certificateholder, by its acquisition and holding of its interest in a Certificate, shall be deemed to authorise and direct the Trustee, on behalf of the Certificateholders: (i) to apply the proceeds of the issue of the Certificates towards the purchase of Eligible Wakala Assets (as defined below) and/or the entry into of a Commodity Murabaha Investment (in the proportions to be determined prior to the relevant Issue Date and otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Transaction Documents); and (ii) to enter into each Transaction Document to which it is a party, subject to the terms and conditions of the Trust Deed and these Conditions.

2. Definitions and Interpretation

2.1 **Definitions:** Unless defined herein or the context otherwise requires, capitalised words and expressions used but not defined herein shall have the meaning given to them in the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement. In addition, for the purposes of these Conditions, the following expressions have the following meanings:

“**Additional Business Centre(s)**” means the city or cities specified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Additional Financial Centre(s)**” means the city or cities specified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Agents**” means the Principal Paying Agent, the other Paying Agents, the Calculation Agents, the Registrars and the Transfer Agents or any of them and shall include such Agent or Agents as may be appointed from time to time under the Agency Agreement;

“**APICORP Event**” means, with respect to any Series, any of the following events:

- (a) **Non-payment:** APICORP (acting in any capacity) fails to pay any amount in the nature of principal (corresponding to the Dissolution Distribution Amount payable by the Trustee under the Certificates) or profit (corresponding to the Periodic Distribution Amounts payable by the Trustee under the Certificates) payable by it pursuant to any Transaction Document to which it is a party on the due date for payment thereof and such failure has continued for a period of 90 days; or
- (b) **Breach of other obligations:** APICORP (acting in any capacity) defaults in the performance or observance of its obligations under clause 5.1 of the Purchase Undertaking and such default remains unremedied for 90 days; or
- (c) **Cross-default:** APICORP fails to pay any Indebtedness or Sukuk Obligation when due or (as the case may be) within any originally applicable grace period and *provided that:* (i) the amount of such Indebtedness or Sukuk Obligation, individually or in the aggregate, exceeds U.S.\$25,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency or currencies); and (ii) such failure has continued for a period of 90 days;

“**Broken Amount**” has the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Business Day**” means:

- (a) in relation to any sum payable in Renminbi, any day (other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally in the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre;
- (b) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a TARGET Settlement Day and a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally in each (if any) Additional Business Centre; and
- (c) in relation to any sum payable in a currency other than euro and Renminbi, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally in the Principal Financial Centre of the relevant currency and in each (if any) Additional Business Centre;

“**Business Day Convention**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 7.7 (*Business Day Convention*);

“**Calculation Agent**” means, in relation to any Series of Certificates, the institution appointed as calculation agent for the purposes of such Certificates and named as such in the applicable Final Terms, in the case of the Principal Paying Agent pursuant to the Agency Agreement, in the case of a Dealer, pursuant to the Programme Agreement and, in the case of any other institution pursuant to a letter of appointment in, or substantially in, the form set out in Schedule 4 of the Agency Agreement and, in any case, any successor to such institution in its capacity as such;

“**Calculation Amount**” has the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Cancellation Notice**” means a cancellation notice given pursuant to the terms of the Sale Undertaking;

“**Certificateholder**” has the meaning given in Condition 3.2 (*Title to Certificates*);

“**Certificateholder Put Exercise Notice**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 8.4 (*Dissolution at the Option of Certificateholders (Certificateholder Put Right)*);

“**Certificateholder Put Right**” means the right specified in Condition 8.4 (*Dissolution at the Option of Certificateholders (Certificateholder Put Right)*);

“**Certificateholder Put Right Date**” means, in relation to any exercise of the Certificateholder Put Right, the date(s) specified as such in the applicable Final Terms and which must (if this Certificate is a Floating Rate Certificate) be a Periodic Distribution Date;

“**Clearstream, Luxembourg**” means Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*;

“**Commodities**” means any of the commodities traded over the counter, which comprise any *Shari’a* compliant London Metal Exchange approved non-ferrous base metals, platinum group metals, or other *Shari’a* compliant commodities acceptable to APICORP and the Trustee, which, in each case, must be kept in London Metal Exchange approved, non-United Kingdom bonded warehouses or secure vaults;

“**Commodity Agency Agreement**” means the agency agreement dated 29 June 2015 between the Trustee and Standard Chartered Bank;

“**Commodity Murabaha Investment**” means, in relation to a Series, the sale of certain Commodities by the Trustee to APICORP (in its capacity as the Buyer (as defined in the Master Murabaha Agreement)), which Commodities were initially purchased by the Trustee using a proportion of the proceeds of the issue of the Certificates, pursuant to the Master Murabaha Agreement;

“**Commodity Purchase Agreement**” means the commodity purchase agreement dated 29 June 2015 between Standard Chartered Bank and DD & Co Limited;

“**Commodity Sale Agreement**” means the commodity sale agreement dated 29 June 2015 between APICORP and Condor Trade Limited;

“**Corporate Services Agreement**” means the corporate services agreement dated 18 June 2015 between the Trustee and the Trustee Administrator;

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of profit on any Certificates for any period of time (from and including the first day of such period to but excluding the last) (whether or not constituting a Return Accumulation Period, the “**Calculation Period**”), such day count fraction as may be specified in these Conditions or the applicable Final Terms and:

(a) if “**Actual/Actual (ICMA)**” is so specified, means:

- (i) where the Calculation Period is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which it falls, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the product of (1) the actual number of days in such Determination Period; and (2) the number of Determination Periods in any year; and
- (ii) where the Calculation Period is longer than one Determination Period, the sum of:
 - (A) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Determination Period in which it begins divided by the product of (1) the actual number of days in such Determination Period; and (2) the number of Determination Periods in any year; and
 - (B) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (1) the actual number of days in such Determination Period; and (2) the number of Determination Periods in any year,

where:

“**Determination Period**” means the period from and including a Determination Date in any year to but excluding the next Determination Date; and

“**Determination Date**” means the date(s) specified as such in the applicable Final Terms or, if none is so specified, the Periodic Distribution Date(s);

(b) if “**Actual/Actual (ISDA)**” is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of the Calculation Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a leap year divided by 366; and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);

(c) if “**Actual/365 (Fixed)**” is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365;

(d) if “**Actual/360**” is so specified, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360;

- (e) if “**30/360**” is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times [(M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)]}{360}$$

where:

“**Y1**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y2**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M1**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M2**” is the calendar month, expressed as number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D1**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

“**D2**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31 and D1 is greater than 29, in which case D2 will be 30;

- (f) if “**30E/360**” or “**Eurobond Basis**” is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times [(M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)]}{360}$$

where:

“**Y1**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y2**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M1**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M2**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D1**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

“**D2**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30; and

- (g) if “**30E/360 (ISDA)**” is so specified, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times [(M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)]}{360}$$

where:

“**Y1**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y2**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M1**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M2**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D1**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless (A) that day is the last day of February; or (B) such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

“**D2**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless (A) that day is the last day of February but not the Scheduled Dissolution Date or (B) such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30,

provided, however, that in each such case the number of days in the Calculation Period is calculated from and including the first day of the Calculation Period to but excluding the last day of the Calculation Period;

“**Deferred Sale Price**” means the deferred sale price payable by APICORP to the Trustee in respect of the Commodity Murabaha Investment, if applicable to a Series as further described in the Master Murabaha Agreement;

“**Delegation**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 17.1 (*Delegation of Powers*);

“**Designated Maturity**” means the period of time specified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Dissolution Date**” means, as the case may be:

- (a) the Scheduled Dissolution Date;
- (b) any Early Tax Dissolution Date;
- (c) any Optional Dissolution Date;
- (d) any Certificateholder Put Right Date;
- (e) any Dissolution Event Redemption Date; or
- (f) such other date as specified in the applicable Final Terms for the redemption of Certificates and dissolution of the Trust in whole or in part prior to the Scheduled Dissolution Date;

“**Dissolution Distribution Amount**” means, in relation to a particular Series:

- (a) the sum of:
 - (i) the outstanding face amount of such Series; and
 - (ii) any due and unpaid Periodic Distribution Amounts for such Series; or
- (b) such other amount specified in the applicable Final Terms as being payable upon any Dissolution Date;

“**Dissolution Event**” means a Trustee Event or an APICORP Event;

“**Dissolution Event Redemption Date**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 12.1 (*Dissolution Event*);

“**Dissolution Notice**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 12.1 (*Dissolution Event*);

“**Early Tax Dissolution Date**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 8.2 (*Early Dissolution for Taxation Reasons*);

“**Eligible Wakala Assets**” has the meaning given to it in the Master Purchase Agreement;

“**Euroclear**” means Euroclear Bank SA/NV;

“**Exercise Notice**” means an exercise notice given pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Undertaking or the Sale Undertaking (as the case may be);

“**Expected Income Revenues Amount**” has the meaning given to it in the Wakala Agreement;

“**Extraordinary Resolution**” has the meaning given to it in the Trust Deed;

“**Fixed Amount**” means the amount specified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Fixed Rate Certificates**” means a Series in respect of which Fixed Periodic Distribution Amounts are specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Floating Rate Certificates**” means a Series in respect of which Floating Periodic Distribution Amounts are specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Global Certificate**” means a certificate in global form representing Certificates of the same Series that are registered in the name of a nominee for a common depository for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg;

“**Holder**” has the meaning given in Condition 3.2 (*Title to Certificates*);

“**Indebtedness**” means any indebtedness of any Person for money borrowed or raised including (without limitation) any indebtedness for or in respect of:

- (a) amounts raised by acceptance under any acceptance credit facility;

- (b) amounts raised under any note purchase facility;
- (c) the amount of any liability in respect of leases or hire purchase contracts which would, in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting principles, be treated as finance or capital leases;
- (d) the amount of any liability in respect of any purchase price for assets or services the payment of which is deferred for a period in excess of 90 days; and
- (e) amounts raised under any other transaction (including, without limitation, any forward sale or purchase agreement) having the commercial effect of a borrowing;

“**Individual Certificate**” means a certificate in definitive registered form issued by the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the Master Trust Deed in exchange for a Global Certificate;

“**ISDA Definitions**” means the 2006 ISDA Definitions (as amended and updated as at the date of issue of the Certificates of the relevant Series (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.) unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Liability**” means any loss, damage, cost, charge, claim, demand, expense, fee, judgment, action, proceeding or other liability whatsoever (including, without limitation in respect of taxes) and including any value added tax or similar tax charged or chargeable in respect thereof and legal or other fees and expenses on a full indemnity basis and references to “**Liabilities**” shall mean all of these;

“**Linear Interpolation Designated Maturity**” means the period of time designated in the relevant Reference Rate;

“**Local Banking Day**” means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the city in which the Principal Paying Agent has its Specified Office;

“**Margin**” has the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Master Murabaha Agreement**” means the master murabaha agreement dated 29 June 2015 and made between the Trustee and APICORP (as buyer);

“**Master Purchase Agreement**” means the master purchase agreement dated 29 June 2015 between the Trustee (as purchaser) and APICORP (as seller);

“**Maximum Notice Period**” has the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Maximum Optional Dissolution Amount**” means the amount specified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Minimum Notice Period**” has the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Minimum Optional Dissolution Amount**” means the amount specified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Non-recourse Project Financing**” means any financing of all or part of the costs of the acquisition, construction or development of any project, provided that (i) any Security Interest given by APICORP is limited solely to assets of the project, (ii) the person providing such financing expressly agrees to limit its recourse to the project financed and the revenues derived from such project as the principal source of repayment for the monies advanced and (iii) there is no other recourse to APICORP in respect of any default by any person under the financing;

“**Optional Dissolution Date**” means, in relation to any exercise of the Optional Dissolution Right, the date(s) specified as such in the applicable Final Terms and which must (if this Certificate is a Floating Rate Certificate) be a Periodic Distribution Date;

“**Optional Dissolution Right**” means the right specified in Condition 8.3 (*Dissolution at the Option of APICORP (Optional Dissolution Right)*);

“**outstanding**” shall have the meaning given to it in the Trust Deed;

“**Paying Agents**” means the Principal Paying Agent and such further or other paying agent or agents as may be appointed from time to time under the Agency Agreement;

“**Payment Business Day**” means:

- (a) if the currency of payment is euro, any day which is: (i) a TARGET Settlement Day; and (ii) a day on which dealings in foreign currencies may be carried on in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre; or
- (b) if the currency of payment is not euro, any day which is a day on which dealings in foreign currencies (including, in the case of Certificates denominated in Renminbi, settlement of Renminbi payments) may be carried on in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment and in each (if any) Additional Financial Centre;

“**Periodic Distribution Amount**” has the applicable meanings given to it in Condition 7 (*Periodic Distribution Amounts*);

“**Periodic Distribution Date**” means the date or dates specified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Permitted Security Interest**” means:

- (a) any Security Interest existing on the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of Certificates;
- (b) any Security Interest securing Relevant Indebtedness of a person existing at the time such person is merged into, or consolidated with, APICORP, provided that such Security Interest was not created in contemplation of such merger or consolidation and does not extend to any other assets or property of APICORP;
- (c) any Security Interest existing on any property or assets prior to the acquisition thereof by APICORP not created in contemplation of such acquisition; or
- (d) any renewal of or substitution for any Security Interest permitted by any of paragraphs (a) to (b) (inclusive) of this definition, provided that with respect to any such Security Interest the principal amount secured has not increased and the Security Interest has not been extended to any additional assets (other than the proceeds of such assets);

“**Person**” means any individual, company, corporation, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, organisation, state or agency of a state or other entity, whether or not having separate legal personality;

“**Principal Financial Centre**” means, in relation to any currency, the principal financial centre for that currency provided, however, that:

- (a) in relation to euro, it means the principal financial centre of such Member State of the European Communities as is selected (in the case of a payment) by the payee or (in the case of a calculation) by the Calculation Agent;
- (b) in relation to Australian dollars, it means either Sydney or Melbourne and, in relation to New Zealand dollars, it means either Wellington or Auckland, in each case as is selected (in the case of a payment) by the payee or (in the case of a calculation) by the Calculation Agent; and
- (c) in relation to Renminbi, it means the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre;

“**Principal Paying Agent**” means Standard Chartered Bank or any successor appointed as principal paying agent under the Programme pursuant to the Agency Agreement in respect of each Series of Certificates in its capacities: as (i) principal paying agent for such Series; and (ii) as the account bank with which the Transaction Account for each such Series is established;

“**Proceedings**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 21.4 (*Rights of the Delegate and the Certificateholders to take proceedings outside England*);

“**Profit Commencement Date**” means the Issue Date or such other date as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Profit Period Date**” means each Periodic Distribution Date unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Profit Rate**” means the profit rate payable from time to time in respect of the Certificates and that is either specified in the applicable Final Terms or calculated or determined in accordance with the provisions hereof;

“**Profit Rate Determination Date**” means, with respect to a Profit Rate and Return Accumulation Period, the date specified as such in the applicable Final Terms or, if none is so specified, (i) the first day of such Return Accumulation Period if the Specified Currency is Sterling or Renminbi or (ii) the day falling two Business Days in London for the Specified Currency prior to the first day of such Return Accumulation Period if the Specified Currency is neither Sterling nor euro nor Renminbi or

(iii) the day falling two TARGET Business Days prior to the first day of such Return Accumulation Period if the Specified Currency is euro;

“**Purchase Undertaking**” means the purchase undertaking dated 29 June 2015 and granted by APICORP for the benefit of the Trustee and the Delegate;

“**Record Date**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 9.4 (*Record Date*);

“**Reference Banks**” has the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms or, if none, four major banks selected by the Calculation Agent in the market that is most closely connected with the Reference Rate;

“**Reference Price**” has the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Reference Rate**” means one of the following benchmark rates (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) in respect of the currency and period specified in the applicable Final Terms:

- (a) Euro-Zone interbank offered rate (“**EURIBOR**”);
- (b) London interbank bid rate (“**LIBID**”);
- (c) London interbank offered rate (“**LIBOR**”);
- (d) London interbank mean rate (“**LIMEAN**”);
- (e) Shanghai interbank offered rate (“**SHIBOR**”);
- (f) Hong Kong interbank offered rate (“**HIBOR**”);
- (g) Singapore interbank offered rate (“**SIBOR**”);
- (h) Emirates interbank offered rate (“**EIBOR**”);
- (i) Saudi Arabia interbank offered rate (“**SAIBOR**”);
- (j) Australia Bank Bill Swap (“**BBSW**”);
- (k) Australian dollar LIBOR (“**AUD LIBOR**”);
- (l) Japanese Yen LIBOR (“**JPY LIBOR**”);
- (m) Prague interbank offered rate (“**PRIBOR**”);
- (n) CNH Hong Kong interbank offered rate (“**CNH HIBOR**”);
- (o) Turkish Lira interbank offered rate (“**TRLIBOR**” or “**TRYLIBOR**”); and
- (p) Tokyo interbank offered rate (“**TIBOR**”)

“**Register**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 3.3 (*Ownership*);

“**Registered Office Agreement**” means the registered office agreement dated 11 May 2015 between the Trustee and the Trustee Administrator;

“**Registrar**” means, in respect of each Series of Certificates, Standard Chartered Bank or any successors thereto in each case as registrar under the Agency Agreement (or such other registrar as may be appointed from time to time either generally in relation to the Programme or in relation to a specific Series);

“**Relevant Date**” means, in relation to any payment, whichever is the later of (a) the date on which the payment in question first becomes due; and (b) if the full amount payable has not been received in the Principal Financial Centre of the currency of payment by the Principal Paying Agent on or prior to such due date, the date on which (the full amount having been so received) notice to that effect has been given to the Certificateholders;

“**Relevant Indebtedness**” means any Indebtedness, other than Indebtedness incurred in connection with a Non-Recourse Project Financing or Securitisation, which is in the form of or represented by any bond, note, debenture, debenture stock, loan stock, certificate or other instrument which is, or is capable of being, listed, quoted or traded on any stock exchange or in any securities market (including, without limitation, any over-the-counter market);

“**Relevant Jurisdictions**” means each of the Cayman Islands, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Iraq, Qatar, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt and Syria;

“**Relevant Powers**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 17.1 (*Delegation of Powers*);

“**Relevant Screen Page**” means the page, section or other part of a particular information service (including, without limitation, Reuters) specified as the Relevant Screen Page in the applicable Final Terms, or such other page, section or other part as may replace it on that information service or

such other information service, in each case, as may be nominated by the Person providing or sponsoring the information appearing there for the purpose of displaying rates or prices comparable to the Reference Rate;

“**Relevant Time**” has the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Renminbi**” means the lawful currency of the People’s Republic of China (excluding the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China, the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan);

“**Renminbi Settlement Centre**” means, in relation to any sum payable in Renminbi, Hong Kong, Singapore and/or any other relevant financial centre, as specified in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Reserved Matter**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 16.1 (*Meetings of Certificateholders*);

“**Return Accumulation Period**” means the period beginning on (and including) the Profit Commencement Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Profit Period Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) a Profit Period Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Profit Period Date;

“**Sale Undertaking**” means the sale undertaking dated 29 June 2015 and granted by the Trustee for the benefit of APICORP;

“**Scheduled Dissolution Date**” means the date specified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Securitisation**” means any securitisation of existing or future assets and/or revenues, provided that: (a) any Security Interest given by APICORP in connection therewith is limited solely to the assets and/or revenues which are the subject of the securitisation; (b) each person participating in such securitisation expressly agrees to limit its recourse to the assets and/or revenues so securitised as the principal source of repayment for the money advanced or payment of any other liability; and (c) there is no other recourse to APICORP in respect of any default by any person under the securitisation;

“**Security Interest**” means any mortgage, charge, pledge, lien or other security interest including, without limitation, anything analogous to any of the foregoing under the laws of any jurisdiction;

“**Settlement Deed**” means the settlement deed dated 29 June 2015 between the Trustee, APICORP, Standard Chartered Bank, DD & Co Limited and Condor Trade Limited;

“**Specified Currency**” means the currency specified as such in the applicable Final Terms or, if none is specified, the currency in which the Certificates are denominated;

“**Specified Denominations**” means the amount(s) specified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Specified Office**” has the meaning given in the Agency Agreement;

“**Subsidiary**” means, in relation to any person (the “**first Person**”) at any particular time, any other person (the “**second Person**”): (a) whose affairs and policies the first Person controls or has the power to control, whether this be through ownership of share capital, contract, the power to appoint or remove members of the governing body of the second Person or otherwise; or (b) whose financial statements are, in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting principles, consolidated as a subsidiary with those of the first Person;

“**Sukuk Assets**” means the Wakala Assets and the Commodity Murabaha Investment (if any) in respect of a Series;

“**Sukuk Obligation**” means any undertaking or other obligation to pay any money given in connection with any issue of certificates or other securities intended to be issued in compliance with the principles of *Shari’a*, whether or not in return for consideration of any kind, which for the time being are, or are intended to be, or are capable of being, quoted, listed or dealt in or traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter or other securities market;

“**Supplemental Purchase Agreement**” means the supplemental purchase agreement to be dated the Issue Date of the relevant Series between the Trustee and APICORP for the purchase of certain Eligible Wakala Assets;

“**TARGET Business Day**” means a day on which TARGET2 is operating;

“**TARGET Settlement Day**” means any day on which TARGET2 is open for the settlement of payments in euro;

“**TARGET2**” means the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer payment system which utilises a single shared platform and which was launched on 19 November 2007 or any successor thereto;

“**Transaction Account**” means, in relation to a particular Series, the non-interest bearing transaction account established by the Trustee and held with Standard Chartered Bank denominated in the Specified Currency, details of which are set out in the applicable Final Terms into which, among other things, APICORP will deposit all amounts due to the Trustee under the Transaction Documents;

“**Transaction Documents**” means, in relation to each Series:

- (a) the Master Trust Deed as supplemented by the relevant Supplemental Trust Deed;
- (b) the Agency Agreement;
- (c) the Master Purchase Agreement as supplemented by the applicable Supplemental Purchase Agreement;
- (d) the Sale Undertaking (together with each relevant sale agreement executed upon exercise of the Sale Undertaking);
- (e) the Purchase Undertaking (together with each relevant sale agreement executed upon exercise of the Purchase Undertaking);
- (f) the Wakala Agreement;
- (g) if applicable to a Series, the Master Murabaha Agreement
(together with all offers, acceptances and confirmations delivered pursuant to any of the foregoing in connection with the relevant Series);
- (h) if applicable to a Series, the Commodity Agency Agreement;
- (i) if applicable to a Series, the Commodity Sale Agreement;
- (j) if applicable to a Series, the Commodity Purchase Agreement; and
- (k) if applicable to a Series, the Settlement Deed;

“**Transfer Agent**” means, in respect of each Series of Certificates, Standard Chartered Bank or any successors thereto in each case as transfer agent under the Agency Agreement (and such further or other transfer agents as may be appointed from time to time either generally in relation to the Programme or in relation to a specific Series);

“**Trust**” means, in respect of a Series, the trust created by the Trustee over the Trust Assets pursuant to the Trust Deed;

“**Trust Assets**” has the meaning given to it in Condition 5.1 (*Trust Assets*);

“**Trustee Administrator**” means MaplesFS Limited;

“**Trustee Event**” means any of the following events:

- (a) **Non-payment:** the Trustee fails to pay any Dissolution Distribution Amount, any Periodic Distribution Amount or any other amount (whether in the nature of principal or profit or otherwise) in respect of the Certificates on the due date for payment thereof and such failure has continued for a period of 90 days; or
- (b) **Breach of other obligations:** the Trustee defaults in the performance or observance of any of its other obligations under the Master Trust Deed and such default is incapable of remedy or, if capable of remedy, such default is not unremedied for a period of 90 days; or
- (c) **Security enforced:** a secured party takes possession, or a receiver, manager or other similar officer is appointed in respect of the whole or substantially the whole of the undertaking, assets and revenues of the Trustee and such possession or appointment continues for a period of 60 days after the date thereof; or
- (d) **Insolvency etc.:** (i) the Trustee becomes insolvent or is unable to pay its debts as they fall due; (ii) an administrator or liquidator is appointed in respect of the whole or a substantial part of the undertaking, assets and revenues of the Trustee is appointed; or (iii) the Trustee takes any action for a readjustment or deferment of any of its obligations or makes a general assignment or an arrangement or composition with or for the benefit of its creditors or declares a moratorium in respect of all or a substantial part of its Indebtedness or Sukuk Obligations or any guarantee of any Indebtedness or Sukuk Obligation given by it; or

- (e) **Winding up etc.:** an order is made or an effective resolution is passed for the winding up, liquidation or dissolution of the Trustee or the Trustee ceases to carry on all or substantially all of its business (otherwise than as approved by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Certificateholders); or
- (f) **Analogous event:** any event occurs which under the laws of the Cayman Islands has an analogous effect to any of the events referred to in paragraphs (c) (*Security enforced*) to (e) (*Winding up, etc.*) above; or
- (g) **Unlawfulness:** it is or will become unlawful for the Trustee to perform or comply with any of its obligations under or in respect of the Certificates and the Transaction Documents to which it is a party or the Trustee repudiates or contests any of its obligations under or in respect of the Certificates or the Transaction Documents to which it is a party.

For the purpose of paragraph (a) (*Non-payment*) above of this definition, all amounts payable in respect of the Certificates shall be considered due and payable (including any amounts expressed to be payable under Condition 7 (*Periodic Distribution Amounts*)) notwithstanding that the Trustee has at the relevant time insufficient funds or relevant Trust Assets to pay such amounts (whether as a result of the application of Condition 5.2 (*Application of Proceeds from Trust Assets*) or otherwise) subject always to Condition 4.2 (*Limited Recourse*);

“**Wakala Agreement**” means the wakala agreement dated 29 June 2015 between the Trustee and the Wakeel;

“**Wakala Asset Obligor**” has the meaning given to it in the Wakala Agreement;

“**Wakala Assets**” has the meaning given to it in the Master Purchase Agreement;

“**Wakala Asset Revenues**” has the meaning given to it in the Wakala Agreement; and

“**Wakeel**” means APICORP acting in its capacity as wakeel under the Wakala Agreement.

2.2 Interpretation

In these Conditions:

- (a) all references to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg shall, whenever the context so permits, be deemed to include a reference to any additional or alternative clearing system specified in Part B of the applicable Final Terms;
- (b) all references to the “face amount” of a Certificate shall be deemed to include the relevant Dissolution Distribution Amount, any additional amounts (other than relating to Periodic Distribution Amounts) which may be payable under Condition 10 (*Taxation*) and any other amount in the nature of face amounts payable pursuant to these Conditions;
- (c) all references to “Periodic Distribution Amounts” shall be deemed to include any additional amounts in respect of profit distributions which may be payable under Condition 10 (*Taxation*) and any other amount in the nature of a profit distribution payable pursuant to these Conditions;
- (d) all references to “ISDA” and related terms are only included for the purposes of benchmarking;
- (e) if an expression is stated in Condition 2.1 (*Definitions*) to have the meaning given in the applicable Final Terms, but the applicable Final Terms gives no such meaning or specifies that such expression is “not applicable” then such expression is not applicable to the Certificates; and
- (f) any reference to any Transaction Document shall be construed as a reference to such Transaction Document as amended and/or supplemented up to and including the Issue Date of the Certificates.

3. Form, Denomination, Title and Transfer

- 3.1 **Certificates:** The Certificates are issued in registered form in the Specified Denomination(s), which may include a minimum denomination specified in the applicable Final Terms and higher integral multiples of a smaller amount specified in the applicable Final Terms, and, in the case of Certificates in definitive form, are serially numbered.

These Conditions are modified by certain provisions contained in the Global Certificate. Except in limited circumstances, owners of interests in the Global Certificate will not be entitled to receive definitive certificates representing their holdings of Certificates. In the case of Certificates in definitive form, an Individual Certificate will be issued to each Certificateholder in respect of its registered holding of Certificates.

- 3.2 **Title to Certificates:** Upon issue, the Certificates will be represented by a Global Certificate which will be deposited with, and registered in the name of a nominee for a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. For so long as any of the Certificates are represented by a Global Certificate held on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, ownership interests in the Global Certificate will be shown on, and transfers thereof will only be effected through, records maintained by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and their respective participants. Each person (other than the relevant clearing system) who is for the time being shown in such records as the holder of a particular face amount of Certificates (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by the relevant clearing system as to the face amount of such Certificates standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes save in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Trustee, APICORP, the Delegate and the Agents as the holder of such face amount of such certificates for all purposes other than with respect to payment in respect of such Certificates, for which purpose the registered holder of the Global Certificate shall be treated by the Trustee, APICORP, the Delegate and any Agent as the holder of such face amount of such Certificates in accordance with and subject to the terms of the relevant Global Certificate and the expressions “Holder” and “Certificateholder” in relation to any Certificates and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.
- 3.3 **Ownership:** The Registrar will maintain a register of Certificateholders outside the United Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement (the “**Register**”). The Trustee, APICORP, the Delegate and the Agents may (to the fullest extent permitted by applicable laws) deem and treat the person in whose name any outstanding Certificates are for the time being registered (as set out in the Register) as the Holder of such certificates or of a particular face amount of the Certificates for all purposes (whether or not such Certificates or face amount shall be overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership thereof or of trust or other interest with regard thereto, and any notice of loss or theft or any writing thereon), and the Trustee, APICORP, the Delegate and the Agents shall not be affected by any notice to the contrary. All payments made to such registered Holder shall be valid and, to the extent of the sums so paid, effective to satisfy and discharge the liability for monies payable in respect of such Certificates or face amount.

No person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of any Certificates under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999. The Holder of a Certificate will be recognised by the Trustee as entitled to his Certificate free from any equity, set-off or counterclaim on the part of the Trustee against the original or any intermediate holder of such Certificate.

3.4 **Transfers of Certificates:**

Subject to Conditions 3.7 (*Closed periods*) and 3.8 (*Regulations Concerning Transfers and Registration*) below:

- (a) **Transfers of beneficial interests in the Global Certificate:** Transfers of beneficial interests in the Global Certificate will be effected by Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and in turn by other participants and, if appropriate, indirect participants in such clearing systems acting on behalf of transferors and transferees of such interests. An interest in the Global Certificate will, subject to compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory restrictions, be transferable for Certificates in definitive form only in the Specified Denomination or integral multiples thereof and only in accordance with the rules and operating procedures for the time being of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement.
- (b) **Transfers of Certificates in definitive form:** Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Trust Deed and the Agency Agreement, a Certificate in definitive form may be transferred in whole or in part (in the Specified Denomination or an integral multiple thereof). In order to effect any such transfer the Holder or Holders must: (i) surrender the Individual Certificate for registration of the transfer thereof (or the relevant part thereof) at the Specified Office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent, with the form of transfer thereon duly executed

by the Holder or Holders thereof or his or their attorney or attorneys duly authorised in writing; and (ii) complete and deposit such other evidence to prove the title of the transferor and the authority of the individuals who have executed the form of transfer as may be reasonably required by the Registrar or (as the case may be) the relevant Transfer Agent. Any such transfer will be subject to such reasonable regulations as the Trustee, APICORP, the Delegate and the Registrar may from time to time prescribe.

Subject as provided above, the Registrar or (as the case may be) the relevant Transfer Agent will, as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any event within five business days (being for this purpose a day on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign currencies) in the city where the Registrar or (as the case may be) the relevant Transfer Agent has its Specified Office) of the request (or such longer period as may be required to comply with any applicable fiscal or other laws or regulations), and following receipt of a signed new Individual Certificate from the Trustee, deliver at its Specified Office to the transferee or (at the risk of the transferee) send by regular uninsured first class mail (airmail if overseas) to such address as the transferee may request a new Individual Certificate of a like aggregate face amount to the Certificates (or the relevant part of the Certificates) transferred. In the case of the transfer of part only of an Individual Certificate, a new Individual Certificate in respect of the balance of the Certificates not transferred will be so delivered or (at the risk of the transferor) sent to the transferor.

- 3.5 **Exercise of Options or Partial Dissolution in Respect of Certificates:** In the case of an exercise of APICORP's or a Certificateholder's option in respect of, or a partial redemption of, a holding of Certificates, the Registrar will update the entries on the Register accordingly and, in the case of Individual Certificates, new Individual Certificates shall be issued to the Holders to reflect the exercise of such option or in respect of the balance of the holding for which no payment was made. New Individual Certificates shall only be issued against surrender of the existing Individual Certificates to the Registrar or any Transfer Agent.
- 3.6 **No Charge:** The transfer of a Certificate, exercise of an option or partial dissolution will be effected without charge by or on behalf of the Trustee or the Registrar or any Transfer Agent but against such indemnity as the Registrar or (as the case may be) such Transfer Agent may require in respect of any tax or other duty of whatsoever nature which may be levied or imposed in connection with such transfer. Certificateholders will not be required to bear the costs and expenses of effecting any registration of transfer as provided above, except for any costs or expenses of delivery other than by regular uninsured first class mail (airmail if overseas).
- 3.7 **Closed Periods:** Certificateholders may not require transfers to be registered:
- (a) during the period of 15 days ending on (and including) the due date for payment of any Dissolution Distribution Amount or Periodic Distribution Amount or any other date on which any payment of the face amount or payment of any profit in respect of the relevant Certificates falls due;
 - (b) during the period of 15 days ending on (and including) any date on which the relevant Certificates may be called for redemption by the Trustee or APICORP at its option pursuant to Condition 8.2 (*Early Dissolution for Taxation Reasons*) or Condition 8.3 (*Dissolution at the Option of APICORP (Optional Dissolution Right)*); or
 - (c) after a Certificateholder Put Exercise Notice has been delivered in respect of the relevant Certificate(s) in accordance with Condition 8.4 (*Dissolution at the Option of Certificateholders (Certificateholder Put Right)*).
- 3.8 **Regulations Concerning Transfers and Registration:** All transfers of Certificates and entries on the Register are subject to the detailed regulations concerning the transfer of Certificates scheduled to the Agency Agreement. The regulations may be changed by the Trustee, with the prior written approval of the Registrar and the Delegate or by the Registrar with the prior written approval of the Delegate, provided that any such change is not materially prejudicial to the interests of the Certificateholders. A copy of the current regulations will be mailed (free of charge to the Certificateholder by uninsured first class mail (airmail if overseas)) by the Registrar to any Certificateholder who requests in writing a copy of such regulations.

4. Status and Limited Recourse

- 4.1 **Status of the Certificates:** The Certificates represent an undivided beneficial ownership interest in the relevant Trust Assets and are direct, unsecured and limited recourse obligations of the Trustee. Each Certificate shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable legislation that is both mandatory and of general application, at all times rank *pari passu* and without any preference or priority with all other Certificates of the relevant Series. The payment obligations of APICORP (in any capacity) under the Transaction Documents shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable legislation that is both mandatory and of general application and subject to the negative pledge provisions described in Condition 6.2 (*Negative Pledge*), at all times rank at least equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness and monetary obligations of APICORP, present and future.
- 4.2 **Limited Recourse:** Save as provided in this Condition 4.2, the Certificates do not represent an interest in or obligation of any of the Trustee, the Delegate, APICORP, any of the Agents or any of their respective affiliates. The proceeds of the relevant Trust Assets are the sole source of payments on the Certificates of each Series. The net proceeds of the realisation of, or enforcement with respect to, the relevant Trust Assets may not be sufficient to make all payments due in respect of the Certificates. Subject to Condition 12 (*Dissolution Events*), Certificateholders, by subscribing for or acquiring the Certificates, acknowledge that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Conditions or any Transaction Document:
- (a) no payment of any amount whatsoever shall be made by the Trustee or the Delegate or any directors, officers, employees or agents on their behalf except to the extent funds are available therefor from the relevant Trust Assets and further acknowledge and agree that no recourse shall be had for the payment of any amount due and payable hereunder or under any Transaction Document, whether for the payment of any fee or other amount hereunder or any other obligation or claim arising out of or based upon the Transaction Documents, against the Trustee or the Delegate to the extent the relevant Trust Assets have been exhausted, following which all obligations of the Trustee shall be extinguished;
 - (b) the Trustee may not sell, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of the Trust Assets or any part thereof (save as permitted pursuant to the Sale Undertaking and the Purchase Undertaking) to a third party, and may only realise its interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under the Trust Assets in the manner expressly provided in the Transaction Documents;
 - (c) if the proceeds of the Trust Assets are insufficient to make all payments due in respect of the Certificates, Certificateholders will have no recourse to any assets of the Trustee (other than the relevant Trust Assets) or the Delegate or the Agents or any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, shareholders or affiliates, in respect of any shortfall or otherwise;
 - (d) no Certificateholders will be able to petition for, institute, or join with any other person in instituting proceedings for, the reorganisation, arrangement, liquidation, bankruptcy, winding-up or receivership or other proceedings under any bankruptcy or similar law against the Trustee (and/or its directors), the Delegate, the Agents or any of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, shareholders or affiliates as a consequence of such shortfall or otherwise;
 - (e) no recourse (whether by institution or enforcement of any legal proceedings or assessment or otherwise) in respect of any breaches of any duty, obligation or undertaking of the Trustee or the Delegate arising under or in connection with the Transaction Documents by virtue of any customary law, statute or otherwise shall be had against any shareholder, officer, employee, agent, director or corporate services provider of the Trustee or the Delegate in their capacity as such for any breaches by the Trustee or Delegate and any and all personal liability of every such shareholder, officer, employee, agent, director or corporate services provider in their capacity as such for any breaches by the Trustee or the Delegate of any such duty, obligation or undertaking is expressly waived and excluded to the extent permitted by law. The obligations of the Trustee and the Delegate under the Transaction Documents are corporate or limited liability obligations of the Trustee and no personal liability shall attach to or be incurred by the shareholders, members, officers, employees, agents, directors or corporate services provider of the Trustee or the Delegate

(in their capacity as such), save in the case of their wilful default or actual fraud (or, in the case of the shareholders, members, officers, employees, agents, directors or corporate services provider of the Delegate only, wilful default or fraud). Reference in this Condition 4.2 to wilful default, fraud or actual fraud (as applicable) means a finding to such effect by a court of competent jurisdiction in relation to the conduct of the relevant party; and

- (f) it shall not be entitled to claim or exercise any right of set-off, counterclaim, abatement or other similar remedy which it might otherwise have, under the laws of any jurisdiction, in respect of such Certificates. No collateral is or will be given for the payment obligations under the Certificates (without prejudice to the negative pledge provisions described in Condition 6.2 (*Negative Pledge*)).

Pursuant to the terms of the Transaction Documents, APICORP is obliged to make payments under the relevant Transaction Documents to which it is a party directly to or to the order of the Trustee. Such payment obligations form part of the Trust Assets and the Trustee and the Delegate will thereby have direct recourse against APICORP to recover payments due to the Trustee from APICORP pursuant to such Transaction Documents notwithstanding any other provision of this Condition 4.2. Such right of the Trustee and the Delegate shall (subject to the negative pledge provisions described in Condition 6.2 (*Negative Pledge*)) constitute an unsecured claim against APICORP. None of the Certificateholders, the Trustee and the Delegate shall be entitled to claim any priority right in respect of any specific assets of APICORP in connection with the enforcement of any such claim.

5. The Trust

5.1 **Trust Assets:** Pursuant to the Trust Deed, the Trustee holds the Trust Assets for each Series upon trust absolutely for and on behalf of the Certificateholders of such Series *pro rata* according to the face amount of Certificates held by each holder. The term “**Trust Assets**” in respect of each Series means the following:

- (a) the cash proceeds of the issue of the Certificates, pending the application thereof in accordance with the terms of the Transaction Documents;
- (b) the interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, of the Trustee in, to and under the Sukuk Assets from time to time (excluding any representations given by APICORP to the Trustee and/or the Delegate under any documents constituting the Sukuk Assets from time to time);
- (c) the interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, of the Trustee in, to and under the Transaction Documents (excluding any representations given by APICORP to the Trustee and/or the Delegate pursuant to any of the Transaction Documents or the covenant given to the Trustee pursuant to Clause 17.1 of the Master Trust Deed);
- (d) all moneys standing to the credit of the Transaction Account from time to time; and
- (e) all proceeds of the foregoing.

5.2 **Application of Proceeds from Trust Assets:** On each Periodic Distribution Date and on any Dissolution Date, the Principal Paying Agent shall apply the monies standing to the credit of the relevant Transaction Account in the following order of priority (in each case only if and to the extent that payments of a higher priority have been made in full):

- (a) **first**, (to the extent not previously paid) to the Delegate in respect of all amounts payable to it under the Transaction Documents in its capacity as Delegate (including any amounts payable to the Delegate in respect of its Appointees (as defined in the Master Trust Deed)) and to any receiver, manager or administrative receiver or any other analogous officer appointed in respect of the Trust by the Delegate in accordance with the Trust Deed;
- (b) **second**, only if such payment is due on a Periodic Distribution Date (to the extent not previously paid) to pay *pro rata* and *pari passu*: (i) the Trustee in respect of all properly incurred and documented amounts payable to it under the Transaction Documents in its capacity as Trustee; (ii) each Agent in respect of all amounts payable to such Agent on account of its fees, costs, indemnities, charges and expenses and the payment or satisfaction of any Liability incurred by such Agent pursuant to the Agency Agreement or the other Transaction Documents in its capacity as Agent; and (iii) the Trustee Administrator in respect of all amounts payable to it on account of its fees, costs, charges

and expenses and the payment or satisfaction of any Liability incurred by the Trustee Administrator pursuant to the Corporate Services Agreement and the Registered Office Agreement;

- (c) **third**, to the Principal Paying Agent for application in or towards payment *pari passu* and rateably of all Periodic Distribution Amounts due but unpaid;
- (d) **fourth**, only if such payment is due on a Dissolution Date, to the Principal Paying Agent for application in or towards payment *pari passu* and rateably of the relevant Dissolution Distribution Amount; and
- (e) **fifth**, only on the Scheduled Dissolution Date (or any earlier date on which the Certificates are redeemed in full) and provided that all amounts required to be paid on the Certificates hereunder have been discharged in full, in payment of any residual amount to APICORP in its capacity as Wakeel as an incentive fee for its performance under the Wakala Agreement.

5.3 **Transaction Account:** The Trustee will establish a Transaction Account in respect of each Series by no later than the fifth Local Banking Day following the relevant Issue Date. The Transaction Account shall be operated by the Principal Paying Agent on behalf of the Trustee for the benefit of Certificateholders into which APICORP will deposit all amounts payable by it to the Trustee pursuant to the terms of the Transaction Documents.

6. Covenants

6.1 **Trustee Covenants:** The Trustee covenants that for so long as any Certificates are outstanding, it shall not (without the prior written consent of the Delegate):

- (a) incur any Indebtedness (including any Sukuk Obligation) in respect of financed, borrowed or raised money whatsoever (whether structured (or intended to be structured) in accordance with the principles of *Shari'a* or otherwise), or give any guarantee or indemnity in respect of any obligation of any person or issue any shares (or rights, warrants or options in respect of shares or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares) except, in all cases, as contemplated in the Transaction Documents;
- (b) secure any of its present or future Indebtedness by any lien, pledge, charge or other Security Interest upon any of its present or future assets, properties or revenues (other than those arising by operation of law (if any) and other than under or pursuant to any of the Transaction Documents);
- (c) sell, lease, transfer, assign, participate, exchange or otherwise dispose of, or pledge, mortgage, hypothecate or otherwise encumber (by Security Interest, preference, priority or other security agreement or preferential arrangement of any kind or nature whatsoever or otherwise) (or permit such to occur or suffer such to exist), any part of its interests in any of the Trust Assets except pursuant to any of the Transaction Documents;
- (d) except as provided in Condition 16 (*Meetings of Certificateholders, Modification and Waiver*), amend or agree to any amendment of any Transaction Document to which it is a party (other than in accordance with the terms thereof) or its constitutional documents;
- (e) except as provided in the Trust Deed, act as trustee in respect of any trust other than the Trust or in respect of any parties other than the Certificateholders;
- (f) have any subsidiaries or employees;
- (g) redeem or purchase any of its shares or pay any dividend or make any other distribution to its shareholders;
- (h) use the proceeds of the issue of the Certificates for any purpose other than as stated in the Transaction Documents;
- (i) put to its directors or shareholders any resolution for, or appoint any liquidator for, its winding-up or any resolution for the commencement of any other bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding with respect to it; or
- (j) enter into any contract, transaction, amendment, obligation or liability other than the Transaction Documents to which it is a party or as expressly contemplated, permitted or required thereunder or engage in any business or activity other than:
 - (i) as contemplated, provided for or permitted in the Transaction Documents;

- (ii) the ownership, management and disposal of the Trust Assets as provided in the Transaction Documents; and
 - (iii) such other matters which are incidental thereto.
- 6.2 **Negative Pledge:** So long as any Certificates remain outstanding (as defined in the Master Trust Deed), APICORP shall not, other than a Permitted Security Interest, create or permit to subsist any Security Interest, upon the whole or any part of its present or future undertaking, assets or revenues (including uncalled capital) to secure any Relevant Indebtedness or Sukuk Obligation, or to secure any guarantee or indemnity in respect of any Relevant Indebtedness or Sukuk Obligation, without: (a) at the same time or prior thereto securing equally and rateably therewith its obligations under the Transaction Documents to which it is party (in whatever capacity); or (b) providing such other security or other arrangement for those obligations as may be approved by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Certificateholders.

7. Periodic Distribution Amounts

7.1 Fixed Rate Certificates Provisions

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 7.1 is applicable to the Certificates only if the Fixed Rate Certificates Provisions are specified in the applicable Final Terms as being applicable.
- (b) **Periodic Distribution Dates:** Each Fixed Rate Certificate bears profit on its outstanding face amount from the Profit Commencement Date at the rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Profit Rate, such profit being payable in arrear on each Periodic Distribution Date. The amount of profit payable shall be a Fixed Amount, a Broken Amount or an amount determined in accordance with Condition 7.3 (*Calculation of Periodic Distribution Amount*). Each such amount of profit is referred to in these Conditions as a “**Periodic Distribution Amount**”. Periodic Distribution Amounts shall be distributed to Certificateholders by the Principal Paying Agent on behalf of the Trustee, *pro rata* to their respective holdings, out of amounts transferred to the Transaction Account and subject to Condition 5.2 (*Application of Proceeds from Trust Assets*) and Condition 9 (*Payments*).

7.2 Floating Rate Certificate Provisions

- (a) **Application:** This Condition 7.2 is applicable to the Certificates only if the Floating Rate Certificates Provisions are specified in the applicable Final Terms as being applicable.
- (b) **Periodic Distribution Dates:** Each Floating Rate Certificate bears profit on its outstanding face amount from the Profit Commencement Date at the rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Profit Rate, such profit being payable in arrear on each Periodic Distribution Date. The amount of profit payable shall be an amount determined in accordance with Condition 7.3 (*Calculation of Periodic Distribution Amount*). Each such amount of profit is referred to in these Conditions as a “**Periodic Distribution Amount**”. Such Periodic Distribution Date(s) is/are either shown in the applicable Final Terms as Specified Periodic Distribution Dates or, if no Specified Periodic Distribution Date(s) is/are shown in the applicable Final Terms, Periodic Distribution Date shall mean each date which falls the number of months or other period shown in the applicable Final Terms as the Return Accumulation Period after the preceding Periodic Distribution Date or, in the case of the first Periodic Distribution Date, after the Profit Commencement Date. Periodic Distribution Amounts shall be distributed to Certificateholders by the Principal Paying Agent on behalf of the Trustee, *pro rata* to their respective holdings, out of amounts transferred to the Transaction Account and subject to Condition 5.2 (*Application of Proceeds from Trust Assets*) and Condition 9 (*Payments*).
- (c) **Profit Rate for Floating Rate Certificates:** The Profit Rate in respect of Floating Rate Certificates for each Return Accumulation Period shall be determined in the manner specified in the applicable Final Terms as being applicable and the provisions herein relating to either Screen Rate Determination or ISDA Determination shall apply (depending upon which is specified in the applicable Final Terms as being applicable).
- (d) **Screen Rate Determination:** If Screen Rate Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Profit Rate(s) is/are to be determined, the Profit Rate applicable to the Certificates for each Return Accumulation Period will be determined by the Calculation Agent on the following basis:

- (i) if the Reference Rate is a composite quotation or customarily supplied by one entity, the Calculation Agent will determine the Reference Rate which appears on the Relevant Screen Page as of the Relevant Time on the relevant Profit Rate Determination Date;
- (ii) in any other case, the Calculation Agent will determine the arithmetic mean of the Reference Rates which appear on the Relevant Screen Page as of the Relevant Time on the relevant Profit Rate Determination Date;
- (iii) if, in the case of (i) above, such rate does not appear on that page or, in the case of (ii) above, fewer than two such rates appear on that page or if, in either case, the Relevant Screen Page is unavailable, the Calculation Agent will:
 - (A) request each of the Reference Banks to provide a quotation of the Reference Rate at approximately the Relevant Time on the Profit Rate Determination Date in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time; and
 - (B) determine the arithmetic mean of such quotations; and
- (iv) if fewer than two such quotations are provided as requested, the Calculation Agent will determine the arithmetic mean of the rates (being the nearest to the Reference Rate, as determined by the Calculation Agent) quoted by major banks in the Principal Financial Centre of the Specified Currency selected by the Calculation Agent at approximately 11.00 a.m. (local time in the Principal Financial Centre of the Specified Currency) on the first day of the relevant Return Accumulation Period for loans in the Specified Currency for a period equal to the relevant Return Accumulation Period and in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time,

and the Profit Rate for such Return Accumulation Period shall be the sum of the Margin and the rate or (as the case may be) the arithmetic mean so determined; **provided, however, that** if the Calculation Agent is unable to determine a rate or (as the case may be) an arithmetic mean in accordance with the above provisions in relation to any Return Accumulation Period, the Profit Rate applicable to the Certificates during such Return Accumulation Period will be the sum of the Margin and the rate or (as the case may be) the arithmetic mean last determined in relation to the Certificates in respect of a preceding Return Accumulation Period.

- (e) **ISDA Determination:** If ISDA Determination is specified in the applicable Final Terms as the manner in which the Profit Rate(s) is/are to be determined, the Profit Rate applicable to the Certificates for each Return Accumulation Period will be the sum of the Margin and the relevant ISDA Rate where “**ISDA Rate**” in relation to any Return Accumulation Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) that would be determined by the Calculation Agent under a Swap Transaction (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) if the Calculation Agent were acting as Calculation Agent for that Swap Transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions and under which:
 - (i) the Floating Rate Option (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) is as specified in the applicable Final Terms;
 - (ii) the Designated Maturity (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) is a period specified in the applicable Final Terms; and
 - (iii) the relevant Reset Date (as defined in the ISDA Definitions) is either: (A) if the relevant Floating Rate Option is based on (w) the London inter-bank offered rate (“**LIBOR**”) or (x) the Eurozone inter-bank offered rate (“**EURIBOR**”) for a currency, the first day of that Return Accumulation Period; or (B) in any other case, as specified in the applicable Final Terms.
- (f) **Maximum or Minimum Profit Rate:** If any Maximum Profit Rate or Minimum Profit Rate is specified in the applicable Final Terms, then the Profit Rate shall in no event be greater than the maximum or be less than the minimum so specified.

- 7.3 **Calculation of Periodic Distribution Amount:** The Periodic Distribution Amount will be calculated by the Calculation Agent by applying the Profit Rate for such Return Accumulation Period to the Calculation Amount, multiplying the product by the relevant Day Count Fraction, rounding the resulting figure to the nearest sub-unit of the Specified Currency (half a sub-unit being rounded upwards) and multiplying such rounded figure by a fraction equal to the Specified Denomination of the relevant Certificates divided by the Calculation Amount. For this purpose a “sub-unit” means, in the case of any currency other than euro and Renminbi, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency in the case of euro, means one cent. and, in the case of Renminbi, means CNY 0.01.
- 7.4 **Determination and Publication of Profit Rates, Periodic Distribution Amounts and Dissolution Distribution Amounts:** The Calculation Agent shall, as soon as practicable on or after each Profit Rate Determination Date, or such other time on such date as the Calculation Agent may be required to calculate any rate or amount, obtain any quotation or make any determination or calculation, determine such rate and calculate the Periodic Distribution Amounts for the relevant Return Accumulation Period, calculate the relevant Dissolution Distribution Amount, obtain such quotation or make such determination or calculation, as the case may be, and cause the Profit Rate and the Periodic Distribution Amounts for each Return Accumulation Period and the relevant Periodic Distribution Date and, if required to be calculated, the relevant Dissolution Distribution Amount to be notified to the Delegate, the Trustee, APICORP, each of the Paying Agents, the Certificateholders, any other Calculation Agent appointed in respect of the Certificates that is to make a further calculation upon receipt of such information and, if the Certificates are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of such exchange or other relevant authority so require, such exchange or other relevant authority as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than (i) the commencement of the relevant Return Accumulation Period, if determined prior to such time, in the case of notification to such exchange of a Profit Rate and Periodic Distribution Amount, or (ii) in all other cases, the fourth Business Day after such determination. Where any Periodic Distribution Date or Profit Period Date is subject to adjustment pursuant to Condition 7.7 (*Business Day Convention*), the Periodic Distribution Amounts and the Periodic Distribution Date so published may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made with the consent of the Delegate by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Return Accumulation Period. If the Certificates become due and payable under Condition 12 (*Dissolution Events*), the accrued profit and the Profit Rate payable in respect of the Certificates shall nevertheless continue to be calculated as previously in accordance with this Condition but no publication of the Profit Rate or the Periodic Distribution Amount so calculated need be made unless the Delegate otherwise requires. The determination of any rate or amount, the obtaining of each quotation and the making of each determination or calculation by the Calculation Agent(s) shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding upon all parties.
- 7.5 **Determination or Calculation by the Delegate:** Subject to Condition 7.8 (*Calculation Agent*), if the Calculation Agent does not at any time for any reason determine or calculate the Profit Rate for a Return Accumulation Period or any Periodic Distribution Amount or Dissolution Distribution Amount, the Delegate shall (without liability to any person for so doing) do so or shall appoint an agent (on behalf of, and at the expense of, the Trustee) to do so and such determination or calculation shall be deemed to have been made by the Calculation Agent. In doing so, the Delegate or, as the case may be, such agent shall apply the foregoing provisions of this Condition, with any necessary consequential amendments, to the extent that, in its sole opinion, it can do so, and, in all other respects it shall do so in such manner as it shall deem fair and reasonable in all the circumstances.
- 7.6 **Cessation of Entitlement to Profit:** Profit shall cease to accumulate in respect of each Certificate on the due date for redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment is improperly withheld or refused, in which event profit shall, subject to the terms of the Transaction Documents, continue to accumulate (both before and after judgment) at the Profit Rate in the manner provided in this Condition 7 to the Relevant Date.
- 7.7 **Business Day Convention:** If any date referred to in these Conditions that is specified to be subject to adjustment in accordance with a Business Day Convention would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified in the applicable Final Terms is:

- (a) the “**Following Business Day Convention**”, the relevant date shall be postponed to the first following day that is a Business Day;
- (b) the “**Modified Following Business Day Convention**” or “**Modified Business Day Convention**”, the relevant date shall be postponed to the first following day that is a Business Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case that date will be the first preceding day that is a Business Day;
- (c) the “**Preceding Business Day Convention**”, the relevant date shall be brought forward to the first preceding day that is a Business Day;
- (d) the “**FRN Convention**”, “**Floating Rate Convention**” or “**Eurodollar Convention**”, each relevant date shall be the date which numerically corresponds to the preceding such date in the calendar month which is the number of months specified in the applicable Final Terms as the Return Accumulation Period after the calendar month in which the preceding such date occurred provided, however, that:
 - (i) if there is no such numerically corresponding day in the calendar month in which any such date should occur, then such date will be the last day which is a Business Day in that calendar month;
 - (ii) if any such date would otherwise fall on a day which is not a Business Day, then such date will be the first following day which is a Business Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case it will be the first preceding day which is a Business Day; and
 - (iii) if the preceding such date occurred on the last day in a calendar month which was a Business Day, then all subsequent such dates will be the last day which is a Business Day in the calendar month which is the specified number of months after the calendar month in which the preceding such date occurred; and
- (e) “**No Adjustment**”, the relevant date shall not be adjusted in accordance with any Business Day Convention.

7.8 **Calculation Agent:** The Trustee shall procure that there shall at all times be one or more Calculation Agents if provision is made for them in the applicable Final Terms and for so long as any Certificates are outstanding. Where more than one Calculation Agent is appointed in respect of the Certificates, references in these Conditions to the Calculation Agent shall be construed as each Calculation Agent performing its respective duties under the Conditions. If the Calculation Agent is unable or unwilling to act as such or if the Calculation Agent fails duly to establish the Profit Rate for a Return Accumulation Period or to calculate any Periodic Distribution Amount or any Dissolution Distribution Amount, as the case may be, or to comply with any other requirement, the Trustee shall (with the prior approval of the Delegate) appoint a leading bank or financial institution engaged in the interbank market (or, if appropriate, money, swap or over-the-counter index options market) that is most closely connected with the calculation or determination to be made by the Calculation Agent (acting through its principal London office or any other office actively involved in such market) to act as such in its place. The Calculation Agent may not resign its duties without a successor having been appointed as aforesaid.

7.9 **Linear Interpolation:** Where Linear Interpolation is specified as applicable in respect of a Return Accumulation Period in the applicable Final Terms, the Profit Rate for such Return Accumulation Period shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent by straight line linear interpolation by reference to two rates based on the relevant Reference Rate, one of which shall be determined as if the Linear Interpolation Designated Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next shorter than the length of the relevant Return Accumulation Period and the other of which shall be determined as if the Linear Interpolation Designated Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next longer than the length of the relevant Return Accumulation Period provided however that if there is no rate available for a period of time next shorter or, as the case may be, next longer, then the Calculation Agent shall determine such rate at such time and by reference to such sources as it determines appropriate.

8. Redemption and Dissolution of the Trust

8.1 **Dissolution on the Scheduled Dissolution Date:** Unless previously redeemed, or purchased and cancelled, in full, as provided below, each Certificate shall be finally redeemed at its Dissolution Distribution Amount and the Trust shall be dissolved by the Trustee on the Scheduled Dissolution Date specified in the applicable Final Terms following the payment of all such amounts in full and the execution of a sale agreement pursuant to the Purchase Undertaking.

8.2 **Early Dissolution for Taxation Reasons:** The Certificates shall be redeemed by the Trustee in whole, but not in part, on any Periodic Distribution Date (if the Certificates are Floating Rate Certificates) or at any time (if the Certificates are Fixed Rate Certificates) (such dissolution date being an “**Early Tax Dissolution Date**”), on giving not less than the Minimum Notice Period nor more than the Maximum Notice Period notice to the Certificateholders (which notice shall be irrevocable) at their Dissolution Distribution Amount if the Trustee satisfies the Delegate immediately before the giving of such notice that:

- (a) (A) the Trustee has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as described under Condition 10 (*Taxation*) as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of the Cayman Islands or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of the relevant Series, and (B) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Trustee taking reasonable measures available to it; or
- (b) (A) APICORP has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts pursuant to the terms of any Transaction Document as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of the Relevant Jurisdictions or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations (including a holding by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of the relevant Series, and (B) such obligation cannot be avoided by APICORP taking reasonable measures available to it,

provided, however, that no such notice of dissolution shall be given to Certificateholders:

- (A) unless a duly completed Exercise Notice has been received by the Trustee from APICORP pursuant to the Sale Undertaking; and
- (B) where the Certificates may be redeemed at any time, earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Trustee or APICORP, as the case may be, would be obliged to pay such additional amounts were a payment in respect of the Certificates (in the case of the Trustee) or pursuant to any Transaction Document (in the case of APICORP) then due; or
- (C) where the Certificates may be redeemed only on a Periodic Distribution Date, earlier than 60 days prior to the earliest date on which the Trustee or APICORP, as the case may be, would be obliged to pay such additional amounts were a payment in respect of the Certificates (in the case of the Trustee) or pursuant to any Transaction Document (in the case of APICORP) then due.

Prior to the publication of any notice of dissolution pursuant to this Condition 8.2, the Trustee shall deliver or procure that there is delivered to the Delegate:

- (1) a certificate signed by two directors of the Trustee (in the case of Condition 8.2(a)) or APICORP (in the case of Condition 8.2(b)) stating that the Trustee is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Trustee to redeem (as set out in Condition 8.2(a) and Condition 8.2(b), as the case may be) have occurred; and
- (2) an opinion of independent legal advisers or other professional advisers, in each case of recognised standing, to the effect that the Trustee or APICORP, as the case may be, has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment,

and the Delegate shall be entitled to accept such certificate and legal opinion as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the condition precedent set out in Condition 8.2(a) or, as the case may be, Condition 8.2(b) above, in which event it shall be conclusive and binding on Certificateholders.

Upon expiry of any such notice given in accordance with this Condition 8.2, payment in full of the Dissolution Distribution Amount to Certificateholders and execution of a sale agreement pursuant to the Sale Undertaking, the Trustee shall be bound to dissolve the Trust.

8.3 Dissolution at the Option of APICORP (Optional Dissolution Right): If the Optional Dissolution Right is specified in the applicable Final Terms, APICORP may in its sole discretion deliver to the Trustee a duly completed Exercise Notice in accordance with the provisions of the Sale Undertaking and, on receipt of such notice, the Trustee shall, on giving not less than the Minimum Notice Period nor more than the Maximum Notice Period irrevocable notice to the Certificateholders redeem all or, if so specified in the relevant Exercise Notice, some of the Certificates on any Optional Dissolution Date. Any such redemption of Certificates shall be at their Dissolution Distribution Amount. Any such redemption or exercise must relate to Certificates of a face amount at least equal to the Minimum Optional Dissolution Amount to be redeemed and no greater than the Maximum Optional Dissolution Amount to be redeemed.

All Certificates in respect of which any such notice is given shall be redeemed on the date specified in such notice in accordance with this Condition 8.3. If all (and not some only) of the Certificates are to be redeemed on any Optional Dissolution Date in accordance with this Condition 8.3, upon payment in full of the Dissolution Distribution Amount to all Certificateholders and execution of a sale agreement pursuant to the Sale Undertaking, the Trustee shall be bound to dissolve the Trust.

In the case of a partial redemption, the notice to Certificateholders shall also specify the face amount of Certificates drawn and the holder(s) of such Certificates to be redeemed, which shall have been drawn in such place and in such manner as may be fair and reasonable in the circumstances, taking account of prevailing market practices, subject to compliance with any applicable laws and stock exchange or other relevant authority requirements.

If the Certificates are to be redeemed in part only on any date in accordance with this Condition 8.3, each Certificate shall be redeemed in part in the proportion which the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Certificates to be redeemed on the relevant Optional Dissolution Date bears to the aggregate principal amount of outstanding Certificates on such date.

For *Shari'a* reasons, the Optional Dissolution Right and the Certificateholder Put Right cannot both be specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms in respect of any single Series.

8.4 Dissolution at the Option of Certificateholders (Certificateholder Put Right): If the Certificateholder Put Right is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Trustee shall, at the option of the Holder of any Certificates, upon the Holder of such Certificates giving not less than the Minimum Notice Period nor more than the Maximum Notice Period notice to the Trustee, redeem such Certificates on the Certificateholder Put Right Date at its Dissolution Distribution Amount. For the purposes thereof, the Trustee shall deliver to APICORP a duly completed Exercise Notice in accordance with the provisions of the Purchase Undertaking. If all (and not some only) of the Certificates are to be redeemed on any Certificateholder Put Right Date in accordance with this Condition 8.4, upon payment in full of the Dissolution Distribution Amount to all Certificateholders and execution of a sale agreement pursuant to the Purchase Undertaking, the Trustee shall be bound to dissolve the Trust.

To exercise the option in this Condition 8.4 the relevant Holder must, within the notice period, give notice to the Principal Paying Agent of such exercise (a “**Certificateholder Put Exercise Notice**”) in accordance with the standard procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg in a form acceptable to the relevant clearing system from time to time (which shall, if acceptable to the relevant clearing system, be in the form of a duly completed Certificateholder Put Exercise Notice in the form set out in the Agency Agreement and obtainable from any Paying Agent, the Registrar or any Transfer Agent).

Any Certificateholder Put Exercise Notice or other notice given in accordance with the standard procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg by a Holder of any Certificates pursuant to this Condition 8.4 shall be irrevocable except where, prior to the due date of redemption, a Dissolution Event has occurred and the Delegate has declared the Certificates due and payable pursuant to Condition 12 (*Dissolution Events*), in which event such Holder, at its option, may elect by notice to the Trustee to withdraw the notice given pursuant to this Condition 8.4.

For *Shari'a* reasons, the Optional Dissolution Right and the Certificateholder Put Right cannot both be specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms in respect of any single Series.

- 8.5 **Dissolution following a Dissolution Event:** Upon the occurrence of a Dissolution Event, the Certificates may be redeemed at the Dissolution Distribution Amount on the Dissolution Event Redemption Date and the Trustee may be required to dissolve the Trust, in each case as more particularly described in Condition 12 (*Dissolution Events*).
- 8.6 **Purchases:** Each of APICORP and APICORP's Subsidiaries may at any time purchase Certificates in the open market or otherwise and at any price and such Certificates may be held, resold or, at the option of APICORP, surrendered to the Registrar for cancellation.
- 8.7 **Cancellation:** Subject to and in accordance with the standard procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, all Certificates which are redeemed will forthwith be cancelled. All Certificates purchased and surrendered for cancellation by or on behalf of APICORP or any of APICORP's Subsidiaries shall be cancelled by surrendering the Global Certificate or Individual Certificates representing such Certificates to the Registrar and by APICORP delivering to the Trustee a duly completed Cancellation Notice in accordance with the terms of the Sale Undertaking. If all (and not some only) of the Certificates are cancelled in accordance with this Condition 8.8, and upon execution of a sale agreement pursuant to the Sale Undertaking, the Trustee shall be bound to dissolve the Trust. All Certificates cancelled pursuant to this Condition 8.8 shall be forwarded to the Registrar and cannot be reissued or resold.
- 8.8 **No other Dissolution:** The Trustee shall not be entitled to redeem the Certificates or dissolve the Trust other than as provided in this Condition 8 and Condition 12 (*Dissolution Events*). Upon payment in full of all amounts due in respect of the Certificates of any Series and the subsequent dissolution of the Trust as provided in this Condition 8 and/or Condition 12 (*Dissolution Events*) (as the case may be), the Certificates shall cease to represent interests in the Trust Assets and no further amounts shall be payable in respect thereof and the Trustee shall have no further obligations in respect thereof.

9. Payments

- 9.1 **Method of Payment:** Payments of any Dissolution Distribution Amount will only be made against surrender of the relevant Certificates at the specified office of any of the Paying Agents. Each Dissolution Distribution Amount and each Periodic Distribution Amount will be paid to the Holder shown on the Register at the close of business on the relevant Record Date
- (a) in the case of Certificates denominated in a currency other than Renminbi, upon application by the Holder of such Certificates to the Specified Office of the Registrar, the other Transfer Agents or any Paying Agent before the Record Date, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency (or, if that currency is euro, any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) and maintained by the payee with, a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency; and
- (b) in the case of Certificates denominated in Renminbi, by transfer to an account denominated in that currency and maintained by the payee with a bank in the Principal Financial Centre of that currency.
- 9.2 **Payments on Business Days:** Where payment is to be made by transfer to an account, payment instructions (for value the due date, or, if the due date is not Payment Business Day, for value the next succeeding Payment Business Day) will be initiated:
- (a) (in the case of payments of any Dissolution Distribution Amount and Periodic Distribution Amounts payable on a Dissolution Date) on the later of the due date for payment and the day on which the relevant Certificate is surrendered (or, in the case of part payment only, presented and endorsed) at the Specified Office of a Paying Agent; and
- (b) (in the case of payments of Periodic Distribution Amounts payable other than on a Dissolution Date) on the due date for payment.

A Holder of Certificates shall not be entitled to any additional distributions or other payment in respect of any delay in payment resulting from the due date for a payment not being a Payment Business Day.

- 9.3 **Partial Payments:** If the amount of any Dissolution Distribution Amount or Periodic Distribution Amount is not paid in full when due, the Registrar will annotate the Register with a record of the amount in fact paid.

9.4 **Record Date:** Each payment in respect of Certificates will be made:

- (a) where the Certificate is represented by a Global Certificate, to the person shown as the Holder in the Register at the close of business (in the relevant clearing system) on the Clearing System Business Day before the due date for such payment, where “**Clearing System Business Day**” means a day on which each clearing system for which the Global Certificate is being held is open for business; or
- (b) where the Certificate is in definitive form, to the person shown as the Holder in the Register at the close of business in the place of the Registrar’s Specified Office (in the case of Certificates denominated in a Specified Currency other than Renminbi) on the fifteenth day before the due date for such payment or (in the case of Certificates denominated in Renminbi) on the fifth day before the due date for such payment (such day described in, as the case may be, Condition 9.4(a) above and in this Condition 9.4(b), the “**Record Date**”).

9.5 **Payments subject to Laws:** All payments in respect of the Certificates will be subject in all cases to (i) any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 10 (*Taxation*) and (ii) any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”) or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof, or (without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 10 (*Taxation*)) any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto. No commissions or expenses shall be charged to the Certificateholders in respect of such payments.

9.6 **Payment of U.S. Dollar Equivalent:** Notwithstanding anything in these Conditions, if by reason of Inconvertibility, Non-transferability or Illiquidity, the Trustee is not able to satisfy payments of any Dissolution Distribution Amount, any Periodic Distribution Amount or any other amount (whether in the nature of principal or otherwise) in respect of the Certificates when due in Renminbi in the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre, the Trustee may, on giving not less than five nor more than 30 calendar days’ irrevocable notice to the Certificateholders prior to the due date for payment, settle any such payment in U.S. dollars on the due date at the U.S. Dollar Equivalent of any such Renminbi- denominated amount.

In such event, payments of the U.S. Dollar Equivalent of the relevant Dissolution Distribution Amount, any Periodic Distribution Amount or any other amount (whether in the nature of principal or otherwise) in respect of the Certificates shall be made upon application by the holder of the Certificates to the Specified Office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent before the Record Date, by transfer to a U.S. dollar denominated account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City.

In this Condition 9.6:

“**Determination Business Day**” means a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign exchange) in the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre, London and in New York City;

“**Determination Date**” means the day which is two Determination Business Days before the due date for any payment of the relevant amount under these Conditions;

“**Governmental Authority**” means any de facto or de jure government (or any agency or instrumentality thereof), court, tribunal, administrative or other governmental authority or any other entity (private or public) charged with the regulation of the financial markets (including the central bank) of the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre;

“**Illiquidity**” means where the general Renminbi exchange market in the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre becomes illiquid and, as a result of which the Trustee cannot obtain sufficient Renminbi in order to satisfy its obligation to pay any Dissolution Distribution Amount, any Periodic Distribution Amount or any other amount (whether in the nature of principal or otherwise) (in whole or in part) in respect of the Certificates as determined by the Trustee in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner following consultation (if practicable) with two Renminbi Dealers;

“**Inconvertibility**” means the occurrence of any event that makes it impossible for the Trustee to convert any amount due in respect of the Certificates in the general Renminbi exchange market in the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre, other than where such impossibility is due solely to

the failure of the Trustee to comply with any law, rule or regulation enacted by any Governmental Authority (unless such law, rule or regulation is enacted after the pricing date of the relevant Series of Certificates and it is impossible for the Trustee, due to an event beyond its control, to comply with such law, rule or regulation);

“**Non-transferability**” means the occurrence of any event that makes it impossible for the Trustee to transfer Renminbi between accounts inside the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre or from an account inside the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre to an account outside the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre or from an account outside the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre to an account inside the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre, other than where such impossibility is due solely to the failure of the Trustee to comply with any law, rule or regulation enacted by any Governmental Authority (unless such law, rule or regulation is enacted after the pricing date for the relevant Series of Certificates and it is impossible for the Trustee, due to an event beyond its control, to comply with such law, rule or regulation);

“**Renminbi Dealer**” means an independent foreign exchange dealer of international repute active in the Renminbi exchange market in the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre;

“**Spot Rate**” means the spot CNY/U.S. dollar exchange rate for the purchase of U.S. dollars with Renminbi in the over-the-counter Renminbi exchange market in the relevant Renminbi Settlement Centre for settlement in two Determination Business Days, as determined by the Calculation Agent at or around 11.00 a.m. (Hong Kong time) on the Determination Date, on a deliverable basis by reference to Reuters Screen Page TRADCNY3, or if no such rate is available, on a non-deliverable basis by reference to Reuters Screen Page TRADNDF. If neither rate is available, the Calculation Agent will determine the Spot Rate at or around 11.00 a.m. (Hong Kong time) on the Determination Date as the most recently available CNY/U.S. dollar official fixing rate for settlement in two Determination Business Days reported by The State Administration of Foreign Exchange of the PRC, which is reported on the Reuters Screen Page CNY=SAEC. Reference to a page on the Reuters Screen means the display page so designated on the Reuters Monitor Money Rates Service (or any successor service) or such other page as may replace that page for the purpose of displaying a comparable currency exchange rate. All notifications, opinions, determinations, certificates, calculations, quotations and decisions given, expressed, made or obtained for the purposes of the provisions of this Condition 9.6 by the Calculation Agent, will (in the absence of wilful default, gross negligence or fraud) be binding on the Trustee, APICORP, the Paying Agents and all Certificateholders; and

“**U.S. Dollar Equivalent**” means the Renminbi amount converted into U.S. dollars using the Spot Rate for the relevant Determination Date.

10. Taxation

All payments in respect of the Certificates by or on behalf of the Trustee shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or on behalf of the Cayman Islands or any political subdivision therein or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments, or governmental charges is required by law. In that event, the Trustee shall pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt by the Certificateholders after such withholding or deduction of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable in respect of any Certificates:

- (a) held by or on behalf of a Holder which is liable to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in respect of such Certificates by reason of its having some connection with the jurisdiction by which such taxes, duties, assessments or charges have been imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed other than the mere holding of the Certificates; or
- (b) where such withholding or deduction is imposed on a payment to an individual and is required to be made pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive; or
- (c) held by or on behalf of a Holder who would have been able to avoid such withholding or deduction by presenting the relevant Certificates to another Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union; or

- (d) where the relevant Certificates is presented or surrendered for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date except to the extent that the Holder of such Certificates would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting or surrendering such Certificates for payment on the last day of such period of 30 days.

If the Trustee becomes subject at any time to any taxing jurisdiction other than or in addition to the Cayman Islands, references in these Conditions to the Cayman Islands shall be construed as references to the Cayman Islands and/or such other jurisdiction.

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, in no event will the Trustee (or any successor of the Trustee) pay any additional amounts in respect of any taxes, withholding or deduction imposed pursuant to the provisions of Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (including any successor provisions or amendments thereof), any current or future regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof or any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto.

The Transaction Documents each provide that payments thereunder by APICORP shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by the Relevant Jurisdictions or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law and, in such case, provide for the payment by APICORP of additional amounts so that the full amount which would otherwise have been due and payable is received by the Trustee.

Further, APICORP has undertaken in the Wakala Agreement to pay such additional amounts as may be necessary pursuant to this Condition 10 so that the full amount due and payable by the Trustee in respect of the Certificates to the Certificateholders is received by the Trustee for the purposes of payment to the Certificateholders in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Condition 10.

11. Prescription

Claims against the Trustee for payment in respect of the Certificates shall be prescribed and become void unless made within 10 years (in the case of the Dissolution Distribution Amount) or five years (in the case of Periodic Distribution Amounts) from the appropriate Relevant Date in respect of them.

12. Dissolution Events

12.1 **Dissolution Event:** Upon the occurrence of a Dissolution Event:

- (a) the Delegate, upon receiving written notice thereof under the Trust Deed or otherwise upon becoming actually aware of a Dissolution Event, shall (subject to it being indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction) promptly give notice of the occurrence of the Dissolution Event to the Certificateholders in accordance with Condition 18 (*Notices*) with a request to Certificateholders to indicate to the Trustee and the Delegate if they wish the Certificates to be redeemed and the Trust to be dissolved; and
- (b) the Delegate in its sole discretion may, and shall if so requested in writing by the holders of at least 25 per cent. of the then aggregate face amount of the Series of Certificates outstanding or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution, subject in each case to being indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction, give notice (a “**Dissolution Notice**”) to the Trustee, APICORP and the Certificateholders in accordance with Condition 18 (*Notices*) that the Certificateholders elect to declare the Certificates to be due and payable at the Dissolution Distribution Amount. A Dissolution Notice may be given pursuant to this Condition 12.1(b) whether or not notice has been given to Certificateholders as provided in Condition 12.1(a).

On the thirtieth day after receipt of such Dissolution Notice and provided that the relevant Dissolution Event has not been cured by such time, the Trustee (failing which the Delegate) shall (x) deliver an Exercise Notice to APICORP under the Purchase Undertaking and thereafter execute the relevant sale agreement for purchase of the Wakala Assets and (y) if applicable to a Series, notify APICORP that the outstanding Deferred Sale Price is immediately due and payable under the terms of the Master Murabaha Agreement. The Trustee (failing which the Delegate) shall use the proceeds thereof to redeem the Certificates at the Dissolution

Distribution Amount on the date specified in the relevant Dissolution Notice (the relevant “**Dissolution Event Redemption Date**”) and the Trust shall be dissolved on the day after the last outstanding Certificate has been so redeemed in full.

Upon payment in full of such amounts and dissolution of the Trust as aforesaid, the Certificates shall cease to represent interests in the Trust Assets and no further amounts shall be payable in respect thereof and the Trustee shall have no further obligations in respect thereof.

- 12.2 **Enforcement and Exercise of Rights:** Upon the occurrence of a Dissolution Event, to the extent that any amount payable in respect of the Certificates of the relevant Series has not been paid in full (notwithstanding the provisions of Condition 12.1 (*Dissolution Event*)), the Delegate may (acting for the benefit of the Certificateholders), and shall if so requested in writing by the holders of at least 25 per cent. of the then outstanding aggregate face amount of the Series of Certificates or if so directed by an Extraordinary Resolution (and, in each case, subject to it being indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction against all Liabilities to which it may, in its opinion, render itself liable or which it may in its opinion incur by so doing), take one or more of the following steps:
- (a) enforce the provisions of the Purchase Undertaking and, if applicable to a Series, the Master Murabaha Agreement against APICORP; and/or
 - (b) start or join in legal proceedings against APICORP or the Trustee to recover from APICORP or the Trustee any amounts owed to the Certificateholders; and/or
 - (c) start or join in any other legal proceedings or take such other steps as the Trustee or the Delegate may consider necessary to recover amounts due to the Certificateholders.

13. Realisation of Trust Assets

- 13.1 Neither the Delegate nor the Trustee shall be bound in any circumstances to take any action to enforce or to realise the relevant Trust Assets or take any action or steps or proceedings against (as applicable) the Trustee and/or APICORP under any Transaction Document to which either of the Trustee or APICORP is a party unless directed or requested to do so: (i) by an Extraordinary Resolution; or (ii) in writing by the holders of at least 25 per cent. of the then outstanding aggregate face amount of the Series of Certificates and, in either case, only if it is indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction against all Liabilities to which it may, in its opinion, thereby render itself liable or which it may, in its opinion, incur by so doing.
- 13.2 No Certificateholder shall be entitled to proceed directly against the Trustee or APICORP under any Transaction Document to which either of them is a party unless the Delegate, having become bound so to proceed, fails to do so within a reasonable period and such failure is continuing. Under no circumstances shall the Delegate or any Certificateholder have any right to cause the sale or other disposition of any of the relevant Trust Assets (other than as expressly contemplated in the Transaction Documents) and the sole right of the Delegate and the Certificateholders against the Trustee and APICORP shall be to enforce their respective obligations under the Transaction Documents to which they are a party.
- 13.3 Conditions 12.2, 13.1 and 13.2 are subject to this Condition 13.3. After enforcing or realising the Trust Assets in respect of the Certificates of the relevant Series and distributing the net proceeds of the Trust Assets in accordance with Condition 5.2 (*Application of Proceeds from Trust Assets*) and the Trust Deed, the obligations of the Trustee and the Delegate in respect of the Certificates of the relevant Series shall be satisfied and the Trustee shall not be liable for any further sums in respect of such Series and, accordingly, no Certificateholder may take any further steps against the Trustee (to the extent that the Trust Assets have been exhausted) (or any steps against the Delegate) or any other person (including APICORP (to the extent that it fulfils all of its obligations under the Transaction Documents)) to recover any further sums in respect of the Certificates of the relevant Series and the right to receive from the Trustee or the Delegate any such sums remaining unpaid shall be extinguished. In particular, no Certificateholder shall be entitled in respect thereof to petition or to take any other steps for the winding-up of the Trustee.

14. Replacement of Certificates

If any Global Certificate or Individual Certificate is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced at the Specified Office of the Registrar (and, if the Certificates are then admitted to

listing, trading and/or quotation by any competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system which requires the appointment of a Paying Agent or Transfer Agent in any particular place, the Paying Agent or Transfer Agent having its Specified Office in the place required by such competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system), subject to all applicable laws and competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system requirements, upon payment by the claimant of the expenses incurred in connection with such replacement and on such terms as to evidence, security, indemnity and otherwise as the Trustee may reasonably require. A mutilated or defaced Global Certificate or Individual Certificate must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

15. Agents

In acting under the Agency Agreement and in connection with the Certificates, the Agents act solely as agents of the Trustee (and solely to the extent set out in the Agency Agreement, the Delegate) and do not assume any obligations towards or relationship of agency or trust for or with any of the Certificateholders.

The Agents and their Specified Offices are set out in the Agency Agreement. In respect of each Series of Certificates, the relevant Agents are specified in the applicable Final Terms. The Trustee reserves the right at any time with the prior written approval of the Delegate to terminate the appointment of any Agent and to appoint additional or successor Agents; provided, however, that:

- (a) the Trustee shall at all times maintain a principal agent, a registrar and a transfer agent;
- (b) the Trustee shall at all times maintain a paying agent in an European Union member state that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC;
- (c) if a Calculation Agent is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Trustee shall at all times maintain a Calculation Agent;
- (d) if and for so long as the Certificates are admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system which requires the appointment of a Paying Agent and/or a Transfer Agent in any particular place, the Trustee shall maintain a Paying Agent and/or a Transfer Agent having its Specified Office in the place required by such competent authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system.

Notice of any change in any of the Agents or in their Specified Offices shall promptly be given to the Certificateholders.

16. Meetings of Certificateholders, Modification and Waiver

16.1 **Meetings of Certificateholders:** The Trust Deed contains provisions for convening meetings of Certificateholders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution of a modification of any of these Conditions or any provisions of the Trust Deed. Such a meeting may be convened by the Trustee, APICORP or the Delegate, and shall be convened by the Trustee, or, subject to it being indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction, the Delegate, if the Trustee or the Delegate (as the case may be) receives a request in writing from Certificateholders holding not less than 10 per cent. in aggregate face amount of the Certificates of any Series for the time being outstanding. The quorum for any meeting convened to consider an Extraordinary Resolution shall be two or more Persons holding or representing more than 50 per cent. in aggregate face amount of the Certificates for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned meeting two or more Persons being or representing Certificateholders whatever the aggregate face amount of the Certificates held or represented, unless the business of such meeting includes consideration of proposals to (each a “**Reserved Matter**”):

- (a) amend any Dissolution Date in respect of the Certificates or any date for payment of Periodic Distribution Amounts on the Certificates;
- (b) reduce or cancel the face amount of, or any premium payable on redemption of, the Certificates;
- (c) to reduce the rate or rates of profit in respect of the Certificates or to vary the method or basis of calculating the rate or rates or amount of profit or the basis for calculating any Periodic Distribution Amount in respect of the Certificates;
- (d) if a Minimum Profit Rate and/or a Maximum Profit Rate is shown in the applicable Final Terms, to reduce any such Minimum Profit Rate and/or Maximum Profit Rate;

- (e) vary any method of, or basis for, calculating the Dissolution Distribution Amount;
- (f) vary the currency of payment or denomination of the Certificates;
- (g) modify the provisions concerning the quorum required at any meeting of Certificateholders or the majority required to pass an Extraordinary Resolution;
- (h) modify or cancel the payment obligations of APICORP (in any capacity) and/or the Trustee under the Transaction Documents and/or the Certificates (as the case may be);
- (i) amend any of APICORP's covenants included in the Purchase Undertaking;
- (j) amend the order of application of monies set out in Condition 5.2 (*Application of Proceeds from Trust Assets*); or
- (k) amend this definition,

in which case the necessary quorum shall be two or more persons holding or representing not less than 75 per cent., or at any adjourned meeting not less than 25 per cent., in aggregate face amount of the Certificates for the time being outstanding. Any Extraordinary Resolution duly passed shall be binding on all Certificateholders (whether or not they were present at the meeting at which such resolution was passed).

The Trust Deed provides that a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 90 per cent. in aggregate face amount of the Certificates outstanding shall for all purposes be as valid and effective as an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of Certificateholders duly convened and held. Such a resolution in writing may be contained in one document or several documents in the same form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more Certificateholders.

16.2 **Modification:** The Delegate may (but shall not be obliged to), without the consent of the Certificateholders: (i) agree to any modification of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed or the Transaction Documents that is, in the sole opinion of the Delegate, of a formal, minor or technical nature or is made to correct a manifest error or is not materially prejudicial to the interests of the outstanding Certificateholders *provided that* such modification is, in each case, other than in respect of a Reserved Matter; or (ii) (A) agree to any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach, of any of the provisions of the Trust Deed or the Transaction Documents or (B) determine that any Dissolution Event shall not be treated as such, provided that such waiver, authorisation or determination is in the sole opinion of the Delegate not materially prejudicial to the interests of the outstanding Certificateholders and is other than in respect of a Reserved Matter and not in contravention of any express direction by Extraordinary Resolution or request in writing by the holders of at least 25 per cent. of the outstanding aggregate face amount of that Series. Any such modification, authorisation, determination or waiver shall be binding on all Certificateholders and, unless the Delegate agrees otherwise, such modification, waiver, authorisation or determination shall be notified by the Trustee (or APICORP on its behalf) to the Certificateholders in accordance with Condition 18 (*Notices*) as soon as practicable.

16.3 **Entitlement of the Delegate:** In connection with the exercise of its powers, authorities and discretions (including but not limited to those referred to in this Condition) the Delegate shall have regard to the general interests of the Certificateholders as a class and shall not have regard to the consequences of such exercise for individual Certificateholders and the Delegate shall not be entitled to require, nor shall any Certificateholder be entitled to claim, from the Trustee, APICORP or the Delegate any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequence of any such exercise upon individual Certificateholders.

17. Delegate

17.1 **Delegation of powers:** The Trustee will in the Trust Deed irrevocably and unconditionally appoint the Delegate to be its attorney and in its name, on its behalf and as its act and deeds, to execute, deliver and perfect all documents, and to exercise all of the present and future duties, powers (including the power to sub-delegate), rights, authorities (including, but not limited to, the authority to request directions from any Certificateholders and the power to make any determinations to be made under the Transaction Documents) and discretions vested in the Trustee by the Trust Deed, that the Delegate may consider to be necessary or desirable in order to, upon the occurrence of a Dissolution Event, and subject to its being indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction, exercise all of the rights of the Trustee under

the Transaction Documents, take such other steps as the Trustee or the Delegate may consider necessary to recover amounts due to the Certificateholders and make such distributions from the relevant Trust Assets as the Trustee is bound to make in accordance with the Trust Deed (together the “**Delegation**” of the “**Relevant Powers**”), provided that no obligations, duties, liabilities or covenants of the Trustee pursuant to the Trust Deed or any other Transaction Document shall be imposed on the Delegate by virtue of this Delegation and provided further that in no circumstances will such Delegation result in the Delegate holding on trust the relevant Trust Assets and provided further that such Delegation and the Relevant Powers shall not include any duty, power, trust, authority, rights or discretion to dissolve any of the trusts constituted by the Trust Deed following the occurrence of a Dissolution Event or to determine the remuneration of the Delegate. The Trustee shall ratify and confirm all things done and all documents executed by the Delegate in the exercise of all or any of the Relevant Powers.

In addition to the Delegation of the Relevant Powers under the Trust Deed, the Delegate also has certain powers which are vested solely in it from the date of the Master Trust Deed.

The appointment of a delegate by the Trustee is intended to be in the interests of the Certificateholders and does not affect the Trustee’s continuing role and obligations as sole trustee.

- 17.2 **Indemnification:** The Trust Deed contains provisions for the indemnification of the Delegate in certain circumstances and for its relief from responsibility, including provisions relieving it from taking action unless indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction. In particular, but without limitation, in connection with the exercise of any of its rights in respect of the relevant Trust Assets or any other right it may have pursuant to the Trust Deed or the other Transaction Documents, the Delegate shall in no circumstances be bound to take any action unless directed to do so in accordance with Conditions 12 (*Dissolution Events*) or 13 (*Realisation of Trust Assets*), and then only if it shall also have been indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction.
- 17.3 **No liability:** The Delegate makes no representation and assumes no responsibility for the validity, sufficiency or enforceability of the obligations of APICORP or the Trustee under the Transaction Documents to which it is a party and shall not under any circumstances have any liability or be obliged to account to Certificateholders in respect of any payments which should have been paid by APICORP but are not so paid and shall not in any circumstances have any liability arising from the relevant Trust Assets other than as expressly provided in these Conditions or in the Trust Deed.
- 17.4 **Reliance on certificates and/or reports:** The Delegate may rely, without liability to any Certificateholder or any other person, on any certificate or report of the auditors or insolvency officials (as applicable) of the Trustee, APICORP or any other person called for by or provided to the Delegate (whether or not addressed to the Delegate) in accordance with or for the purposes of the Trust Deed or the other Transaction Documents and such certificate or report may be relied upon by the Delegate as sufficient evidence of the facts stated therein notwithstanding that such certificate or report and/or any engagement letter or other document entered into by the Delegate in connection therewith contains a monetary or other limit on the liability of the auditors of the Trustee, APICORP or such other person in respect thereof and notwithstanding that the scope and/or basis of such certificate or report may be limited by an engagement or similar letter or by the terms of the certificate or report itself and the Delegate shall not be bound in any such case to call for further evidence or be responsible for any liability or inconvenience that may be occasioned by its failure to do so.
- 17.5 **Proper performance of duties:** Nothing shall, in any case in which the Trustee or the Delegate has failed to show the degree of care and diligence required of it as trustee, in the case of the Trustee (having regard to the provisions of the Trust Deed conferring on it any trusts, powers, authorities or discretions) or as donee and delegate, in the case of the Delegate (having regard to the powers, authorities and discretions conferred on it by the Trust Deed and to the Relevant Powers delegated to it), respectively exempt the Trustee or the Delegate from or indemnify either of them against any Liability for gross negligence, wilful default or fraud of which either of them may be guilty in relation to their duties under the Trust Deed.

17.6 **Notice of events:** The Delegate shall not be responsible for monitoring or ascertaining whether or not a Dissolution Event has occurred or exists and, unless and until it shall have received express written notice to the contrary, it will be entitled to assume that no such event or circumstance exists or has occurred (without any liability to Certificateholders or any other person for so doing).

18. Notices

18.1 **Notices to the Holders:** Notices to the Holders of Certificates shall be sent to them by uninsured first class mail (or its equivalent) or (if posted to an overseas address) by airmail at their respective addresses on the Register. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the fourth day (being a day other than a Saturday or a Sunday) after the date of mailing.

18.2 **Listing authorities and clearing systems:** The Trustee shall also ensure that notices are duly given in a manner which complies with the rules and regulations of any listing authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system on which the Certificates are for the time being listed.

So long as the Certificates are held by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, notices to the Holders of Trust Certificates of that Series may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to that clearing system for communication by it to entitled accountholders in substitution for mailing or publication as required by the Conditions.

19. Currency Indemnity

If any sum due from the Trustee in respect of the Certificates or any order or judgment given or made in relation thereto has to be converted from the currency (the “**first currency**”) in which the same is payable under these Conditions or such order or judgment into another currency (the “**second currency**”) for the purpose of: (a) making or filing a claim or proof against the Trustee; (b) obtaining an order or judgment in any court or other tribunal; or (c) enforcing any order or judgment given or made in relation to the Certificates, the Trustee shall indemnify each Certificateholder, on the written demand of such Certificateholder addressed to the Trustee and delivered to the Trustee or to the Specified Office of the Principal Paying Agent, against any loss suffered as a result of any discrepancy between: (i) the rate of exchange used for such purpose to convert the sum in question from the first currency into the second currency; and (ii) the rate or rates of exchange at which such Certificateholder may in the ordinary course of business purchase the first currency with the second currency upon receipt of a sum paid to it in satisfaction, in whole or in part, of any such order, judgment, claim or proof.

This indemnity constitutes a separate and independent obligation of the Trustee and shall give rise to a separate and independent cause of action. In no circumstances will the Delegate incur any liability by virtue of this Condition 19.

20. Rounding

For the purposes of any calculations referred to in these Conditions (unless otherwise specified in these Conditions or the applicable Final Terms): (a) all percentages resulting from such calculations will be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 per cent. being rounded up to 0.00001 per cent.); (b) all United States dollar amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest cent (with one half cent being rounded up); (c) all Japanese Yen amounts used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded downwards to the next lower whole Japanese Yen amount; and (d) all amounts denominated in any other currency used in or resulting from such calculations will be rounded to the nearest two decimal places in such currency, with 0.005 being rounded upwards.

21. Further Issues

The Trustee shall be at liberty from time to time without the consent of the Certificateholders to create and issue additional trust certificates having terms and conditions the same as the Certificates or the same in all respects (or in all respects save for the date and amount of the first payment of the Periodic Distribution Amount and the date from which Periodic Distribution Amounts start to accrue) and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single Series with the outstanding Certificates. Any additional trust certificates which are to form a single Series with the outstanding Certificates previously constituted by the Trust Deed shall be constituted by a deed supplemental to the Trust Deed.

22. Governing Law and Jurisdiction

- 22.1 **Governing law:** The Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and the Certificates (including these Conditions) and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the same are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law.
- 22.2 **Arbitration:** Subject to Condition 22.3 (*Option to litigate*), any dispute, claim, difference or controversy arising out of, relating to or having any connection with the Trust Deed, the Agency Agreement and the Certificates (including these Conditions) (including a dispute regarding the existence, validity, interpretation, performance, breach or termination or the consequences of the nullity of the same and any dispute relating to any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the same) (a “**Dispute**”) shall be referred to and finally resolved by arbitration under the London Court of International Arbitration (“**LCIA**”) Arbitration Rules (the “**Rules**”), which Rules (as amended from time to time) are incorporated by reference into this Condition 22.2. For these purposes:
- 22.2.1 the seat of arbitration shall be London, England;
- 22.2.2 there shall be three arbitrators, each of whom shall be disinterested in the arbitration, shall have no connection with any party thereto and shall be an attorney experienced in international securities transactions; and
- 22.2.3 the language of the arbitration shall be English.
- 22.3 **Option to litigate:** Notwithstanding Condition 22.2 (*Arbitration*) above, the Delegate or any Certificateholder (only where permitted so to do in accordance with the terms of the Master Trust Deed) may, in the alternative, and at its sole discretion, by notice in writing to the Trustee and APICORP:
- 22.3.1 within 28 days of service of a Request for Arbitration (as defined in the Rules); or
- 22.3.2 in the event no arbitration is commenced,
- require that a Dispute be heard by a court of law. If the Delegate or any Certificateholder (only where permitted so to do in accordance with the terms of the Master Trust Deed) gives such notice, the Dispute to which such notice refers shall be determined in accordance with Condition 22.5 (*Court proceedings*) and, subject as provided below, any arbitration commenced under Condition 22.2 (*Arbitration*) in respect of that Dispute will be terminated. Each of the parties to the terminated arbitration (other than the Delegate) will bear its own costs in relation thereto.
- 22.4 **Termination of arbitration:** If any notice to terminate is given after service of any Request for Arbitration in respect of any Dispute, the Delegate or the relevant Certificateholder (only where permitted so to do in accordance with the terms of the Master Trust Deed and as applicable) must also promptly give notice to the LCIA Court and to any Tribunal (each as defined in the Rules) already appointed in relation to the Dispute that such Dispute will be settled by the courts. Upon receipt of such notice by the LCIA Court, the arbitration and any appointment of any arbitrator in relation to such Dispute will immediately terminate. Any such arbitrator will be deemed to be *functus officio*. The termination is without prejudice to:
- 22.4.1 the validity of any act done or order made by that arbitrator or by the court in support of that arbitration before his appointment is terminated;
- 22.4.2 such arbitrator’s entitlement to be paid his proper fees and disbursements; and
- 22.4.3 the date when any claim or defence was raised for the purpose of applying any limitation bar or any similar rule or provision.
- 22.5 **Court proceedings:** In the event that a notice pursuant to Condition 22.3 (*Option to litigate*) is issued, the following provisions shall apply:
- 22.5.1 subject to Condition 22.5.3 below, the courts of England shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any Dispute and each of the Trustee and APICORP submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of such court;
- 22.5.2 the Trustee and APICORP agrees that the courts of England are the most appropriate and convenient courts to settle any Dispute and, accordingly, that it will not argue to the contrary; and
- 22.5.3 this Condition 22.5 (*Court proceedings*) is for the benefit of the Delegate and the Certificateholders only. As a result, and notwithstanding Condition 22.5.1 above, the Delegate and any Certificateholder (only where permitted so to do in accordance with

the terms of the Master Trust Deed) may take proceedings relating to a Dispute (“**Proceedings**”) in any other courts with jurisdiction. To the extent allowed by law, the Delegate and any Certificateholder (only where permitted so to do in accordance with the terms of the Master Trust Deed) may take concurrent Proceedings in any number of jurisdictions.

22.6 **Process agent:** Each of the Trustee and APICORP has in the Trust Deed appointed Maples and Calder at its registered office at 11th Floor, 200 Aldersgate Street, London EC1A 4HD as its agent for service of process in England and has undertaken that, in the event of Maples and Calder ceasing so to act or ceasing to be registered in England, it will appoint another person approved by the Delegate as its agent for service of process in England in respect of any Proceedings or Disputes.

22.7 **Waiver of immunity:** Under the Transaction Documents to which it is a party, to the extent that APICORP has, or hereafter may (whether on the grounds of sovereignty or otherwise), acquire any immunity from any proceedings or from execution of judgment, APICORP has agreed that no such immunity shall be claimed by or on behalf of it or with respect to its assets, and APICORP has consented generally in respect of any such proceedings to the giving of any relief or the issue of any process in connection with any such proceedings including, without limitation, the making, enforcement or execution against any property whatsoever of any order or judgment which may be made or given in such proceedings.

22.8 **Waiver of Interest:**

Each of the Trustee, the Delegate and APICORP has irrevocably agreed in the Trust Deed that no interest will be payable or receivable under or in connection therewith and if it is determined that any interest is payable or receivable in connection therewith by a party, whether as a result of any judicial award or by operation of any applicable law or otherwise, such party has agreed to waive any rights it may have to claim or receive such interest and has agreed that if any such interest is actually received by it, it shall hold such amount in a suspense account and promptly donate the same to a registered or otherwise officially recognised charitable organisation.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The proceeds of each Series of Certificates issued under the Programme will be applied by the Trustee pursuant to the terms of the relevant Transaction Documents to acquire: (a) Eligible Wakala Assets from APICORP; and/or (b) acquire Commodities to be sold to APICORP, in each case as specified in the relevant Supplemental Purchase Agreement and Murabaha Contract (as applicable) for the relevant Series, such assets to form part of the Trust Assets for the relevant Series.

The proceeds of each Series of Certificates subsequently received by APICORP in consideration for the transactions entered into with the Trustee as set out above, as applicable, including with respect to (b) the proceeds received from the on-sale of the Commodities by APICORP, will be applied by APICORP for its *Shari'a*-compliant working capital, general corporate purposes and general financing and refinancing requirements.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUSTEE

General

APICORP Sukuk Limited, an exempted company incorporated with limited liability under the Companies Law (2013 Revision) of the Cayman Islands with registered number 299456 whose registered office is at c/o MaplesFS Limited, P.O. Box 1093, Queensgate House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1102, Cayman Islands. The Trustee has been established as a special purpose vehicle for the sole purpose of issuing Certificates under the Programme and entering into the transactions contemplated by the Transaction Documents. The registered office of the Trustee is at the offices of MaplesFS Limited, P.O. Box 1093, Queensgate House, Grand Cayman KY1-1102, Cayman Islands and its telephone number is +1 345 945 7099.

The authorised share capital of the Trustee is U.S.\$50,000 divided into ordinary shares of U.S.\$1.00 each, 250 of which have been issued. All of the issued shares (the “**Shares**”) are fully-paid and are held by MaplesFS Limited as share trustee (the “**Share Trustee**”) under the terms of a declaration of trust (the “**Share Declaration of Trust**”) dated 18 June 2015 under which the Share Trustee holds the Shares in trust until the Termination Date (as defined in the Share Declaration of Trust) and may only dispose of or otherwise deal with the Shares in accordance with the Share Declaration of Trust. Prior to the Termination Date, the trust is an accumulation trust, but the Share Trustee has the power to benefit Qualified Charities (as defined in the Share Declaration of Trust). It is not anticipated that any distribution will be made whilst any Certificate is outstanding. Following the Termination Date, the Share Trustee will wind up the trust and make a final distribution to charity. The Share Trustee has no beneficial interest in, and derives no benefit (other than its fee for acting as Share Trustee) from, its holding of the Shares.

Business of the Trustee

The Trustee has no prior operating history or prior business and will not have any substantial liabilities other than in connection with the Certificates to be issued under the Programme. The Certificates are the obligations of the Trustee alone and not the Share Trustee.

The objects for which the Trustee is established are set out in clause 3 of its Memorandum of Association as registered or adopted on 4 May 2015.

Financial Statements

Since the date of its incorporation, no financial statements of the Trustee have been prepared. The Trustee is not required by Cayman Islands law, and does not intend, to publish audited financial statements.

Directors of the Trustee

The Directors of the Trustee are as follows:

Name:	Principal Occupation:
Nishma Sanghvi	Assistant Vice President of Maples Fund Services (Middle East) Limited
Cleveland Stewart	Senior Vice President of MaplesFS Limited

The business address of Nishma Sanghvi is c/o Maples Fund Services (Middle East) Limited, Office 616, 6th Floor, Liberty House, Dubai International Financial Centre, P.O. Box 506734, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The business address of Cleveland Stewart is c/o MaplesFS Limited, P.O. Box 1093, Boundary Hall, Cricket Square, Grand Cayman KY1-1102, Cayman Islands.

There are no potential conflicts of interest between the private interests or other duties of the Directors listed above and their duties to the Trustee.

The Administrator

MaplesFS Limited also acts as the administrator of the Trustee (the “**Trustee Administrator**”). The office of the Trustee Administrator serves as the general business office of the Trustee. Through the office, and pursuant to the terms of the Corporate Services Agreement, the Trustee Administrator has agreed to perform in the Cayman Islands, the UAE and/or such other jurisdiction as may be agreed by the parties from time to time, various management functions on behalf of the Trustee and the provision of certain clerical, administrative and other services, including communications with

shareholders and the general public, until termination of the Corporate Services Agreement. The Trustee and the Trustee Administrator have also entered into a registered office agreement (the “**Registered Office Agreement**”) for the provision of registered office facilities to the Trustee. In consideration of the foregoing, the Trustee Administrator will receive various fees payable by the Trustee at rates agreed upon from time to time, plus expenses. The terms of the Corporate Services Agreement and the Registered Office Agreement provide that either the Trustee or the Trustee Administrator may terminate such agreements upon the occurrence of certain stated events, including any breach by the other party of its obligations under such agreements. In addition, the Corporate Services Agreement and the Registered Office Agreement provide that either party shall be entitled to terminate such agreements by giving at least three months’ notice in writing to the other party.

The Trustee Administrator will be subject to the overview of the Trustee’s Board of Directors.

The Trustee Administrator’s principal office is P.O. Box 1093, Boundary Hall, Cricket Square, Grand Cayman KY1-1102, Cayman Islands.

The Directors of the Trustee are all employees or officers of the Trustee Administrator (or an affiliate thereof). The Trustee has no employees and is not expected to have any employees in the future.

DESCRIPTION OF APICORP

OVERVIEW

APICORP, which is a multilateral development bank focussed on the hydrocarbon industry, was established on 23 November 1975 pursuant to the Establishing Agreement entered into by the OAPEC Member States.

The Establishing Agreement defines APICORP's purpose as:

- participating in financing petroleum projects and industries, and in fields of activity which are derived from, ancillary to, associated with or complementary to petroleum projects and industries; and
- giving priority to Arab joint ventures which benefit the OAPEC Member States and enhance their ability to utilise their petroleum resources and to invest their savings to strengthen their economic and financial potential.

APICORP seeks to achieve this purpose by supporting relevant projects through participating in syndicated loans or making direct loans and/or through equity investments. It also participates in trade financing activities, provides project-related financial advisory services and publishes research relating to the hydrocarbon industry.

The table below shows details of APICORP's shareholders at 31 December 2014.

Member State	Authorised capital ⁽¹⁾	Subscribed capital ⁽²⁾	Issued and fully paid	Callable	Percentage ownership ⁽³⁾
		<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>			<i>(per cent.)</i>
Kuwait.....	408	255	170	85	17.0
Saudi Arabia	408	255	170	85	17.0
United Arab Emirates	408	255	170	85	17.0
Libya	360	225	150	75	15.0
Iraq.....	240	150	100	50	10.0
Qatar	240	150	100	50	10.0
Algeria	120	75	50	25	5.0
Bahrain.....	72	45	30	15	3.0
Egypt	72	45	30	15	3.0
Syria.....	72	45	30	15	3.0
	2,400	1,500	1,000	500	100.0

Notes:

(1) All shares have a nominal value of U.S.\$1,000.

(2) Subscribed capital is the sum of issued and fully paid capital and capital which remains callable if recommended by the Board of Directors and approved by APICORP's general assembly.

(3) Based on issued and fully paid capital.

APICORP is independent in its administration and in the performance of its activities and carries out its operations on a commercial basis with the intention of generating a profit.

APICORP's financial year is the calendar year. As at 31 December 2014, APICORP had total assets of U.S.\$5,884 million, including U.S.\$2,691 million in syndicated and direct loans and U.S.\$866 million in direct equity investments. APICORP also has a significant portfolio of available for sale investments, amounting to U.S.\$1,181 million as at 31 December 2014, which is intended to provide earnings which are not correlated to APICORP's two other more cyclical business lines of lending to, and making equity investments in, relevant projects.

For the year ended 31 December 2014, APICORP had net interest income of U.S.\$40 million and received U.S.\$91 million in dividend income from its direct equity investments. APICORP's profit for the year ended 31 December 2014 was U.S.\$105 million.

APICORP's headquarters are located in Dammam, Saudi Arabia. In addition it has a wholesale banking branch in Manama, Bahrain, which is regulated by the Central Bank of Bahrain. Its headquarters office address is Dammam Coastal Road, Al Rakkah, PO Box 9599, 31423 Dammam, Saudi Arabia and its telephone number is +966 (0) 3 847 0444.

HISTORY

Following its establishment, APICORP commenced loan financing and direct equity investment activity with various Arab petroleum companies. Trade financing of petroleum, gas and petrochemicals began in 1987. In 2001, APICORP commenced financial advisory services to assist the OAPEC Member States and companies within them with the financing of their projects. In the same year, the Board of Directors (the **Board**) approved APICORP's expansion into the power generation sector, with a strategic focus on generation or transmission facilities which support the development of energy-related industry projects. In 2007, the Board approved the financing of energy intensive industries such as aluminium and the establishment of energy funds. APICORP continued to support the hydrocarbon and related energy sector throughout the global financial crisis, including at times when market liquidity was significantly constrained.

In 2005, APICORP established a branch in Bahrain with a view to broadening its financing services. APICORP's branch in Bahrain is licensed as a conventional wholesale bank branch and is regulated by the Central Bank of Bahrain.

APICORP's initial authorised share capital was SR 3.6 billion, which increased in May 2011 to U.S.\$2.4 billion. When it was established, APICORP's subscribed capital was U.S.\$340 million. Since then, APICORP has approved raising its subscribed capital through the issue of bonus shares five times (in 1981, 1996, 2003, 2011 and 2014) and, at 31 December 2014, APICORP's subscribed capital was U.S.\$1,500 million. Additionally, in 2008, APICORP's shareholders agreed to provide, if required, U.S.\$1 billion of deposits to avert any adverse effects of the global financial crisis. As at 31 December 2014, APICORP's shareholder deposits under this facility totalled U.S.\$106 million. APICORP can utilise this facility, which is also referred to as a shareholder loan in the Financial Statements, for business purposes at any time.

LEGAL STATUS OF APICORP

APICORP is a corporation established in accordance with a special international agreement, the Establishing Agreement, is hosted by Saudi Arabia and enjoys, with respect to OAPEC Member States and third parties, all the rights and privileges of nationality which national companies enjoy in each Member State. APICORP is subject to the provisions of its Establishing Agreement, which is expressed to prevail in the event there is a conflict with the internal laws of any OAPEC Member State. APICORP and its branches are also exempt from payment of duties, taxes and all public financial costs and burdens in respect of all operations related to its objectives. APICORP is also exempted from any special fees related to subscription, incorporation, registration, increase of capital, dissolution and liquidation. The Establishing Agreement explicitly grants APICORP privileges throughout the OAPEC Member States. These privileges include:

- an undertaking by the OAPEC Member States, jointly and severally, to support APICORP, although see "*Risk factors—Factors that may affect APICORP's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Transaction Documents—APICORP is a multilateral development bank without guarantee-related support from its shareholders*";
- APICORP's rights and privileges of nationality within any Member State;
- APICORP's exemptions from payment of duties and all public and financial costs within OAPEC Member States;
- APICORP's exemption from any currency controls, including from convertibility and transfer restrictions.
- support for APICORP's personnel in entry and residency throughout the OAPEC Member States; and
- an undertaking by the OAPEC Member States to refrain from appropriating any of APICORP's assets.

APICORP's shareholders and their shareholdings have remained unchanged since it was established. The Establishing Agreement provides that only member countries of OAPEC may be shareholders in APICORP. If any shareholder ceases to be a member of OAPEC, it would also cease to be a shareholder in APICORP and its shares would be distributed among the remaining shareholders on a *pro rata* basis.

STRATEGY

APICORP is a multilateral development bank that contributes to the growth, development and transformation of the Arab hydrocarbon and related energy industries through the following activities:

- providing debt funding in the form of project finance, asset-based finance and structured trade finance;
- providing financial structuring and advisory services;
- providing equity funding to companies and projects; and
- providing industry and economic research.

The energy sector in the MENA region offers significant prospects for investors both in terms of the number of energy and related projects and the scale of the investment required.

APICORP aims to consolidate its role as a leading development institution that focuses on the hydrocarbon and related energy industries.

The Boston Consulting Group assisted APICORP with the development of a new five-year strategy, which was approved by the Board towards the end of 2013. The implementation and subsequent refinement of this strategy commenced in early 2014. A Programme Management Office has been established to oversee the implementation of the strategy.

APICORP's main strategic initiatives for 2014 to 2018 include:

- maintaining APICORP's developmental role and mandate, whilst becoming more commercially focused;
- achieving a more optimum asset composition by re-balancing the overall portfolio. This will be achieved by focusing on growing the equity portfolio on a relative basis when compared to the lending portfolio. APICORP is also seeking to grow its fee income and enhance its product development activities, with a focus on increasing the Islamic component of the overall portfolio;
- enhancing sub-sector diversification in the broader energy and related sectors and achieving greater geographic diversification;
- strengthening the funding profile by focusing on lengthening funding maturities and improving the overall cost of funding;
- achieving greater operational efficiencies through enhancements in the people, processes and systems dimensions; and
- strengthening APICORP's risk and control frameworks.

CREDIT STRENGTHS

APICORP benefits from a number of credit strengths. These include:

Sovereign ownership and special privileges

APICORP is 100 per cent. owned by OAPEC governments, 64.0 per cent. owned by GCC governments and 51 per cent. owned by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the UAE together. APICORP benefits from a number of special privileges afforded to it by the Establishing Agreement, see "*Legal status of APICORP*" above. APICORP also has de facto preferred creditor status by virtue of its status as a multilateral development bank. De facto preferred creditor status is based solely on historical practice in relation to multilateral development banks. Preferred creditor status is not, however, a legal status. The preferred creditor status enjoyed by APICORP is also reflected in the fact that the OAPEC Member States have, in the Establishing Agreement, exempted APICORP from all restrictions relating to currency control and fund transfer.

Strong shareholder support

The Establishing Agreement provides that the OAPEC Member States undertake:

- jointly and severally, to support APICORP, protect it and embrace its causes in every way that ensures the protection of its rights and interests internationally and otherwise; and
- to facilitate all the activities related to APICORP's objectives and to adopt all possible measures to that end.

The OAPEC Member States have supported each of APICORP's five capital increases since it was established and have supported it with significant deposits as described under "*History*" above. In addition, the OAPEC Member States have decided not to receive dividends in each of 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2014 to further strengthen APICORP's financial position. OAPEC Member States, through their representatives on the Board of Directors, provide APICORP with opportunities to participate in, or initiate, projects in OAPEC Member States.

The Moody's report rates the strength of APICORP's shareholder support as very high and notes that APICORP's track record of receiving capital increases demonstrates a strong propensity for shareholders to provide support. However, see also "*Risk Factors – Factors that may affect APICORP's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Transaction Documents – Credit ratings may not reflect all risks*".

Solid capitalisation and low leverage

As at 31 December 2014, APICORP's capital adequacy ratios determined in accordance with Basel II methodology were 28.8 per cent. (for total capital) and 24.2 per cent. (for Tier 1 capital). See "*Capital adequacy*" below. APICORP's total capital ratio has remained around 27 per cent. since 2009.

APICORP seeks to maintain conservative leverage levels, which it calculates as its total liabilities divided by its total equity. Between 2009 and 2012, its leverage level averaged 2.9 times. As at 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014, APICORP's leverage levels were 2.1 times and 2.2 times, respectively.

The Moody's report notes that APICORP's capital adequacy is stronger and its leverage is lower than that of its peers, which it identifies as the Caribbean Development Bank, Corporacion Andina de Fomento and Inter-American Investment Corporation, based on 31 December 2013 financial data. According to Moody's, APICORP's capital adequacy has been boosted by large capital increases that have outpaced loan growth and by the high quality of its asset portfolio.

Sustained and strong financial performance

APICORP has been profitable in almost every year since it was established, including throughout the global financial crisis. In October 2012, Moody's upgraded APICORP's ratings from A1 to Aa3 with a stable outlook, principally reflecting its improved shareholder capital and funding position.

APICORP also has a low and stable amount of non-performing loans, which were U.S.\$68 million at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014 and solely comprised Iraqi and Sudanese loans, which are fully covered by provisions and cash collateral held. APICORP's non-performing loans comprised 2.2 per cent., 2.2 per cent. and 2.4 per cent., respectively, of its total gross loans at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014, with the increase at 31 December 2014 reflecting a fall in the amount of gross lending.

Focus on strategic hydrocarbon sector and geographically focussed on the GCC

APICORP focuses on financing projects in the oil and gas, petrochemical and energy sectors and has developed significant expertise in these areas since it was established in 1975. As at 31 December 2014, 86.5 per cent. of APICORP's assets were located in the GCC and 36.4 per cent. and 21.3 per cent. were located in Saudi Arabia and Qatar, respectively.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The table below shows a summary of APICORP's consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	(U.S.\$ million)		
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	17	25	65
Placements with banks.....	792	546	918
Available for sale securities.....	952	1,183	1,181
Available for sale direct equity investments.....	318	823	866
Syndicated and direct loans.....	2,897	2,923	2,691
Other assets.....	102	175	163
Total assets	5,078	5,675	5,884
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks.....	693	441	215
Deposits from corporates.....	1,057	1,561	1,529
Deposits from shareholders.....	104	105	106
Bank term financing.....	946	994	1,404
Bonds issued.....	532	533	533
Other liabilities.....	436	234	238
Total liabilities	3,768	3,868	4,025
Total equity	1,310	1,807	1,859
Total liabilities and equity	5,078	5,675	5,884

As indicated in the table above, APICORP's principal assets are its syndicated and direct loans (which are described under "Lending" below), its available for sale securities (which are described under "Investments"), its available for sale direct equity investments (which are described under "Business—Direct equity investments" below) and its placements with banks (which are described under "Funding and liquidity—Liquidity" below). APICORP's principal liabilities are its borrowings and deposits which are described under "Funding and liquidity" below.

The table below shows a summary of APICORP's consolidated statement of income for each of the years ended 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	Year ended 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	(U.S.\$ million)		
Net interest income.....	40	43	40
Dividend income.....	74	73	92
Other income ⁽¹⁾	17	34	24
Total income	131	150	156
Operating expenses.....	(31)	(39)	(38)
(Impairment)/impairment reversals, net.....	9	1	(13)
Profit for the year	109	112	105

Note:

(1) Other income includes bareboat charter income (as to which see "Direct equity investments – Introduction" below), loss on trading securities, gain on sale of available for sale securities and miscellaneous other income described in note 19 to the 2014 Financial Statements.

APICORP's net interest income represents the difference between its interest income (which it principally earns on the loans made by it, its available for sale debt securities portfolio and its placements with banks) and its interest expense (which principally represents the interest that it pays on the deposits it accepts and on its borrowings). APICORP also generates a significant amount of dividend income from its direct equity investments. APICORP's profitability is also affected by the impairments it makes on its lending and direct equity investments, which increased significantly in 2014 as a result of geopolitical instability in certain countries, including Libya and Iraq, in which APICORP has equity investments that are either fully (in the case of an investment Iraq) or partially (in the case of an investment Libya) impaired.

The table below shows a summary of APICORP's consolidated statement of comprehensive income for each of the years ended 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	Year ended 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>		
Profit for the year	109	112	105
Other comprehensive income			
Change in fair value of available for sale direct equity investments	7	383	(56)
Other	18	2	3
Total other comprehensive income for the year	25	385	(53)
Total comprehensive income for the year.....	134	497	52

APICORP's other comprehensive income is principally driven by changes in the fair value of its direct equity investments. At 31 December 2014, only 11.0 per cent. of APICORP's direct equity investments were quoted on active markets, enabling a market-price related fair value to be established. The fair value of the remaining 83.6 per cent. of APICORP's direct equity investment portfolio is based on internal valuations performed using industry standard valuation methods, including discounted cash flow valuation and comparable peer multiple valuations.

The table below shows a summary of APICORP's consolidated statement of cash flows for each of the years ended 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	Year ended 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>		
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities.....	(219)	295	(117)
Net cash used in investing activities	(89)	(405)	(2)
Net cash from financing activities	307	118	159
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year.....	18	17	25
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	17	25	65

The table below shows certain ratios for APICORP as at, and for the years ended, 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	As at/year ended 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
Return on assets (per cent.).....	2.14	1.97	1.79
Return on equity (per cent.).....	8.32	6.20	5.65
Return on paid up capital (per cent.).....	14.52	14.94	10.50

BUSINESS

APICORP has three principal business lines:

- project finance, asset-based finance, trade finance, structured commodity finance and financial advisory (together referred to as **Corporate Finance**);

- captive private equity investments through direct or indirect equity investments (together referred to as **Investments**); and
- funding and liquidity management and the investment of excess liquidity in APICORP's available for sale investment portfolio (together referred to as treasury and capital markets or **T&CM**).

APICORP's Corporate Finance business line provides debt finance and financial advisory services to businesses and projects in the oil and gas and related energy sectors .

The Investments business line invests in businesses and projects in the oil and gas and related energy sectors through direct equity investments and through funds.

The T&CM business line is principally responsible for funding and managing APICORP's liquidity needs and for investing its excess liquidity.

APICORP also publishes macro-economic research on the oil and gas and related energy sectors.

Corporate Finance

Introduction

The Corporate Finance business line arranges financing through loans and credits for projects developed by local, regional and international sponsors in the energy and hydrocarbon sectors. This financing activity is a major contributor to APICORP's interest income, contributing U.S.\$49 million, or 46.0 per cent., of APICORP's total interest income, in 2014. APICORP also provides financial advisory services to clients when specifically requested, primarily to assist them in raising finance but also in terms of project development guidance, financial feasibility studies, validation of commercial viability and structure and transaction structuring. This advice generates a small amount of fee income. Including other minor sources of income, the Corporate Finance business line generated total income of U.S.\$59 million in 2014, equal to 37.8 per cent. of APICORP's total income in that year.

Products and services

Corporate Finance principally arranges medium- to long-term finance, although it also offers shorter-term trade finance and structured commodity finance. APICORP offers loans and credits both on a conventional and on an Islamic finance basis. Key medium- to long-term finance products include project finance, asset-based finance (vessels and rigs), reserve-based finance, acquisition finance, equity bridge finance and working capital finance.

APICORP offers a complete suite of trade finance products and services, comprising letters of credit (LCs) and letters of guarantee; and the handling of export LCs, including advising, negotiation and confirmation. APICORP's range of structured commodity finance products includes transactional and inventory financings, borrowing base facilities, pre-export financings and prepayment facilities. An initiative has also been launched to offer these products in a Shariah-compliant manner.

Although APICORP does not have its own Islamic banking unit and Shariah Board, it typically partners with Islamic finance institutions on arranging and advisory mandates. In addition to being involved in many Islamic facilities arranged in recent years for significant hydrocarbon related projects, APICORP is also a regular participant in Islamic Development Bank's trade finance transactions. In 2014, APICORP launched an initiative to increase the visibility of its Islamic finance capabilities, and started to systematically offer Shariah-compliant finance solutions to its clients along with conventional products. As a result, the share of Islamic finance assets as a percentage of APICORP's total unimpaired loan portfolio had grown to 32 per cent. at 31 December 2014 from 29 per cent. at 31 December 2013.

Clients

Corporate Finance's client base includes the national oil and gas companies of the OAPEEC Member States, international companies which are active in the MENA region and a select group of privately owned companies from the MENA region. Corporate Finance's particular focus in relation to its medium- and longer-term financing is investment projects that are deemed strategic because of their economic impact, size, location, technology or diversification. These projects typically have strong support from their sponsors, which frequently include governments. Through participating in arranging and implementing the financing for these investments, Corporate Finance has developed close and long-standing relationships with the sponsors of these projects.

Corporate Finance also enjoys close relationships with all the major international and regional financial institutions which are active in financing the hydrocarbon and energy industries throughout the MENA region and beyond when the project or trade transaction financed benefits the MENA region. APICORP exclusively finances the energy and hydrocarbon sector and is active throughout the energy value chain. The industry segments financed by APICORP include:

- upstream: oil and gas production; oil field services and drilling; offshore service vessels and mining;
- midstream: oil and product tankers; liquefied natural gas (LNG) tankers; and oil and product terminals;
- downstream: refineries, petrochemicals and gas to liquids projects;
- utilities: conventional power and water and renewables; and
- energy intensive: aluminium and metals, cement and polysilicon.

Lending criteria

Corporate Finance aims to finance investment projects which have a strong economic rationale and that meet a strategic purpose. The criteria applied by APICORP when selecting projects for investment include:

- the quality of the sponsors, the degree of their commitment and the strength of APICORP's relationship with them;
- the economic rationale and the competitiveness of the project;
- the degree of "off-shorisation" of the project (revenues in U.S. dollars for U.S. dollar loans, for example);
- the degree of protection of the project from local factors, such as exchange rates, inflation and regulation;
- the resilience of the project;
- the maximisation of export credits and multilateral loans in the financing of a project in difficult countries;
- the role and visibility of APICORP in the financing; and
- the remuneration – APICORP provides medium-to long-term financing at concessionary rates in line with its multilateral development bank mandate and while profit is an important factor, its decision to advance financing is not solely driven by profitability.

As a general rule, a country which has significant economic or political challenges is considered a less robust sponsor. In these instances, APICORP's criteria concerning equity, project structure, guarantees, export-credits and multilateral financings are more stringent.

APICORP requires prior approval from its credit and investment committee and from the Board before committing to any funded or unfunded credit facility. Each approval is required to be supported by a detailed credit application, which includes a comprehensive rating scorecard specific to the nature of the transaction. APICORP has developed internal country limits which differ according to the regional grouping: OAPEC Member States and non-member countries.

For each OAPEC Member State, the portfolio limit is 10 times the share capital of that shareholder's equity plus the amount of its contribution to the share capital. For non-member countries, the portfolio limits are based on each country's overall economic structure and development, its socio-political outlook, its macroeconomic outlook, its sovereign rating outlook and its historical exposure and credit track record.

If the obligor is owned or majority owned by an OAPEC Member State, the relevant OAPEC Member State's portfolio limit caps the obligor's portfolio limit. If the obligor is not owned by an OAPEC Member State, the single obligor portfolio limit is 10 per cent of APICORP's net worth. In addition, no lending commitment to any one group of companies may exceed 25 per cent of APICORP's net worth, unless the group of companies is majority owned by an OAPEC Member State, in which case the limit does not apply.

While APICORP does not have explicit guidelines in terms of industry segment, APICORP does set single obligor limits, and strives, to the extent possible, to avoid concentration on specific petroleum products which are susceptible to market volatility. In this connection, APICORP conducts a break-

even analysis in terms of the commodity prices specific to the particular investment in order to mitigate or check acceptable risk levels.

The maximum underwriting that APICORP is entitled to consider amounts to half of its net worth, although APICORP has not underwritten more than U.S.\$350 million on any individual project.

Lending portfolio

See “*Lending*” below for a discussion of APICORP’s direct and syndicated loan portfolio.

Direct equity investments

Introduction

The Investments business line invests directly in private companies and/or indirectly in such companies through an investment in funds. The private companies invested in are required to operate in the oil and gas industries, and in other industries derived from, ancillary to, associated with and/or complementary to, the oil and gas industry. Priority is given to Arab joint ventures which benefit OAPEC Member States and enhance their capability to utilise their petroleum resources.

At the date of this Prospectus, APICORP’s direct equity investment portfolio comprises 13 investments in companies located in six Arab countries: four in Saudi Arabia, four in Egypt, two in Libya and one each in Iraq, Tunisia and the UAE. The portfolio includes investments in seven petrochemical companies; three oil and gas fields services (OFS) companies; one liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) extraction company; one engineering products manufacturer and one petroleum products storage company.

APICORP also has a 94 per cent. equity interest in APICORP Petroleum Shipping Fund (APSF), an investment vehicle that owns five medium range petroleum products tankers that are being leased, on a bareboat basis, to an international trading company.

APICORP has also entered into a binding agreement to invest in Powervest Fund, as discussed further under “—*Direct equity investment portfolio*” below.

The investments portfolio contributes to APICORP’s objectives of developing the hydrocarbon and energy industries in the MENA region. The total fair value of APICORP’s investments portfolio was U.S.\$866 million at 31 December 2014. This portfolio generated dividend income of U.S.\$91 million for APICORP in 2014, equal to 58.3 per cent. of APICORP’s total income in that year.

Investment criteria

APICORP typically invests in meaningful minority stakes when making direct equity investments and acts in a fiduciary and advisory capacity through board representation. APICORP typically does not exercise significant direct influence over the management or operations of its investee companies.

The investment guidelines for equity investments for APICORP include:

- a targeted minimum level of dividend yield to be maintained in the overall equity investment portfolio;
- the targeting of investments in the hydrocarbon sector as well as in industries derived from, ancillary to, associated with, and/or complementary to, this sector. The guidelines also make allowance for a limited level of investment outside these sectors;
- the prioritisation of investments in the OAPEC Member States, the MENA region and investments with an Arab connection, with specific allowance for investments beyond these criteria subject to adhering to specific requirements;
- the provision for direct equity investments and indirect equity investments through funds;
- guidance on the collective level of investments in companies at different stages of the business life cycle, with a specific limit on investments in the early stages of development;
- guidance on targeted investment return ranges;
- guidance on preferred investment size ranges and a limit on the maximum size of each new investment;
- guidance on the preferred level of shareholding and board representation;
- guidance on the preferred and maximum investment periods;
- guidance on qualitative factors to be considered; and

- guidance on the preferred types of partners in equity investments.

Direct equity investment portfolio

The table below summarises APICORP's direct equity investments at 31 December 2014. All of the investees listed below are related parties.

Company	Paid-up capital	APICORP's share	Other major shareholders	Main activities
Arab Drilling and Workover Company (ADWOC), Libya	LD 60 million	20.00%	Arab Petroleum Services Co. (APSCO), Libya First Energy Bank, Bahrain	Drilling and related operations in the Arab world
Arab Company for Detergent Chemicals (ARADET), Iraq	ID 36 million	32.00%	Iraq government Saudi Arabia government Kuwait government Arab Mining Company, Amman, Jordan The Arab Investment Co., Saudi Arabia	Production and marketing of linear alkyl benzene (LAB) and by-products
Tankage Mediterranee (TANKMED), Tunisia	TD 30 million	20.00%	Tunisian Petro Enterprise National Oil Dist. Co. Bank of Tunisia/Saudi Bank of Tunisia/Kuwait	Storage and handling of petroleum products at La Skhira terminal
Arab Geophysical Exploration Services Company (AGESCO), Libya	LD 35 million	16.67%	APSCO, Libya National Oil Company, Libya	Providing seismic services for the oil and gas industry in the Arab world
Saudi European Petrochemical Company (IBN Zahr), Saudi Arabia	SR 1,025 million	10.00%	Saudi Basic Industries Corp. (SABIC), Saudi Arabia Ecofuel, Italy	Production and marketing of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and polypropylene
The Arabian Industrial Fibers Company (IBN RUSHD), Saudi Arabia	SR 8,510 million	3.45%	SABIC, Saudi Arabia Public Investments Fund (PIF), Saudi Arabia Other institutions	Production and marketing of aromatics, purified terephthalic acid (PTA) and polyester fibres
Alexandria Fiber Company (AFCO), Egypt	U.S.\$48.3 million	10.00%	Birla Group Companies Sidi Kerir Petrochemical Saudi Egyptian Industrial Investment Company	Production and marketing of acrylic fibres
Yanbu National Petrochemical Company (YANSAB), Saudi Arabia	SR 5,625 million	1.32%	SABIC, Saudi Arabia Saudi public Other institutions and individuals	Production and marketing of polyethylene, ethylene glycol, polypropylene and other by-products
Egyptian Methanex Methanol Company (EMethanex), Egypt	U.S.\$215 million	17.00%	Methanex Corporation, Canada Egyptian Petrochemicals Holding Company (Echem), Egypt Egyptian Natural Gas Holding Company (Egas), Egypt Egyptian Natural Gas Company (EGASCO), Egypt	Production and marketing of methanol

Company	Paid-up capital	APICORP's share	Other major shareholders	Main activities
Misr Oil Processing Company (MOPCO) ⁽¹⁾ , Egypt	LE 1,992 million	3.03%	Echem, Egypt Agrium, Canada National Investments Bank, Egypt Egas, Egypt EGASCO, Egypt Other institutions and individuals	Production and marketing of ammonia and urea
The Egyptian Bahraini Gas Derivative Company (EBGDCO) ⁽²⁾ , Egypt	U.S.\$25 million	20.00%	Egas, Egypt Danagas, Bahrain	Recovery and marketing of propane and butane
The Industrialization & Energy Services Company (TAQA), Saudi Arabia	SR 2 billion	5.86%	PIF, Saudi Arabia Others	Energy and related sectors (drilling, geophysical, oil field services, seamless pipe manufacturing, industrial gases, etc.)
NPS Holding Limited, United Arab Emirates	U.S.\$370 million	28.33%	Fajr Capital Waha Capital Al Noowais Investments	Well services and intervention, wireline logging, testing, drilling and work-over activities

Notes:

(1) Mopco 1 and 2 (expansion projects) works are progressing after a 28 month stoppage. APICORP expects both projects to be commissioned in mid-2015.

(2) The project has not yet passed commercial test/operations following completion of pre-test operations on 7 August 2012.

In addition, in 2015:

- APICORP committed significant capital to the Powervest Fund, the first Shariah-compliant specialised infrastructure fund established in Saudi Arabia. This fund, which has committed but as yet uncalled capital of U.S.\$159 million, will invest in greenfield and brownfield conventional fuel and hybrid fuel power generation and water desalination assets which are lead developed and operated by Acwa Power.
- APICORP, as part of a consortium led by Jadwa Investment, a Saudi Arabian private equity firm and investment bank, acquired a 15 per cent. shareholding in Saudi Mechanical Industries (SMI). SMI is a Saudi Arabian engineering company engaged in manufacturing a variety of products with a focus on fluid flow and control equipment.

The table below summarises APICORP's direct equity investment portfolio at 31 December 2014.

Country	Number of investments	Fair value at 31 December 2014	Percentage of portfolio
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>		<i>(%)</i>
Saudi Arabia	4	607	70.0
Egypt	4	147	17.0
UAE	1	105	12.1
Libya	2	6	0.8
Tunisia	1	1	0.1
Iraq	1	0	0.0
Total	13	866	100.0

Each company in APICORP's direct equity investments portfolio has its own dividend policy, which is usually governed by the amount of the yearly profit earned, the company's liquidity, its business growth plans and the policies and priorities of the majority shareholders.

Exit strategy

APICORP's Investment business line is responsible for identifying potential exit opportunities, assessing the feasibility and desirability of potential exits and recommending potential divestments to the appropriate decision making body in accordance with APICORP's approved authority matrix. In addition, the Investment business line is responsible for the effective execution of exit mandates in line with APICORP's investment guidelines.

Given its development mandate, APICORP's direct equity investments have typically been long-term and strategic in nature. For example, five of its current direct equity investments have been held for around 30 years and the average holding period in the direct equity investment portfolio is close to 20 years.

Treasury and capital markets

Introduction

The T&CM business line's mandate is to:

- ensure that APICORP is adequately funded and that a diverse range of counterparties, products and maturity profiles are available at any given time. See further "*Funding and liquidity-Funding*" below;
- manage market risks proactively. See further "*Risk management-Market risk management*" below; and
- manage an investment portfolio with the aim of providing enhanced earnings not correlated to APICORP's other two main cyclical business lines.

As at 31 December 2014, T&CM had assets of U.S.\$2.2 billion. The total market value of investments in the fixed income securities portfolio at 31 December 2014 amounted to U.S.\$1,125 million, and continued to be focused on strong credits with an average portfolio rating of 'A'. During 2014, T&CM activities earned gross income of U.S.\$37 million, equal to 23.7 per cent. of APICORP's total income in that year.

Investment strategy

T&CM operates out of two centres: APICORP's head office in Dammam and APICORP's branch in Bahrain. Both treasuries work closely together, and consider their operations as one, except to the extent that local regulation dictates otherwise.

APICORP's treasury investment strategy is conservative, targeting high quality assets and liquid investments aiming to provide a stable and reliable source of income throughout different economic and market conditions and un-correlated to the economic cycles inherent in the hydrocarbon-related Corporate Finance and Investments business lines. T&CM's investment policy permits investments in three major asset classes, fixed and floating rate securities, funds, and equities.

The aim of this strategy is to enhance profitability by providing stable year on year returns over cost of funds and to manage APICORP's liquidity while remaining within defined risk parameters. The majority of the investment portfolio comprises fixed income securities which can either be sold or used to raise finance through sale and repurchase ("repo") transactions if necessary.

The allocation of investments is mainly based on the performance outlook of each asset class, taking into account liquidity considerations, which on occasion leads APICORP to re-adjust its asset mix to ensure that it maintains a conservative approach. T&CM endeavours to avoid significant volatility in its investment portfolio and focuses on capital preservation. Currently, the majority of the portfolio is in fixed and floating rate securities.

Investment portfolio

APICORP's investment portfolio is discussed further under "Investments" below.

FUNDING AND LIQUIDITY

Funding

APICORP actively manages a net funding requirement of approximately U.S.\$4 billion a year. To this end, it maintains an active relationship with counterparties across the GCC, Europe, the United States, Asia and Africa, although 93 per cent. of its funding was sourced from the GCC in 2014. At 31 December 2014, corporates accounted for 33 per cent. of its funding, with financial institutions accounting for 59 per cent. and governments and their agencies accounting for 9 per cent.

APICORP's funding strategy relies on a mixture of shorter-term deposits and medium to longer-term borrowings. At 31 December 2014, deposits comprised 51.1 per cent. of APICORP's funding and borrowings comprised 48.9 per cent.

Deposits

APICORP's deposits are contractually short-term in nature and comprise a mix of conventional and Islamic bank deposits, deposits from corporates, shareholder deposits and repo deposits. At 31 December 2014, these deposits together totalled U.S.\$2,028 million, of which 63.7 per cent. were demand deposits or deposits with maturities of up to three months and 36.3 per cent. had maturities between three months and one year. Notwithstanding the contractual maturities of the deposit portfolio, APICORP's experience is that a significant portion of the portfolio is sticky in nature, with around 25 government, corporate and bank depositors holding an average year end balance of approximately U.S.\$1.4 billion in aggregate over the period from 31 December 2012 to 31 December 2014. See "Risk Factors—Factors that may affect APICORP's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Transaction Documents—APICORP is subject to liquidity risk which could materially adversely affect its results of operations".

APICORP's deposit counterparty base includes a wide range of conventional and Islamic banks, companies, governments and government agencies. At 31 December 2014, 39.4 per cent. of APICORP's deposits were from its shareholders or companies controlled by them.

The table below shows APICORP's deposits at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>		
Deposits from banks.....	693	441	215
Deposits from corporates	1,057	1,561	1,529
Deposits from shareholders.....	104	105	106
Repo deposits	355	172	178
Total deposit funding.....	2,209	2,279	2,028

(1) All deposit balances in the above table are shown at 31 December 2014. Certain deposit balances fluctuate significantly during each year.

APICORP accepts deposits in a range of currencies. At 31 December 2014, 50 per cent. of its deposits were denominated in U.S. dollars, 48 per cent. were denominated in Saudi riyal and the

balance was denominated in other currencies. At 31 December 2014, all term deposits paid interest at a fixed rate for the term of the deposit.

The table below shows the weighted average effective interest rates of APICORP's deposits at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	(per cent.)		
Deposits from banks.....	1.37	1.11	0.75
Deposits from corporates	1.22	1.01	0.75
Deposits from shareholders.....	0.96	0.92	0.92
Repo deposits	0.81	0.62	0.95

Borrowings

At 31 December 2014, APICORP had six fully drawn bank term loans and one issue of debt securities outstanding. The establishment of the Programme and the issue of Certificates under it is intended to help diversify APICORP's sources of funding, reduce its costs of funding and enhance its capital management.

	At 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	(U.S.\$ million)		
Bank term loans			
SAR 2.5 billion 2012-2015.....	667	667	667
SAR 500 million 2012-2017.....	133	133	133
SAR 440 million 2012-2017.....	117	117	117
U.S.\$105 million 2012-2018 ⁽¹⁾	34	82	75
SAR 1 billion 2014-2019.....	—	—	267
U.S.\$150 million 2014-2017.....	—	—	150
Unamortised front-end fee	(5)	(5)	(5)
Total bank term loans	946	994	1,404
U.S.\$533 million bonds due 2015.....	532	533	533
Unamortised front-end fee	(1)	(1)	(0)
Total borrowings	1,477	1,526	1,937

Note:

(1) Borrowed through a subsidiary.

In December 2014, APICORP entered into a two tranche syndicated facility for SAR3.0 billion for five years, which was fully drawn in January 2015, and for U.S.\$150 million for three years, which was fully drawn at 31 December 2014.

All of APICORP's borrowings are denominated in U.S dollars or Saudi riyal (which is pegged to the U.S dollar at a rate of U.S.\$1.00 to SAR 3.75115). At 31 December 2014, all of the borrowings carried interest at a margin over a benchmark rate.

The table below shows the weighted average effective interest rates of APICORP's borrowings at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	(per cent.)		
Bank term financing	2.07	2.01	1.43
Bonds issued	2.16	2.15	2.02

APICORP's borrowings contain the following financial covenants:

- the ratio of total shareholders' funds to total assets must at all times be 16.67 per cent. or higher; and
- total shareholders' funds must at all times be higher than U.S.\$800 million for the bank financing and U.S.\$550 million for the bond financing.

APICORP's total shareholders funds amounted to U.S.\$1,859 million at 31 December 2014 and the ratio of total shareholders' funds to total assets at that date was 31.6 per cent.

Liquidity

APICORP's liquidity is measured as its cash and placements with banks. The table below shows APICORP's liquidity at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>		
Placements with Islamic financial institutions	90	55	328
Placements with conventional financial institutions	429	434	562
Reverse purchase agreements ⁽¹⁾	265	52	25
Margin call accounts on securities sold under agreement to repurchase	8	2	3
Total placements with banks	792	546	918
Cash	17	25	65
Total liquidity	809	571	983

Note:

(1) APICORP uses repo and reverse repo transactions principally as a short-term cash management tool. Any fluctuations shown simply reflect balance sheet requirements over reporting dates.

At 31 December 2014, 81 per cent. of APICORP's bank placements were with institutions that were rated AAA to A, 13 per cent. were with institutions that were rated BBB and 6 per cent. were with institutions that were rated BB. The remaining placements were with institutions that were not rated.

APICORP also has a U.S.\$1 billion shareholders' deposit facility. See "*History*".

LENDING

APICORP's Corporate Finance business line provides syndicated and direct loans for projects developed by local, regional and international sponsors in the energy and hydrocarbon sectors. The Corporate Finance business line also provides trade and other finance which is included in the tables below. See "*Business – Corporate Finance – Products and services*".

Portfolio status and risk classification

The table below shows the performance status of APICORP's syndicated and direct loans outstanding at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	(U.S.\$ million)		
Unimpaired loans			
Islamic.....	826	856	871
Conventional.....	2,121	2,117	1,875
Unamortised participation and upfront fees.....	(62)	(60)	(56)
Collective impairment allowance.....	(12)	(13)	(14)
Impaired loans			
Non-performing ⁽¹⁾	68	68	68
Performing.....	30	30	30
Allowance for specific impairments ⁽²⁾	(33)	(34)	(42)
Dividends due to Iraq government, offset against defaulted loans ⁽¹⁾	(41)	(41)	(41)
Total syndicated and direct loans	2,897	2,923	2,691

Notes:

(1) As a result of the 1990-1991 second gulf war, certain companies controlled by the Iraq government defaulted on loans amounting to U.S.\$52 million at 31 December 2014. APICORP has offset unpaid dividends (amounting to U.S.\$41.5 million at 31 December 2014) due to the Iraq government against these defaulted loans. At 31 December 2014, the total amount of contractual interest and fees due on the defaulted loans was U.S.\$141 million.

(2) The main reason for the increased specific impairment allowance in 2014 was the deteriorating geo-political situation in Iraq and Libya.

APICORP has adopted a five-tiered asset classification, being Standard, Watch List, Substandard, Doubtful and Loss and grades its assets under 10 rating categories. Assets within the AAA to C rating band (that is, AAA, AA, A, BBB, BB, B and C) are considered to be performing assets and assets graded DDD, DD or D are considered to be non-performing assets. See "Risk management-Credit risk management-Credit approval process" below.

The table below shows the internal rating classification of APICORP's gross syndicated and direct loans (i.e. before impairment, unamortised fees and dividends offset against defaulted loans) outstanding at 31 December 2014.

	At 31 December
	2014
	(per cent.)
Performing	
AAA.....	17.41
AA.....	41.29
A.....	27.75
BBB.....	9.68
BB.....	—
B.....	0.40
C.....	1.03
Non-performing	
E.....	2.44
Total gross syndicated and direct loans	100.00

Portfolio sector and sub-sector concentration

APICORP's direct and syndicated loans are concentrated within the hydrocarbon and energy sector by virtue of its founding mandate. However, APICORP seeks to maintain a diversified profile of loans within that sector. The table below shows the classification by sub-sector within the

hydrocarbon and energy sectors of APICORP's syndicated and direct loans outstanding at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December					
	2012		2013		2014	
	(U.S.\$ million)	(per cent.)	(U.S.\$ million)	(per cent.)	(U.S.\$ million)	(per cent.)
Oilfield production development activities.....	464	16.0	564	19.3	444	16.5
Floating production, storage and offloading facilities	191	6.6	205	7.0	229	8.5
LNG plants	12	0.4	39	1.3	—	—
Petroleum and petrochemicals	745	25.7	684	23.4	639	23.7
Maritime transportation.....	49	1.7	38	1.3	42	1.6
Refineries.....	512	17.7	592	20.3	569	21.1
Power generation.....	251	8.7	295	10.1	294	10.9
Other petroleum	670	23.1	503	17.2	474	17.7
Banks and financial institutions....	3	0.1	3	0.1	—	—
Total syndicated and direct loans...	2,897	100.0	2,923	100.0	2,691	100.0

Portfolio geographical concentration

APICORP's direct and syndicated loans are also concentrated within the Arab world, again reflecting its mandate and OAPEC Member States. The table below shows the geographical classification of APICORP's syndicated and direct loans outstanding at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December					
	2012		2013		2014	
	(U.S.\$ million)	(per cent.)	(U.S.\$ million)	(per cent.)	(U.S.\$ million)	(per cent.)
Saudi Arabia	1,244	43.0	1,187	40.6	1,098	40.8
Qatar	869	30.0	822	28.1	734	27.3
Other GCC States	399	13.8	503	17.2	583	21.7
Egypt and North Africa.....	148	5.1	183	6.3	135	5.0
Total Arab world	2,660	91.9	2,695	92.2	2,550	94.8
Europe.....	178	6.1	100	3.4	25	0.9
Asia Pacific.....	59	2.0	128	4.4	116	4.3
Total syndicated and direct loans...	2,897	100.0	2,923	100.0	2,691	100.0

Portfolio currency and interest rate breakdown

APICORP's loans are principally denominated in U.S. dollars although it also has a small amount of loans denominated in Saudi Arabian riyal. Almost all of APICORP's loans bear interest at floating rates of interest that reprice within one year or less.

The table below shows the weighted average effective interest rates of the Group's syndicated and direct loans at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	(per cent.)		
Syndicated and direct loans.....	1.67	1.64	1.67
U.S. dollar denominated	1.66	1.63	1.67
Other currencies	1.92	1.87	1.78

Portfolio maturity breakdown

The table below shows a maturity profile of APICORP's direct and syndicated loans at 31 December 2014.

	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Total
Syndicated and direct loans (<i>U.S.\$ million</i>)	48	451	1,535	657	2,691
Syndicated and direct loans (<i>per cent.</i>)	1.8	16.8	57.0	24.4	100.0

COMMITMENTS TO LEND AND GUARANTEES

At any time APICORP has significant commitments to advance funds under loan agreements that it has entered into. In addition, APICORP provides guarantees of bank loans to its investee companies. See note 11 to the 2014 Financial Statements.

The table below shows the movements on APICORP's undrawn loan commitments and guarantees during each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	2012	2013	2014
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>		
Undrawn loan commitments and guarantees at 1 January.....	345	511	652
Additional underwriting and commitments during the year.....	4,075	1,324	1,265
Drawdowns during the year	(3,610)	(1,000)	(843)
Expired commitments and other movements, net	(299)	(183)	(364)
Undrawn loan commitments and guarantees at 1 January.....	511	652	710

INVESTMENTS

APICORP's T&CM business line is mandated to manage an investment portfolio with the aim of providing enhanced earnings not correlated to APICORP's other two main cyclical business lines. This investment portfolio principally comprises fixed and floating rate bonds, which have comprised more than 90 per cent. of the portfolio for each of the three years ended 31 December 2012, 2013 and 2014. Structured notes, managed funds and listed equities make up the balance of the portfolio. All of the securities within the portfolio were classified as available for sale for accounting purposes at 31 December 2014.

Currently, less than 10 per cent. of the investment portfolio is managed by an external fund manager. It is APICORP's intention over time to increase the externally managed proportion of the investment portfolio to between 40 and 50 per cent.

Portfolio breakdown by security type

The table below shows a breakdown of APICORP's available for sale investment portfolio at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December					
	2012		2013		2014	
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>
Fixed rate bonds	735	77.2	921	77.9	853	72.3
Floating rate bonds.....	159	16.7	194	16.5	241	20.4
Structured notes	29	3.0	30	2.5	30	2.5
Managed funds.....	8	0.9	4	0.2	23	2.0
Listed equities.....	21	2.2	34	2.9	33	2.8
Total available for sale investments	952	100.0	1,183	100.0	1,181	100.0

APICORP uses a portion of the securities within the portfolio as collateral for repo-based financing transactions. At 31 December 2014, securities with a fair value of U.S.\$183 million had been pledged as collateral for these transactions.

In the first five months of 2015, APICORP has increased its holdings of managed funds and reduced its holdings of other asset classes in its investment portfolio. To the extent that this trend is sustained throughout 2015, APICORP expects that the interest income generated by the investments portfolio in 2015 would be reduced in comparison with 2014.

Portfolio maturity breakdown

The table below shows a maturity profile of APICORP's available for sale securities at 31 December 2014.

	<u>Up to 3 months</u>	<u>3 months to 1 year</u>	<u>1 year to 5 years</u>	<u>5 years and over</u>	<u>Total</u>
Available for sale securities (<i>U.S.\$ million</i>)	35	189	570	387	1,181
Available for sale securities (<i>per cent.</i>).....	3.0	16.0	48.3	32.7	100.0

Fixed income portfolio

APICORP principally invests its liquidity in a portfolio of fixed and floating rate securities, although a small proportion is also invested in structured notes, funds and equities. APICORP's structured notes, which all mature in 2015, do not bear interest. As at 31 December 2014, APICORP's fixed income portfolio had an average credit rating of A. The average rating is the weighted average rating of securities in the portfolio.

APICORP's fixed income portfolio principally comprises debt securities issued by financial institutions and governments and public sector bodies. The remaining securities are principally invested within the petroleum and energy sector.

Ratings classification of fixed income portfolio

The table below shows the ratings classification by issuer type of APICORP's fixed income securities portfolio at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December					
	2012		2013		2014	
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>	<i>(per cent.)</i>
Rated AAA to A.....	678	73.5	802	70.0	925	82.2
Of which:						
Financial institutions.....	490	53.1	601	52.4	636	56.5
Governments and public sector.	20	2.2	33	2.9	114	10.1
Other.....	168	18.2	168	14.7	175	15.6
Rated BBB to B.....	244	26.5	344	30.0	200	17.8
Of which:						
Financial institutions.....	200	21.7	284	24.8	138	12.3
Governments and public sector.	44	4.8	60	5.2	62	5.5
Other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total fixed income available for sale investments.....	922	100.0	1,146	100.0	1,125	100.0

Geographical concentration of fixed income portfolio

APICORP's fixed income securities portfolio principally comprises debt securities issued by Arab world issuers. The table below shows the geographical location of the issuers within APICORP's fixed income securities portfolio at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December					
	2012		2013		2014	
	(U.S.\$ million)	(per cent.)	(U.S.\$ million)	(per cent.)	(U.S.\$ million)	(per cent.)
Saudi Arabia	140	15.2	173	15.1	235	20.9
Qatar	209	22.7	191	16.7	152	13.5
Other GCC states.....	446	48.4	608	53.0	571	50.8
Total GCC.....	795	86.2	972	84.8	958	85.2
Europe.....	81	8.8	81	7.1	75	6.6
United States.....	46	5.0	93	8.1	92	8.2
Total fixed income available for sale investments.....	922	100.0	1,146	100.0	1,125	100.0

Sectoral breakdown of fixed income portfolio

The table below shows the sectoral breakdown of APICORP's fixed income available for sale securities portfolio at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	2012	2013	2014
	(U.S.\$ million)		
Oilfield production development services	2	3	27
LNG plants.....	22	34	37
Petroleum and petrochemicals.....	49	48	45
Power generation	—	5	70
Banks and financial institutions ⁽¹⁾	13	717	688
Governments and public sector ⁽¹⁾	788	294	210
Other industries	47	45	48
Total.....	922	1,146	1,124

Note:

(1) The changes between 2012 and 2013 in these numbers principally reflect a reclassification of the two sectors in 2014 which is reflected in the 2013 comparative financial information included in the 2014 Financial Statements but not in the original information included in the 2013 Financial Statements.

Interest rate structure of fixed income portfolio

The table below shows the weighted average effective interest rates of the Group's fixed income securities portfolio at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	(per cent.)		
Fixed rate bonds.....	4.66	4.65	4.59
Floating rate bonds	1.38	1.21	1.08

Fair value determination

All of APICORP's available for sale securities have fair values that are determined using quoted prices on active markets.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

APICORP's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain its future development of its business. APICORP recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. APICORP monitors and manages its capital based on the capital adequacy ratios prescribed by the Basel Committee (Basel II) and also voluntarily complies with certain Basel III requirements. APICORP's capital adequacy at 31 December 2014 based on qualifying capital to total risk weighted exposure was 28.84 per cent.

APICORP's capital adequacy at 31 December 2012, 2013 and 2014 are set out in the table below.

	At 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	<i>(U.S.\$ million, except ratios)</i>		
Risk weighted exposures			
On balance sheet assets	3,859	4,751	5,147
Off balance sheet exposures.....	536	412	275
Total risk weighted exposures	4,395	5,163	5,422
Capital adequacy			
Tier 1 capital ⁽¹⁾	1,097	1,208	1,313
Tier 2 capital ⁽²⁾	98	274	251
Qualifying capital	1,195	1,482	1,564
Total capital adequacy ratio.....	27.2%	28.7%	28.8%
Tier 1 capital ratio.....	24.9%	23.4%	24.2%

Notes:

(1) Comprises share capital, legal and general reserves and retained earnings.

(2) Comprises investments fair value reserve and collective impairment allowance.

RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

APICORP's principal related parties are its shareholders. Although APICORP does not transact any commercial business directly with the shareholders themselves, it is engaged in financing activities with companies which are either controlled by the shareholder governments or over which they have significant influence. Loans made by APICORP to related parties are made at prevailing market interest rates and are subject to normal commercial negotiation as to terms. The majority of loans to related parties are syndicated, which means that participation and terms are negotiated by a group of arrangers, of which APICORP may, or may not, be a leader. No loans to related parties were written off in 2012, 2013 or 2014.

The table below summarises APICORP's related party loans, direct equity investments in related parties and deposits from related parties at 31 December in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	At 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>		
Loans to related parties			
Loans outstanding (gross)	1,931	1,919	1,857
Allowance for specific impairments	(10)	(14)	(22)
Dividends due to Iraq government.....	(41)	(41)	(41)
Loan commitments	316	486	499
Direct equity investments in related parties			
Investments	318	823	866
Commitments to invest.....	11	5	5
Guarantees as shareholder.....	14	19	19
Deposits			
Deposits from corporates	450	1	692
Deposits from shareholders	104	105	106

The table below summarises APICORP's interest and dividend income received from, and interest expense paid to, related parties in each of 2012, 2013 and 2014.

	Year ended 31 December		
	2012	2013	2014
	<i>(U.S.\$ million)</i>		
Loans to related parties			
Interest received	33	28	26
Loan fees received	7	8	3
Allowance for specific impairment	—	—	(8)
Direct equity investments in related parties			
Dividends received	74	72	91
Deposits			
Interest expense.....	(11)	(14)	(7)

COMPETITION

APICORP's primary competition is from regional, international and development banks which have recognised expertise in project finance, ship finance, structured commodity finance as well as the financing of energy projects and energy trade in the MENA region. However, in many cases competitors on certain deals are also partners on other deals leading to competitive partnership. APICORP is also increasingly facing competition from local banks in their own jurisdictions which have established expertise in the project financing area and are prepared to support aggressively their national champions and landmark projects. These banks also benefit from the ability to fund themselves with low cost retail deposits in their local currency. This competition directly impacts the ability of APICORP to win advisory and structuring mandates and also affects the pricing of transactions, particularly at times where there is significant market liquidity. This competition may also lead to certain transactions being structured in a more aggressive manner than APICORP considers appropriate in light of the risks involved.

With regard to direct equity investments, APICORP's competition includes investment funds and private equity companies, large family holding companies with growing interest in the oil and gas industry, and energy project developers.

See generally “*Risk factors—Factors that may affect APICORP's ability to fulfil its obligations under the Transaction Documents—APICORP faces significant and increasing competition*”.

COMPLIANCE

APICORP is committed to building and maintaining a culture of ethical behaviour, corporate governance and regulatory compliance. APICORP's compliance function is independent from its business activities. Among other matters, the compliance function is responsible for:

- determining the internal measures and procedures needed to comply with applicable laws, regulations, procedures and internal standards and providing appropriate guidance to employees in this respect;
- monitoring adherence to all applicable laws, regulations, procedures and internal standards either directly or by delegating this responsibility to other clearly identified departments or persons as part of APICORP's internal control process;
- assisting management in ensuring that all activities are conducted in conformity with all applicable requirements; and
- assessing the appropriateness of APICORP's compliance-related guidelines and, where necessary, proposing amendments.

APICORP seeks to ensure that it maintains full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations (including those promulgated by the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control, the European Union and the United Nations). APICORP aims to achieve compliance through internal polices, including its compliance charter, which is approved by senior management and the Board.

Effective anti-money laundering (AML) and know your customer (KYC) procedures form a fundamental part of APICORP's internal control regime. APICORP has an AML and KYC policy to assist it in its AML and KYC activities and in combating the financing of terrorism activities (CFT). This policy follows the AML/KYC/CFT guidelines and rules of the Central Bank of Bahrain, which governs APICORP's Branch in Bahrain. Ongoing KYC, AML and sanctions training is provided to all of APICORP's employees on a regular basis.

INTERNAL AUDIT

APICORP has engaged KPMG to conduct the internal audit of all of its activities. KPMG reports its findings to the Board Audit and Risk Committee. APICORP's Head of Internal Audit coordinates the internal audit approach with KPMG.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

APICORP uses information technology (IT) to support the delivery of its business strategy. APICORP uses market leading software solutions for its financial services and enterprise resource planning to provide services to its business and to respond to new trends in business strategies as they arise. APICORP deals with a range of hardware and software partners as well as outsourcing vendors to achieve its long-term strategic IT vision, which is to ensure that the IT services that it delivers are reliable, secure and business aligned.

APICORP has a data centre with appropriate redundancy levels, high availability and a managed virtualised environment. It has also established a disaster recovery site which is in replication with the main data centre for all mission critical applications.

RISK MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The role of risk management is to understand, measure and manage risk in all aspects of APICORP's business. APICORP aims to embed a risk management culture in all of its business processes and to ensure that a risk management culture is adopted throughout the organisation. Accordingly, APICORP seeks to continually improve its risk management in line with industry standards and Central Bank of Bahrain guidelines and by investing in the right people and systems.

APICORP's risk management framework is focused on fully integrating enterprise-wide risk management into its operations and culture. The risk management structure covers credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and compliance. APICORP seeks to ensure that risks are proactively identified and managed and it aims to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

APICORP's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks which it faces, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. APICORP's risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, emerging best practices and the products and services offered. APICORP, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of APICORP's risk management framework. The Board has established a Board Audit and Risk committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring APICORP's risk management policies. In addition, the same committee oversees how management monitors compliance with APICORP's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by APICORP. The Board Audit and Risk committee is assisted in its oversight role by APICORP's internal audit function, which undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures.

The Risk and ALCO Committee, which is a management committee, is responsible for developing and monitoring APICORP's risk management policies to maintain effective oversight of the key risks faced. Risk management policies have been established to identify and analyse the risks faced by APICORP; set appropriate risk limits and controls; and monitor risks and adherence to limits. APICORP's risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and APICORP's activities. APICORP is focusing on integrating risk management functions with its business lines and aims to develop a disciplined and integrated control environment that can optimise its risk-reward profile.

For a further discussion of APICORP's Board and management committees, see "*Management and Employees – Management*".

APICORP's Risk Management Department is responsible for ensuring and maintaining effective enterprise-wide risk management, as contained in APICORP's Risk Charter; together with all risk management policies, risk exposure thresholds, rating models and related manuals.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Introduction

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or counterparty will be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into with APICORP, causing a financial loss to APICORP. Credit risk principally arises from APICORP's direct and syndicated lending, bank placements and fixed income investments. Credit evaluation of obligors and counterparties, a robust rating model, consultative approval procedures, transactional strengths and a risk-based pricing methodology help APICORP to manage its credit risk exposures effectively. Policies, procedures and limits have been established to control, monitor and manage all credit risks. APICORP's overall credit exposure is evaluated on an ongoing basis to ensure as broad a diversification of credit risk as is possible, within the constraints of APICORP's mandate. Potential concentrations by country, product, industry sub-sector and risk grade are regularly reviewed to avoid excessive exposure and ensure a broad diversification.

Credit approval process

All of APICORP's credit transactions undergo two levels of review before being proposed for Board approval, with interim approval being granted as a clearance to perform further due diligence. Final approval is only granted after detailed due diligence has been conducted and the results are considered satisfactory.

Applicants for direct credit are required to submit detailed information to APICORP, including relevant background information as well as specific information on their management, business model, major suppliers and customers and bank relationships and limits. In addition, APICORP typically requires audited financial statements for the last three years as well as current year financial information where available. The availability of sovereign guarantees and commitments and export credit agency cover are also key factors in the credit application.

Officers within APICORP's Corporate Finance business line conduct a financial analysis of the applicant, propose an internal credit grade and negotiate the key terms of the proposed facility with the applicant. They also conduct screening checks and undertake site visits. All credit applications are also reviewed independently by APICORP's Risk Management Department. Risk queries are discussed with the transaction team and the queries and their resolution are reflected in the credit application. Reference checks are made through market sources and intermediaries. Where appropriate, specialist consultants may be engaged to undertake technical, financial and/or legal due diligence. Once the credit application has been completed it and the accompanying risk review and any external due diligence reports obtained are submitted to the Credit and Investment Committee for review and approval.

Where APICORP is participating in a syndicated loan, APICORP typically receives and reviews the standard credit package submitted to all potential syndicate participants. APICORP's review process for syndicated loan participations does not materially differ from that for its direct lending

In each case, once all internal review and validation steps have been completed, the application is submitted to the Credit and Investment Committee, a management committee which makes an appropriate recommendation to the Board. The Board has the ultimate authority to sanction commitments.

APICORP's treasury activities, including its investments in fixed income securities and its bank placements, are controlled by means of a framework of limits and external credit ratings. Dealing in marketable securities is primarily restricted to GCC countries, the United States and major European stock exchanges. Dealings are only permitted with approved internationally rated banks, brokers and other counterparties. Securities portfolios and investing policies are reviewed from time to time by the Risk and ALCO Committee.

Credit rating and measurement

APICORP's risk rating system is the basis for determining the credit risk of its asset portfolio and, therefore, appropriate asset pricing, the portfolio management strategy and loss provisions and reserves. The risk rating is also a key factor in credit approval.

APICORP's internal rating model considers multiple characteristics, including the strength of project sponsors, the relevant market and industry parameters and technical strengths of the borrower. In addition, transaction characteristics such as the security package, the political and legal environment and the financial strength of the borrower are also considered.

APICORP has adopted a five-tiered asset classification, being Standard, Watch List, Substandard, Doubtful and Loss and grades its assets under 10 rating categories. Assets within the AAA to C rating band (that is, AAA, AA, A, BBB, BB, B and C) are considered to be performing assets and assets graded DDD, DD or D are considered to be non-performing assets.

APICORP's internal ratings also form the basis for its impairment provisioning in respect of individual assets.

The table below summarises APICORP's asset classification and grading model.

Internal rating	Asset classification	Default indicator	Provision category
AAA to B	Standard	No past due payments	Collective provision
C	Watch list	Past due payments of 90 days or less	Collective provision
DDD	Substandard	Past due payment of 180 days or less	Specific provision
DD	Doubtful	Past due payment of 360 days or less	Specific provision
D	Loss	Past due payment of more than 360 days	Specific provision

APICORP has recently adopted a risk-based pricing mechanism under which the allocation of capital for each loan is based on the loan's internal rating, in accordance with Basel guidance that riskier assets should require more capital. APICORP's loans are priced to derive an acceptable return on capital which means that higher pricing is applied to riskier loans.

Credit monitoring

APICORP monitors its credit exposures on a regular basis as well as any external trends which may impact risk management outcomes. Internal risk management reports, containing information on key variables, portfolio delinquency and impairment performance, are presented to both the Risk and ALCO Committee and the Board Audit and Risk Committee. All exposures are monitored carefully for performance and reviewed formally on an annual basis or earlier. APICORP's policies mandate client visits and monitoring of accounts to make sure that any concerns on the quality of the accounts are addressed proactively.

All non-performing accounts are monitored closely by the Corporate Finance, Finance and Risk Management Departments. These accounts are re-evaluated and remedial actions are agreed and monitored. Remedial actions include, but are not limited to, exposure reduction, security enhancement and exit of the account.

Credit mitigation

APICORP seeks to mitigate potential credit losses from any given account, customer or portfolio using a range of tools, including taking collateral or guarantees in particular. The reliance that can be placed on these credit mitigation resources is carefully assessed taking into account their legal enforceability, the market value of any collateral and the counterparty risk of any guarantor.

APICORP accepts a range of collateral types, including receivables; fixed assets such as plant and machinery; marketable securities; commodities; bank guarantees; and letters of credit. Risk mitigation policies control the approval of different collateral types.

APICORP values its collateral in accordance with its risk mitigation policy, which prescribes the frequency of valuation for different collateral types. The valuation frequency is driven by the level of price volatility of each type of collateral and the nature of the underlying product or risk exposure. Collateral held against impaired financings is maintained at fair value.

LIQUIDITY RISK AND FUNDING MANAGEMENT

Liquidity risk is the risk that APICORP will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk management ensures that funds are available at all times to meet APICORP's funding requirements.

APICORP's liquidity management policies are designed to ensure that even under adverse conditions, APICORP has access to adequate funds to meet its obligations, and to service its core investment and lending functions. This is achieved by the application of prudent but flexible controls, which provide security of access to liquidity without undue exposure to increased costs from the liquidation of assets or to bid aggressively for deposits. APICORP seeks to maintain an adequate level of quality liquid assets to continuously support its liquidity needs. Well-diversified sources of funding are also maintained, and liquidity mismatches are monitored and managed on a proactive basis. APICORP is

working towards aligning its liquidity risk management practices with Basel III standards during 2015.

As part of liquidity management, APICORP also ensures availability of bank term financing at competitive rates at all times to meet its long-term funding requirements. During 2008, APICORP also obtained, from its existing shareholders, a total line of credit amounting to U.S.\$1 billion. This line of credit is available to APICORP to draw funds from its shareholders, if required. At 31 December 2014, unutilised funding from this credit line was U.S.\$894 million.

APICORP's daily liquidity position is monitored and regular stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. All of APICORP's liquidity policies are subject to review and approval by the Risk and ALCO Committee. Liquidity controls are provided for an adequately diversified deposit base in terms of maturities and the range of counterparties. APICORP's asset and liability maturity profile, based on estimated repayment terms, is set out in note 27 to the 2014 Financial Statements.

MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

Market risk is the risk that changes in market factors, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates, will affect APICORP'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 on risk.

APICORP holds (but currently does not actively trade) debt and equity securities. Treasury activities are controlled by the Risk and ALCO Committee and are also subject to a framework of Board-approved currency, industry and geographical limits and ratings by recognised rating agencies.

The principal risk to which APICORP's non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of its securities because of a change in market interest rates, foreign exchange rates and/or equity prices.

Interest rate risk

APICORP's syndicated and direct loans and its funding are principally denominated in U.S. dollars and the interest rates for both are typically linked to U.S. dollar LIBOR. APICORP's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on certain financial assets and liabilities is also hedged by entering into interest rate swap agreements.

APICORP's exposure to interest rate risk is restricted by permitting only a limited mismatch between the re-pricing of the main components of its assets and liabilities. The re-pricing profile of APICORP's assets and liabilities at 31 December in each of 2013 and 2014 is set out in note 28 to the 2014 Financial Statements.

The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of APICORP's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered on a periodic basis include a 100 basis point parallel fall or rise in all yield curves worldwide. An analysis of the sensitivity of APICORP's statement of income and equity at 31 December in each of 2013 and 2014 to an increase or decrease in market interest rates (assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant statement of financial position) is set out in note 24 to the 2014 Financial Statements.

Currency risk

Currency risk is minimised by conducting a regular review of exposures to currencies other than the U.S. dollar to ensure that no significant positions are taken which may expose APICORP to undue risks. Currently, APICORP does not trade in foreign exchange. APICORP's net currency exposures at 31 December in each of 2013 and 2014 are set out in note 29 to the 2014 Financial Statements. APICORP's exposures in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are also hedged by entering into forward contracts. An analysis of the sensitivity of APICORP's statement of income to a 5 per cent. strengthening or a 5 per cent. weakening of U.S. dollar against major un-pegged foreign currencies at 31 December in each of 2013 and 2014 is set out in note 24 to the 2014 Financial Statements.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that APICORP's quoted equity investments will depreciate in value due to movements in their quoted equity prices. The Risk and ALCO Committee is responsible for managing equity price risk. Periodic listed equity price movements are reviewed by executive

management and the Risk and ALCO Committee. APICORP considers that it has an insignificant exposure to listed equities.

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of unexpected losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal controls or procedures, systems failures, fraud, business interruption, compliance breaches, human error, management failure or inadequate staffing. A framework and methodology has been developed to identify and control APICORP's operational risks. While operational risk cannot be entirely eliminated, it is managed and mitigated by ensuring that the appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems, procedures, and trained and competent people are in place. APICORP's internal audit function makes regular, independent appraisals of the control environment in all identified risk areas. Adequately tested contingency arrangements are also in place to support operations in the event of a range of possible disaster scenarios and, as part of its overall business continuity planning, APICORP intends shortly to introduce crisis management communication guidelines to ensure that all appropriate initial steps are taken in relation to both internal and external stakeholders, such as customers, employees, regulators and counterparties, in the event of a crisis. In addition, an incident management system has been developed to report, assess and control operational risks across the organisation.

MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

MANAGEMENT

Introduction

APICORP's governing bodies include the General Assembly, the Board and its committees and the Office of the Chief Executive and General Manager. The Chief Executive and General Manager, appointed by the Board, is responsible for all the activities of APICORP under the supervision of the Board. The Chief Executive and General Manager is assisted by the Deputy Chief Executive and General Manager.

The Board

APICORP's Board comprises one director appointed by each of the OAPEC Member States. The Board elects its chairman. Membership of the Board is for a term of four years and may be renewed for any number of successive terms. The Board meets at least once every three months.

The members of the current Board are listed below. Members of the Board represent their respective country's interest in APICORP and, as shown in the table below, most Board members are in current leadership positions in their countries.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Principal occupation outside APICORP</u>	<u>Member State</u>
Dr. Aabed bin Abdulla Al-Saddoun	Chairman	Deputy Minister for Companies Affairs, Ministry of Petroleum & Minerals	Saudi Arabia
Mr. Khaled Amr Al-Gunsel	Deputy Chairman	General Manager, Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company	Libya
ENG. Suleiman Al-Abass	Member	Minister, Ministry of Oil & Mineral Resources	Syria
ENG. Sherin Ahmed Mohamed	Member	Undersecretary for Planning and Technical Follow-up, Ministry of Petroleum	Egypt
Dr. Matar Hamed Al-Neyadi	Member	Undersecretary, Ministry of Energy	UAE
Shaikh Talal Naser A. Al-Sabah	Member	Assistant Undersecretary for Administration & Finance, Ministry of Oil	Kuwait
ENG. Nihad Ahmed Moosa	Member	Director General, State Company for Oil Projects	Iraq
Mr. Mohamed Khalid Al-Ghanem	Member	Manager, Management Accounting, Qatar Petroleum	Qatar
Mr. Farid Baka	Member	General Manager for Budget, Ministry of Finance	Algeria
Mr. Mahmood Hashim Al-Kooheji	Member	Chief Executive Officer, Bahrain Mumtalakat Holding Company	Bahrain

The address of each Board member is the registered office of APICORP at Dammam Coastal Road, Al Rakkah, Dammam, Saudi Arabia. There are no potential conflicts of interest between the private interests or other duties of the directors listed above and their duties to APICORP.

Board committees

APICORP has two Board committees which are the Audit and Risk Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

The Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee oversees APICORP's financial activities, internal control, corporate governance and risk governance. The Committee is responsible for oversight of APICORP's:

- financial activities and reporting system;
- internal controls and risk management framework;
- audit functions; and
- legal and compliance requirements.

The Audit and Risk Committee comprises Shaikh Talal Nasser A. Al-Sabah as Chairman, Dr. Matar Hamed Al-Neyadi (as Deputy Chairman) and Mr. Farid Baka and Mr. Mohamed Khalid Al-Ghanem (as members).

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee has oversight responsibility relating to employee compensation and benefits. The Committee is responsible for:

- recommending appropriate remuneration and reward policies to the Board; and
- ensuring that human resources policies and practices are in line with applicable laws and regulations.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee comprises Dr. Aabed bin Abdulla Al-Saddoun (as Chairman), Mr. Khaled Amr Al-Gunsel (as Deputy Chairman) and Shaikh Talal Naser A. Al-Sabah and Mr. Mahmood Hashim Al-Kooheji (as members).

Senior management

The members of APICORP's senior management team are:

Name	Title
Dr. Aabed bin Abdulla Al Saddoun	Acting Chief Executive and General Manager
Dr. Raed Al-Rayes	Deputy Chief Executive and General Manager
Mr. Bennie Burger	Head of Corporate Strategy & Programme Management Office, Acting Head of Investments
Mr. Nicolas Thévenot	Head of Corporate Finance
Mr. Hesham Farid	Head of Treasury & Capital Markets
Mr. Ayman Zeyada	Head of Financial Control
Mr. Ali Hassan Fadel	General Counsel & Board Secretary and Compliance Officer
Mr. Ajay Kumar Jha	Head of Risk Management
Mr. Mohammed Al-Mubarak	Head of Operations
Mr. Hamdi Bata	Head of Human Resources & Administration
Mr. Raed Sirhan	Head of Information Technology
Mr. Ali Aissaoui	Senior Economics Advisor

The address of each member of senior management is the registered office of APICORP at Dammam Coastal Road, Al Rakkah, Dammam, Saudi Arabia. There are no potential conflicts of interest between the private interests or other duties of the members of senior management listed above and their duties to APICORP.

Dr. Aabed bin Abdulla Al Saddoun (Acting Chief Executive and General Manager)

Dr. Al Saddoun has over 20 years' experience in the oil and gas industry. He has previously spent 18 years with Saudi Aramco in a range of roles between 1994 and 2006, most recently as a Project Engineering Unit Supervisor at Saudi Aramco's Riyadh Refinery, and as a secondee to the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources (between 2006 and 2012). In 2012, Dr. Al Saddoun resigned from Saudi Aramco and was appointed Deputy Minister for Company Affairs at the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

Dr. Al Saddoun has a Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Tulsa and a Ph.D. in Business Administration from Carolina International University. Dr. Al Saddoun also has a Bachelor's degree in Islamic Studies from Imam university and a Master's degree and a Ph.D. in Islamic and Arabic studies from the American Open University.

Dr. Raed Al-Rayes (Deputy Chief Executive and General Manager)

Dr. Al-Rayes has more than 13 years' experience in commercial and investment banking. He was previously with Al-Rahji Capital (from 2008 to 2014) where he held various roles, most recently Deputy CEO and Head of Investment Banking. He also worked for Saudi American Bank (between 1993 and 1995). He joined APICORP in February 2014.

Dr. Al-Rayes has a Bachelor's degree in Islamic Economics from Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University. He has an MBA, postgraduate diploma in Management & Business Research Methods and a PhD from University of Bradford, UK. He also has a Master's degree in Management Consultancy from Liverpool John Moores University, UK.

Mr. Bennie Burger (Head of Corporate Strategy & Programme Management Office, Acting Head of Investments)

Mr. Burger has 24 years' experience in the financial services industry. He previously held a wide range of roles at The Standard Bank (at various times between 1990 and 2007), most recently as Regional Director: Corporate and Investment Banking for Southern Africa and Sector Head for Construction and Infrastructure. Between 1998 and 1999 he was a Team Leader: Commercial Banking at BOE Bank and between 1999 and 2001 he was Associate Director: Corporate Banking at PSG Investment Bank. Between 2008 and 2012 he held various roles at Al Rajhi Bank and Al Rajhi Capital, most recently as Director and Head of Investment Banking between 2010 and 2012. Between 2013 and 2014 he was Chief Financial Officer at Algihaz Holding in Saudi Arabia. He joined APICORP in 2014.

Mr. Burger has Bachelor's degrees in Agricultural and Business Economics and Business Administration and a Masters degree in Business Administration from the University of Stellenbosch and the University of Stellenbosch Business School.

Mr. Nicolas Thévenot (Head of Corporate Finance)

Mr. Thévenot has 23 years' experience in the financial services industry. He has previously worked at Credit Agricole Indosuez in a range of roles between 1992 and 2000, most recently as Vice President-Asset Based Finance/MENA (between 1998 and 2000). He joined APICORP in 2000 as head of the business group for North Africa and the Mediterranean basin in the department that handles the project finance, financial advisory and trade finance activities of the Corporation (**P&TF**). In October 2004, he was appointed head of P&TF.

Mr. Thévenot has a Bachelor's degree and a Master's degree in Public Administration and Economics from l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris and a post graduate diploma in International Economics from the same institution.

Mr. Hesham Farid (Head of Treasury & Capital Markets)

Mr. Farid has 30 years' experience in the financial services industry. He has previously been a credit officer at Misr Iran Development Bank (between 1984 and 1985) and he subsequently worked in a range of roles at Arab International Bank until 1996, most recently as Head of Fixed Income Investments (between 1990 and 1996). He joined APICORP in 1996. He was promoted to Acting Executive Vice President – Treasury & Capital Markets Department in 2009 and assumed his current position in June 2010.

Mr. Farid has a Bachelor's degree and a Master's degree in Business Administration, both from The American University in Cairo.

Mr. Ayman Zeyada (Head of Financial Control)

Mr. Zeyada has around 30 years' experience in the accounting field. He has previously been a financial manager at Petroleum Investments Company, Egypt (between 1986 and 1991) and he subsequently worked as Chief Accountant at Banawai Industrial Group, Saudi Arabia (between 1991 and 1994). He joined APICORP in 1994.

Mr. Zeyada has a Bachelors' degree in Commerce from Ain Shams University, Cairo. He also has two postgraduate Diplomas from the College of Professional Management, Jersey.

Mr. Ali Hassan Fadel (General Counsel & Board Secretary and Compliance Officer)

Mr. Fadel is a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of England and Wales. He is also a Certified Compliance Officer of the American Academy of Financial Management. Mr. Fadel practiced as an Advocate in Sudan between 1984 and 1993. He subsequently studied in London between 1994 and 1998 where he qualified as a Solicitor and he practiced as a Solicitor in London between 1999 and 2005. He joined APICORP in 2005.

Mr. Fadel graduated from the University of Khartoum with a Bachelor's degree in Law. Mr. Fadel also has a Master's degree in Commercial Law from the Queen Mary & Westfield College of the University of London and post graduate diplomas in English Law (Common Professional Examination) and in Legal Practice (Legal Practice Course) from the London Guildhall University.

Mr. Ajay Kumar Jha (Head of Risk Management)

Mr. Jha has around 17 years' experience in the financial services industry. He has previously worked in a range of roles as follows: Loan Officer at TATA Finance Limited (1997 to 1999); Branch Manager at GE Capital, Indore (1999 to 2000); Regional Business Head, Mortgages at ICICI Bank, Kolkata (2001 to 2004); Assistant Vice President, Retail Banking at Citibank (2004 to 2008); Head-Credit & Risk Practice at Accenture (2008), Head of Risk at Amlak International Finance for Real Estate (2008 to 2009) and Head of Risk at Al Rahji Capital (2009 to 2014). He joined APICORP in 2014.

Mr. Jha has a Bachelors' degree in Chemistry from Delhi University and a Masters degree in Business Administration from the Institute of Management Studies, Indore, India.

Mr. Mohammed Al-Mubarak (Head of Operations)

Mr. Al-Mubarak has over 20 years' experience in the financial services industry. He previously worked at Banque Saudi Fransi between 1994 and 1998 in a range of roles, most recently as the Head of Nostro Cash Management in the Treasury Operations Department. He joined APICORP in 1998 and assumed his current position in 2010.

Mr. Al-Mubarak has an MBA degree from the University of Bahrain and a Bachelor's degree in Management from King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Hamdi Bata (Head of Human Resources & Administration)

Mr. Bata has around 12 years' experience in human resources. He previously worked at La Roche College, Pittsburg, USA (between 2003 and 2009), most recently as Director of Academic Support (2006 to 2009), as a Managing Consultant for the Hay Group (between 2010 and 2013) and Head of Shared Services and Organisational Transformation at Castrol (between 2013 and 2015). He joined APICORP in 2015.

Mr. Bata has a Bachelor's degree in International Management and Information Systems and a Master's degree in Human Resource Management – Organisational Development & Change, both from La Roche College.

Mr. Raed Sirhan (Head of Information Technology)

Mr. Sirhan has around 20 years' experience in the IT industry. He has previously worked in a range of IT roles as follows: Head of IT at CompuGuide (1995 to 1997); Senior Consultant at Accenture (1997 to 2002); Assistant General Manager at Bank Al-Jazira (2002 to 2009); Head of IT and Alternative Delivery Channels at National Bank of Kuwait (2009 to 2012); Group Chief Information Officer for Capital Bank, National Bank of Iraq and Capital Investment Company (2012 to 2013) and Director at Deloitte (2013 to 2014). He joined APICORP in 2014.

Mr. Sirhan has a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering with a focus on Computers from the University of Jordan and a Master's degree in Computer Engineering from the University of Science and Technology in Jordan.

Mr. Ali Aissaoui (Senior Economics Advisor)

Mr. Aissaoui has more than 40 years' experience in the energy industry. He has previously worked as an energy economist at Sonelgaz, Algeria (between 1974 and 1980), in the Ministry of Energy Algeria (in different roles between 1980 and 1988), as the Director General of the Participating Fund, Algeria (between 1988 and 1990), as an energy policy adviser to Sonatrach, Algeria (between 1990 and 1996) and most recently as a senior research fellow at Oxford Institute for Energy Studies (between 1996 and 2002). He joined APICORP in 2002.

Mr. Aissaoui has a Bachelors' degree in Applied Mathematics from the University of Algiers and a postgraduate degree in Operational Research and Economics from Louvain University.

Management committees

APICORP has four management committees.

Executive Management Committee

The Executive Management Committee's responsibilities include:

- reviewing and recommending APICORP's corporate strategy, annual budget, business plan, human resource policy and corporate governance policy;
- periodically reviewing APICORP's financial performance against its approved plan; and
- managing dispute solutions, crisis situations and key reputational risk events.

The Executive Management Committee comprises the Chief Executive and General Manager (as Chairman), the Deputy Chief Executive and General Manager, the Head of Treasury & Capital Markets, the Head of Investments, the Head of Corporate Finance, the Head of Financial Control, the Head of Corporate Strategy & Programme Management Office, the Head of Risk Management, the General Counsel, the Head of Information Technology, the Head of Operations, the Head of Energy Research and the Head of Human Resources & Administration.

The committee met two times in 2014.

Credit and Investment Committee

The Credit and Investment Committee's responsibilities include:

- reviewing and recommending new debt-related transactions, equity investment proposals, and direct investments and exit guidelines to the Board;
- reviewing renewals and extensions of existing credit facilities and non-performing credit facilities;
- ensuring compliance with credit policies and procedures, and direct investments and exit guidelines; and
- reviewing joint ventures, feasibility studies and due diligence reports.

The Credit and Investment Committee comprises the Chief Executive and General Manager (as Chairman), the Deputy Chief Executive and General Manager, the Head of Financial Control, the Head of Treasury & Capital Markets, the Head of Corporate Finance, the Head of Investments, the Head of Corporate Strategy & Programme Management Office, the Head of Risk Management and the Head of Energy Research.

The committee met more than 10 times in 2014.

The Risk and ALCO Committee

The Risk and ALCO Committee's responsibilities include:

- reviewing APICORP's funding strategy, external rating, asset and liability composition and maturity profile, capital structure, pricing policies and various financial ratios, including capital adequacy and cost of funding;
- reviewing and recommending risk management policies and procedures, internal rating models, asset liability management policy, liquidity policy and liquidity contingency policy and plan;
- recommending and reporting key risk parameters and positions to the Board Audit and Risk Committee;
- monitoring and reviewing all aspects of regulatory and legal compliance;
- performing oversight of market, interest and foreign exchange risks; and
- monitoring APICORP's liquidity position.

The Risk and ALCO Committee comprises the Chief Executive and General Manager (as Chairman), the Deputy Chief Executive and General Manager, the Head of Corporate Strategy & Programme Management Office, the Head of Investments, the Head of Corporate Finance, the Head of Treasury & Capital Markets, the Head of Risk Management and the Head of Financial Control.

The committee met two times in 2014.

Tender and Bid Committee

The Tender and Bid Committee's responsibilities include:

- approving and awarding contracts within its approved budget and authority;
- reviewing and recommending tender and bid policies and procedures, including the vendor selection process;
- ensuring the development of clear guidelines for bidders;
- ensuring that ethical practices are followed and recorded; and
- facilitating purchase decisions within its authority.

The Tender and Bid Committee comprises the Deputy Chief Executive and General Manager (as Chairman), the Head of Financial Control, the Head of Human Resources & Administration and the Head of Information Technology.

The committee met eight times in 2014.

EMPLOYEES

As at 31 December 2014, APICORP had 126 full time employees, compared with 124 as at 31 December 2013 and 119 as at 31 December 2012. APICORP embraces diversity and there are 18 different nationalities among its employees.

APICORP is a performance-driven organisation and this is reflected in its reward philosophy which links performance to rewards. APICORP pays competitive rates of remuneration and seeks to match best pay practices in the GCC markets. APICORP offers its employees a wide range of benefits, including housing and transportation allowances and annual air flight tickets to and from their countries of origin for employees and their families on a yearly basis. It also offers relocation packages, subscription allocations, premium health coverage, life insurance and different work life balance programmes. It pays employee-differentiated bonuses in accordance with performance scorecards, as well as paying above market average end of service benefits. APICORP also provides a comprehensive training and development programme for all its employees.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS

The following is a summary of certain provisions of the principal Transaction Documents and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the detailed provisions of the principal Transaction Documents. Copies of the Transaction Documents will be available for inspection at the offices of the Principal Paying Agent (as defined in the Conditions). Defined terms used below have the meaning given to them in the Conditions.

Master Purchase Agreement

The Master Purchase Agreement will be entered into on 29 June 2015 between the Trustee (in its capacity as “**Purchaser**”) and APICORP (in its capacity as “**Seller**”) and will be governed by English law. A Supplemental Purchase Agreement between the same parties will be entered into on the Issue Date of each Series and will also be governed by English law.

Pursuant to the Master Purchase Agreement, the Seller may, from time to time, agree to sell, transfer and convey to the Purchaser, and the Purchaser may, from time to time, agree to purchase and accept the transfer and conveyance from the Seller of all of the Seller’s interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under certain Eligible Wakala Assets for the Purchase Price specified in the applicable Final Terms, which will be payable on the Issue Date of the relevant Series. The Purchaser will use no less than (a) 51 per cent. of the proceeds of issue of a Series to purchase Eligible Wakala Assets which are Tangible Assets; and (b) 26 per cent. of the issue proceeds of the Series to purchase Eligible Wakala Assets that are Ijara Assets and/or Tangible Sukuk pursuant to the Master Purchase Agreement and the relevant Supplemental Purchase Agreement. The relevant Eligible Wakala Assets will be set out in the schedule to the relevant Supplemental Purchase Agreement.

The proportion of the Purchase Price payable in respect of each such Initial Wakala Asset shall be an amount equal to the Value of that Wakala Asset.

Wakala Agreement

The Wakala Agreement will be entered into on 29 June 2015 between the Trustee and APICORP (in its capacity as Wakeel) and will be governed by English law.

Pursuant to the Wakala Agreement, the Trustee will appoint the Wakeel to manage the Wakala Assets relating to each Series. In particular, the Wakeel, in relation to each Series:

- (a) shall complete the Wakala Investment Plan on the Issue Date for the Series;
- (b) if the Trustee issues additional trust certificates in respect of an existing Series, it shall as soon as practicable after such issuance amend the Wakala Investment Plan for that Series to take into account the issuance of such additional trust certificates;
- (c) shall manage the relevant Wakala Assets in accordance with the Wakala Investment Plan and the terms of the Wakala Agreement;
- (d) shall:
 - (i) ensure that on the Issue Date of the Series, the Value of the Wakala Assets that are Tangible Assets shall be equal to no less than 51 per cent. of the face amount of the Certificates for that Series;
 - (ii) ensure that on the Issue Date of the Series the Value of the Wakala Assets that are Ijara Assets and/or Tangible Sukuk shall be equal to no less than 26 per cent. of the face amount of the Certificates for that Series; and
 - (iii) use reasonable endeavours to ensure that at all times after the Issue Date of the Series, the Value of the Wakala Assets that are Tangible Assets shall be equal to no less than 33 per cent. of the Value of the Wakala Portfolio Value for that Series (the “**Tangible Ratio Requirement**”);
- (e) with respect to the Shares, shall:
 - (i) monitor the activities and financial information of the Relevant Company in which the Shares are issued in order to check on an annual basis, in consultation with, and acting on advice from, its Shari’a adviser whether such Shares satisfy the Eligibility Criteria; and

- (ii) exercise (or refrain from exercising) all voting rights and take (or refrain from taking) all corporate actions in relation to the Shares in its sole and absolute discretion on behalf of the Trustee, provided that such action or exercise of such voting rights is not prejudicial to the interests of the Certificateholders, without any requirement for any such action or voting to be notified to, or consented by, the Trustee, the Delegate or the Certificateholders;
- (f) shall use its reasonable endeavours, in the event that there are Principal Revenues standing to the credit of the Principal Collection Account:
 - (i) to the extent that APICORP has Eligible Wakala Assets available for sale to the Trustee to notify the Trustee of:
 - (A) the amount standing to the credit of the Principal Collection Account which can be used for the purposes of purchasing the Eligible Wakala Assets (which amount shall not be greater than the Value of such Eligible Wakala Assets); and
 - (B) the details and Value of such proposed Eligible Wakala Assets, to allow the Trustee to have sufficient information to enable it to exercise the Purchase Undertaking; and
 - (ii) provided that, to the extent that APICORP does not have any Eligible Wakala Assets available for sale to the Trustee, the Wakeel may invest such Principal Revenues in Shari'a-Compliant Investments provided that such Shari'a-Compliant investments are liquidated as soon as reasonably practicable if (i) the Tangible Ratio Requirement is not being complied with and (ii) Eligible Wakala Assets become available for purchase;
- (g) shall do all acts and things (including execution of such documents, issue of notices and commencement of any proceedings) in accordance with its usual practices that it considers reasonably necessary to ensure the assumption of, and compliance by each Wakala Asset Obligor with its covenants, undertakings or other obligations under the relevant Wakala Asset in accordance with applicable law and the terms of the Wakala Asset;
- (h) it shall discharge or procure the discharge of all obligations to be discharged by the Trustee in respect of any of the Wakala Assets, it being acknowledged that the Wakeel may appoint one or more agents to discharge these obligations on its behalf;
- (i) it shall pay on behalf of the Trustee any actual costs, expenses, losses and Taxes which would otherwise be payable by the Trustee as a result of the Trustee's ownership of the Wakala Assets;
- (j) it shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure the timely receipt of all Wakala Asset Revenues (free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, Taxes), investigate non-payment of Wakala Asset Revenues and generally make all efforts to collect or enforce the collection of such Wakala Asset Revenues under all Wakala Assets as and when the same shall become due;
- (k) its shall ensure that each Wakala Asset Obligor is in compliance with their obligations in respect of the Wakala Assets (including those of maintenance and insurance in the case of the Ijara Assets and other Tangible Assets);
- (l) it shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that the Income Revenues are at least equal to the Expected Income Revenues Amount;
- (m) it shall maintain the Collection Accounts and the Reserve Account, in each case in accordance with clause 5 (*Accounts*) of the Wakala Agreement;
- (n) if, following payment of amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Account as described in clause 5.7.1 of the Wakala Agreement, a Shortfall Amount remains on any Wakala Distribution Determination Date, it may provide *Shari'a*-compliant funding to the Trustee to the extent necessary to ensure that the Trustee receives on each Wakala Distribution Determination Date the Required Amount payable by it in accordance with the Conditions of the relevant Series on the immediately following Periodic Distribution Date, by payment of the same into the Transaction Account (such funding in relation to a Series, a "**Liquidity Facility**");
- (o) it shall notify the Trustee promptly if in respect of any Wakala Asset any of the representations and warranties contained in clause 5.2 of the Master Purchase Agreement cease to be true and correct, (the occurrence of such event or circumstance being an "**Impaired Wakala Asset Event**"); and

- (p) it shall, together with any notice delivered in accordance with clause 4.1.15 of the Wakala Agreement, notify the Trustee of the availability (if any), together with all necessary details, of any Eligible Wakala Assets for the purposes of substituting the Wakala Asset in respect of which an Impaired Wakala Asset Event has occurred in accordance with the terms of the Purchase Undertaking.

The Wakeel shall perform its duties under the Wakala Agreement in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations and with the degree of skill and care that it would exercise in respect of its own assets.

APICORP shall be entitled to receive a fee for acting as Wakeel which will comprise a fixed fee of U.S.\$100 (the receipt and adequacy of which is acknowledged by the Wakeel under the Wakala Agreement) and may also receive incentive payments as described below.

In relation to each of the Ijara Assets comprised in a Wakala Portfolio, the Wakeel shall ensure that:

- (a) such Ijara Assets are insured at all times against total loss and expropriation in an amount at least equal to the Value of that Ijara Asset (the “**Insurance Coverage Amount**”) and that such insurance policies are maintained on a *Shari’a*-compliant takaful basis and with reputable insurers in good financial standing; and
- (b) in the event of a total loss or expropriation of any such Ijara Assets, the insurance policies relating to such Ijara Assets provide for an amount at least equal to the Insurance Coverage Amount of the relevant Ijara Asset to be paid to the Wakeel to the Principal Collection Account in US Dollars by no later than close of business on the date falling thirty calendar days after the occurrence of such total loss or expropriation.

Without prejudice to the requirements of the following paragraph, for the avoidance of doubt, the Wakeel and the Trustee acknowledge that a failure by the Wakeel to comply with the insurance obligations set out above shall not constitute a Dissolution Event and the sole remedy of the Trustee for any failure by the Wakeel to comply with the provisions set out in the paragraph above shall be to claim against the Wakeel for any Insurance Shortfall Amount pursuant to the following paragraph.

In the event that the relevant insurance company fails to pay the Insurance Coverage Amount relating to an Ijara Asset to the Wakeel, by crediting such amount to the Principal Collection Account, within thirty calendar days of a total loss or expropriation of that Ijara Asset and the Wakeel is unable to unequivocally prove that it complied with all of its obligations set out above or where the Wakeel has failed to maintain or ensure the maintenance of any insurances over the Ijara Assets in breach of its obligations set out above:

- (a) the Wakeel acknowledges that it shall have failed to comply with its obligations set out above; and
- (b) the Wakeel irrevocably and unconditionally undertakes to pay in US Dollars on the 31st day after the occurrence of the total loss or expropriation, in same day funds (free and clear of any withholding or deduction or any set off or any counterclaim), an amount equal to the difference between the insurance proceeds credited to the Principal Collection Account and the Insurance Coverage Amount, in each case, in respect of the relevant Ijara Asset, directly into the Principal Collection Account (the “**Insurance Shortfall Amount**”).

The Wakeel will maintain, in relation to each Series, three book-entry ledger accounts (referred to as the “**Income Collection Account**”, the “**Principal Collection Account**” and the “**Reserve Account**”), each of which shall be denominated in the Specified Currency.

All Wakala Asset Revenues relating to a Series will be recorded as follows:

- (a) if any such amounts comprise Income Revenues, in the Income Collection Account; and
- (b) if any such amounts comprise Principal Revenues, in the Principal Collection Account.

The Wakeel will be entitled to deduct amounts standing to the credit of the Income Collection Account of each Series at any time during the relevant Wakala Ownership Period and to use such amounts for its own account, provided that any Income Revenues so deducted are re-credited to the Income Collection Account on or prior to each relevant Wakala Distribution Determination Date for the purposes of application by the Wakeel pursuant to the paragraph below.

In relation to each Series, amounts standing to the credit of the Income Collection Account will be applied by the Wakeel on each Wakala Distribution Determination Date in the following order of priority:

- (a) first, in payment into the Transaction Account an amount equal to the Required Amount payable on the Periodic Distribution Date falling one Business Day after such Wakala Distribution Determination Date;
- (b) second, in payment to the Wakeel on behalf of the Trustee of any Wakeel Liabilities Amounts for the Wakala Distribution Period ending on the immediately following Wakala Distribution Date and (if applicable) any Wakeel Liabilities Amounts for any previous period that remains unpaid;
- (c) third, in repayment to the Wakeel of any amounts advanced by it to the Trustee by way of a Liquidity Facility; and
- (d) fourth, to the Reserve Account.

If on the Business Day prior to a Periodic Distribution Date the amounts standing to the credit of the Income Collection Account are less than the relevant Required Amount, the Wakeel shall deduct amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Account towards funding such shortfall and, if such amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Account are insufficient for such purpose, the Wakeel may provide to the Trustee a Liquidity Facility to ensure the Trustee receives the Required Amount on such Periodic Distribution Date to pay the relevant Periodic Distribution Amount, by paying the amounts so advanced into the Transaction Account on the Business Day immediately preceding the relevant Periodic Distribution Date. Any Liquidity Facility shall be provided on terms that it is repayable from Income Revenues in accordance with paragraph (b) above or on the Dissolution Date.

The Wakeel will be entitled to deduct amounts standing to the credit of the Reserve Account at any time and use such amounts for its own account, provided that such amounts shall be immediately repaid by it if so required to fund any shortfall as described above. Following payment of all amounts due and payable under the Certificates of a Series, the Wakeel shall be entitled to retain any amounts that remain standing to the credit of the Reserve Account for that Series for its own account as an incentive payment for acting as Wakeel.

The Wakeel shall use its best endeavours to keep detailed records of all movements in the Collection Accounts and Reserve Account for each Series and, if so requested, and except to the extent it is under any duty or obligation imposed by applicable law or regulation to keep such information confidential, provide the Trustee with copies of such records and any other information or details in relation to the Collection Accounts and Reserve Account as the Trustee may request.

The Wakeel will agree in the Wakala Agreement (and except as provided herein) that all payments by it under the Wakala Agreement will be made without any deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future Taxes imposed by the Relevant Jurisdictions unless required by law and without set-off or counterclaim of any kind and, if there is any deduction or withholding, the Wakeel shall pay all additional amounts as will result in the receipt by the Trustee of such net amounts as would have been received by it if no deduction or withholding had been made. In addition, if additional amounts are payable by the Trustee in respect of the Certificates in accordance with Condition 10 (*Taxation*), the Wakeel will agree in the Wakala Agreement to pay to the Trustee an amount equal to such additional amounts by payment to the Transaction Account by wire transfer for same day value so that the full amount which would otherwise have been due and payable under the Certificates is received by the Trustee. The payment obligations of the Wakeel under the Wakala Agreement will be direct, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Wakeel and shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable legislation and subject to the negative pledge provisions described in Condition 6.2 (*Negative Pledge*), at all times rank at least equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness and monetary obligations of the Wakeel, present and future.

Purchase Undertaking

The Purchase Undertaking will be executed as a deed on 29 June 2015 by APICORP as obligor in favour of the Trustee and the Delegate and will be governed by English law.

APICORP will, in relation to each Series, irrevocably undertake in favour of the Trustee and the Delegate to purchase and accept the transfer and conveyance of all of the Trustee's interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under the Wakala Assets on the Scheduled Dissolution Date or any earlier due date for dissolution following the occurrence of a Dissolution Event, as the case may be, at the Exercise Price by entering into a sale agreement.

If the Delegate exercises its option prior to the Scheduled Dissolution Date of the relevant Series, an Exercise Notice will be required to be delivered by the Delegate under the Purchase Undertaking.

In relation to each Series, the Trustee will also be entitled to exercise the Purchase Undertaking following any exercise by the Certificateholders of their right to require the Trustee to redeem their Certificates on a Certificateholder Put Right Date, in which case APICORP will be required to purchase and accept the transfer and conveyance of the Trustee's interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under a proportion of the Wakala Assets not exceeding such proportion as is determined by dividing (i) the aggregate outstanding face amount of Certificates to be redeemed pursuant to the exercise of the Certificateholder Put Right by (ii) the aggregate outstanding face amount of the Certificates of the relevant Series, at the Certificateholder Put Right Exercise Price.

In relation to each Series, the Trustee will also be entitled to exercise the Purchase Undertaking if the Trustee has received notice, or otherwise become aware, of the occurrence of an Impaired Wakala Asset Event, in which case APICORP shall purchase and accept the transfer and conveyance from the Trustee on the relevant Impaired Wakala Asset Exercise Date all of the Trustee's interests, rights, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under the relevant Impaired Wakala Assets:

- (a) against the transfer and conveyance to the Trustee of all of the APICORP's interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under certain New Assets; or
- (b) in the event that APICORP does not have New Assets available for such purpose, payment of the Impaired Wakala Asset Exercise Price.

In relation to each Series, the Trustee will also be entitled to exercise the Purchase Undertaking following the occurrence of an Additional Wakala Asset Event, in which case APICORP shall sell, transfer and convey to the Trustee on the relevant Additional Wakala Asset Date all of its interests, rights, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under certain New Assets against the payment by the Trustee of an amount equal to the Additional Wakala Asset Purchase Price.

APICORP will agree in the Purchase Undertaking that all payments by it under the Purchase Undertaking will be made without any deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future Taxes imposed by the Relevant Jurisdictions tax unless required by law and without set-off or counterclaim of any kind and, in the event that there is any deduction or withholding, APICORP shall pay all additional amounts as will result in the receipt by the Trustee of such net amounts as would have been received by it if no deduction or withholding had been made. In addition, if additional amounts are payable by the Trustee in respect of the Certificates in accordance with Condition 10 (*Taxation*), APICORP will agree in the Purchase Undertaking to pay to the Trustee an amount equal to such additional amounts by payment to the Transaction Account by wire transfer for same day value so that the full amount which would otherwise have been due and payable under the Certificates is received by the Trustee. The payment obligations of APICORP under the Purchase Undertaking will be direct, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of APICORP and shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable legislation and subject to the negative pledge provisions described in Condition 6.2 (*Negative Pledge*), at all times rank at least equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness and monetary obligations of APICORP, present and future.

In the Purchase Undertaking, APICORP will undertake to comply with all provisions of the Conditions and the Transaction Documents to which it is a party and which are expressed to be applicable to it including, without limitation the negative pledge provisions described in Condition 6.2 (*Negative Pledge*) and the use of proceeds provisions described in Condition 6.3 (*Use of Proceeds*).

APICORP acknowledges and agrees that, where the proportion of a Wakala Asset as described above is less than the whole of that Wakala Asset, and without affecting the amount of the Exercise Price, Certificateholder Put Right Exercise Price or Change of Shareholding Exercise Price payable (as applicable), a sale agreement shall not be entered into in respect of part of that Wakala Asset and the possible sale, transfer and conveyance to APICORP of such proportion of that Wakala Asset shall be deferred until the next Dissolution Date for the relevant Series provided that such proportion can be sold, transferred and conveyed as part of the relevant portfolio of Wakala Assets being sold, transferred and conveyed on that Dissolution Date.

Sale Undertaking

The Sale Undertaking will be executed as a deed on 29 June 2015 by the Trustee in favour of APICORP and will be governed by English law.

Pursuant to the Sale Undertaking, the Trustee will irrevocably grant to APICORP the right:

- (a) on the conditions described in Condition 8.2 (*Early Dissolution for Taxation Reasons*), to require the Trustee to sell, transfer and convey to APICORP on the Early Tax Dissolution Date all of the Trustee's interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under the Wakala Assets at the Exercise Price by executing a sale agreement;
- (b) if and to the extent that any Certificates have been purchased and are to be cancelled pursuant to Condition 8.7 (*Purchases*) and 8.8 (*Cancellation*), to require the Trustee to sell, transfer and convey to APICORP all of the Trustee's interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under a proportion of the Wakala Assets not exceeding such proportion as is determined by dividing (i) the aggregate outstanding face amount of Certificates to be cancelled pursuant to Condition 8.7 (*Purchases*) and Condition 8.8 (*Cancellation*) by (ii) the aggregate outstanding face amount of the Certificates of the relevant Series by executing a sale agreement;
- (c) provided that Optional Dissolution Right is specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms and APICORP has exercised the Optional Dissolution Right in accordance with the Conditions, to require the Trustee to sell, transfer and convey to APICORP all of the Trustee's interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under a proportion of the Wakala Assets not exceeding such proportion as is determined by dividing (i) the aggregate outstanding face amount of Certificates to be redeemed pursuant to the exercise of the Optional Dissolution Right by (ii) the aggregate outstanding face amount of the Certificates of the relevant Series, at the Optional Dissolution Exercise Price by executing a sale agreement;
- (d) if and to the extent the Trustee has exercised its rights under Condition 21 (*Further Issues*) to issue an additional Tranche of Certificates in respect of a Series, to require the Trustee to accept the transfer of all of APICORP's interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under certain additional Eligible Wakala Assets (the "**Additional Assets**") at the Additional Exercise Price by executing a sale agreement, provided that:
 - (i) the Value of the Additional Assets is no less than the face amount of the Certificates issued pursuant to such additional Tranche; and
 - (ii) no less than 51 per cent. of the Additional Assets comprise of Tangible Assets; and
- (e) to require, from time to time at APICORP's sole discretion, the Trustee to sell, transfer and convey all of the Trustee's interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, in, to and under any or all of the Wakala Assets (the "**Substituted Assets**") to it in exchange for New Assets of a Value which is equal to or greater than the Value of the Substituted Assets (as certified by APICORP in the relevant Substitution Notice), and provided that the New Assets are Eligible Wakala Assets. The substitution of the Substituted Assets with the New Assets will become effective on the date specified in the substitution notice to be delivered by APICORP, by the Trustee and APICORP entering into a sale agreement. The New Assets and any Wakala Assets not replaced on the Substitution Date will constitute the Wakala Assets for the relevant Series for the purposes of the Wakala Agreement.

APICORP acknowledges and agrees that, where the proportion of a Wakala Asset as described above is less than the whole of that Wakala Asset, and without affecting the amount of the Exercise Price or Optional Dissolution Exercise Price payable (as applicable), a sale agreement shall not be entered into in respect of part of that Wakala Asset and the possible sale, transfer and conveyance to APICORP of such proportion of that Wakala Asset shall be deferred until the next Dissolution Date for the relevant Series provided that such proportion can be sold, transferred and conveyed as part of the relevant portfolio of Wakala Assets being sold, transferred and conveyed on that Dissolution Date.

Upon exercise of the rights granted to APICORP under the Sale Undertaking and outlined in paragraphs (a) and (c) above, APICORP will agree in the relevant Exercise Notice that it will make payment of the Exercise Price or Optional Dissolution Exercise Price (as applicable) in full made without any deduction or withholding for or on account of present or future Taxes imposed by the Relevant Jurisdictions unless required by law and without set-off (except for an amount which represents Wakeel Liabilities Amounts and the Outstanding Liquidity Amount component of the Exercise Price or Optional Dissolution Exercise Price (as applicable) which shall be set off against the Wakeel Liabilities Amounts and Outstanding Liquidity Amounts payable to the Wakeel under the Wakala Agreement) or counterclaim of any kind and, in the event that there is any deduction or

withholding, APICORP shall pay all additional amounts as will result in the receipt by the Trustee of such net amounts as would have been received by it if no deduction or withholding had been made.

Master Murabaha Agreement

In connection with each Series of Certificates, the Trustee may desire to enter into a Commodity Murabaha Investment with APICORP (in its capacity as buyer, the “**Buyer**”) using a portion of the issue proceeds of the Series as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Pursuant to the Master Murabaha Agreement, the Trustee undertakes that, on receipt of a Notice of Request to Purchase from the Buyer, the Trustee (acting through the Commodity Agent) shall purchase the relevant Commodities no later than 3 p.m. London time (or such other time as may be agreed between the Buyer and the Trustee) on the date falling two Business Days prior to the Issue Date from a Commodity Supplier on a spot basis at the Commodity Purchase Price.

Following the purchase of the Commodities by the Trustee (acting through the Commodity Agent) provided that the Trustee has acquired title to, and (actual or constructive) possession of, the Commodities, the Trustee shall deliver no later than 5.00 p.m. London time (or such other time as may be agreed between the Buyer and the Trustee) on the date falling two Business Days prior to the Issue Date an Offer Notice to the Buyer (with a copy to the Commodity Agent) indicating the Trustee’s acceptance of the terms of the Notice of Request to Purchase made by the Buyer and detailing the terms of the offer for the sale of the Commodities to the Buyer from the Trustee.

Pursuant to the Master Murabaha Agreement, the Buyer irrevocably and unconditionally undertakes to accept the terms of, countersign and deliver to the Trustee (with a copy to the Commodity Agent) any Offer Notice delivered to it in accordance with the Master Murabaha Agreement and (as a result of the Trustee having acted on the request of the Buyer set out in the Notice of Request to Purchase) purchase the Commodities acquired by the Trustee (acting through the Commodity Agent), in each case no later than 10 a.m. London time (or such other time as may be agreed between the Buyer and the Trustee) on the date falling one Business Day prior to the Issue Date.

As soon as the Buyer has countersigned the Offer Notice, a Murabaha Contract shall be created between the Trustee and the Buyer upon the terms of the Offer Notice and incorporating the terms and conditions set out in the Master Murabaha Agreement, the Trustee shall sell and the Buyer shall buy the Commodities and ownership of and all risks in and to the relevant Commodities shall immediately pass to and be vested in the Buyer, together with all rights and obligations relating thereto.

The Buyer may following the purchase of the Commodities by the Buyer from the Trustee, and provided that the Buyer has acquired title to, and possession of, the Commodities, sell those Commodities to a third party.

In connection with each Murabaha Contract, the Buyer irrevocably and unconditionally undertakes in the Master Murabaha Agreement to pay the outstanding Deferred Sale Price in full to the Trustee on the Business Day falling immediately prior to the Scheduled Dissolution Date or on the Dissolution Event Redemption Date or on the Business Day prior to the Early Tax Dissolution Date, in each case, by crediting such amount to the Transaction Account no later than 10.00 am (London time) on such dates. The Buyer will agree in the Master Murabaha Agreement that all payments by it under the Master Murabaha Agreement will be made without any deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future Taxes imposed by the Relevant Jurisdictions unless required by law and without set-off or counterclaim of any kind and, in the event that there is any deduction or withholding, the Buyer shall pay all additional amounts as will result in the receipt by the Trustee of such net amounts as would have been received by it if no deduction or withholding had been made. In addition, if additional amounts are payable by the Trustee in respect of the Certificates in accordance with Condition 10 (*Taxation*), the Buyer will agree in the Master Murabaha Agreement to pay to the Trustee an amount equal to such additional amounts by payment to the Transaction Account by wire transfer for same day value so that the full amount which would otherwise have been due and payable under the Certificates is received by the Trustee. The payment obligations of the Buyer under the Master Murabaha Agreement and each Murabaha Contract will be direct, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Buyer and shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable legislation and subject to the negative pledge provisions described in Condition 6.2 (*Negative Pledge*), at all times rank at least equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness and monetary obligations of the Buyer, present and future.

The Optional Dissolution Proportion or Certificateholder Put Right Proportion of the outstanding Deferred Sale Price shall be paid by the Buyer on the Business Day prior to an Optional Dissolution Date or on the Business Day prior to any relevant Certificateholder Put Right Date (as applicable) by crediting such amounts to the Transaction Account no later than 10.00 am (London time) on such dates.

The Master Trust Deed, as supplemented by each Supplemental Trust Deed

The Master Trust Deed will be entered into on 29 June 2015 between the Trustee, APICORP and the Delegate and will be governed by English law. A Supplemental Trust Deed between the same parties will be entered into on the Issue Date of each Series of Certificates and will also be governed by English law.

Upon issue of the Global Certificate initially representing the Certificates of any Series, the Master Trust Deed and the relevant Supplemental Trust Deed shall together constitute the trust over the relevant Trust Assets declared by the Trustee in relation to such Series.

The Trust Assets in respect of each Series of Certificates comprise (unless otherwise specified in the relevant Supplemental Trust Deed), amongst other things, the cash proceeds of the issue of the Certificates, the interests, rights, title, benefits and entitlements, present and future, of the Trustee in, to and under the Sukuk Assets from time to time (other than in relation to any representations given by APICORP to the Trustee and/or the Delegate under any documents constituting the Sukuk Assets from time to time) and any amounts standing to the credit of the relevant Transaction Account, as more particularly described in Condition 5.1 (*Trust Assets*).

Pursuant to the Master Trust Deed as supplemented by the relevant Supplemental Trust Deed, the Trustee will, in relation to each Series of Certificates, *inter alia*:

- (a) hold the relevant Trust Assets on trust absolutely for the holders of the Certificates as beneficiaries in respect of that Series only; and
- (b) act as trustee in respect of the Trust Assets, distribute the income from the Trust Assets and perform its duties in accordance with the provisions of the Master Trust Deed as supplemented by the relevant Supplemental Trust Deed.

The Trustee irrevocably and unconditionally appoints the Delegate to be its attorney and to execute, deliver and perfect all documents, and to exercise all of the present and future duties, powers (including the power to sub-delegate), rights, authorities and discretions vested in the Trustee by the Master Trust Deed that the Delegate may consider to be necessary or desirable in order, upon the occurrence of a Dissolution Event, and subject to its being indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction, to (i) exercise all of the rights of the Trustee under the Purchase Undertaking, the Master Murabaha Agreement (if applicable to a Series) and any of the other Transaction Documents and (ii) make such distributions from the Trust Assets as the Trustee is bound to make in accordance with the Master Trust Deed as supplemented by the relevant Supplemental Trust Deed. The appointment of such delegate is intended to be in the interests of the Certificateholders and does not affect the Trustee's continuing role and obligations as sole trustee.

The Master Trust Deed will specify that the rights of recourse in respect of Certificates shall be limited to the amounts from time to time available and comprising the relevant Trust Assets of that Series. The Certificateholders have no claim or recourse against the Trustee to the extent the Trust Assets have been exhausted following which all obligations of the Trustee shall be extinguished.

A non-interest bearing Transaction Account will be established in respect of each Series of Certificates. Monies received in the Transaction Account in respect of each Series will, *inter alia*, comprise revenues from the Wakala Assets other than in the nature of sale, capital or principal payments, and amounts of the Deferred Sale Price paid by APICORP pursuant to a Commodity Murabaha Investment (see "*Summary of the Principal Transaction Documents – Wakala Agreement*" and "*Summary of the Principal Transaction Documents – Master Murabaha Agreement*"). The Master Trust Deed provides that all monies credited to the Transaction Account in respect of each Series will be applied in the order of priority set out in Condition 5.2 (*Application of Proceeds from Trust Assets*).

Defined Terms

“**Additional Certificates Issue Date**” means, in relation to the issue of additional trust certificates in connection with a Series pursuant to Condition 21 (*Further Issues*), each date on which additional trust certificates are issued;

“**Additional Exercise Price**” means in relation to the issue of an additional Tranche of Certificates in respect of a Series, an amount equal to the proceeds of issue of such additional Tranche of Certificates;

“**Additional Wakala Asset Date**” means the date specified as such in an Additional Wakala Asset Exercise Notice;

“**Additional Wakala Asset Event**” means at any time APICORP has Eligible Wakala Assets available for sale to the Trustee and there are either Principal Revenues standing to the credit of the Principal Collection Account or *Shari'a*-Compliant Investments which can be liquidated, in each case, for the purposes of purchasing such Eligible Wakala Assets;

“**Additional Wakala Asset Exercise Notice**” means a notice substantially in the form set out in Schedule 3 (*Form of Additional Wakala Asset Exercise Notice*) of the Purchase Undertaking;

“**Additional Wakala Asset Purchase Price**” means the amount specified as such in an Additional Wakala Asset Exercise Notice which shall be no greater than the Value of the New Asset(s) specified in such Additional Wakala Asset Exercise Notice;

“**Business Day**” means:

- (a) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a TARGET Settlement Day and a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally in each (if any) Additional Business Centre; and
- (b) in relation to any sum payable in a currency other than euro, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments generally in the Principal Financial Centre of the relevant currency and in each (if any) Additional Business Centre;

“**Certificateholder Put Right Exercise Price**” means, in relation to each Series, the aggregate of:

- (a) the aggregate outstanding face amount of the Certificates being redeemed pursuant to the Certificateholder Put Right for the relevant Series; plus
- (b) all accrued but unpaid Periodic Distribution Amounts (if any) relating to such Certificates being redeemed; plus
- (c) if all of the Certificates of a Series are being redeemed, an amount equal to the Outstanding Liquidity Amount (if any) relating to such Series; plus
- (d) if all of the Certificates of a Series are being redeemed, without duplication or double counting, an amount representing any amounts payable by the Trustee (in any capacity) in relation to such Series under the Transaction Documents (including but not limited to costs and expenses due but unpaid to the Delegate, any unpaid Wakeel Liabilities Amounts and any other Priority Amounts which remain outstanding as at the Certificateholder Put Right Date); plus
- (e) any other amounts payable in relation to the Certificates being redeemed on the exercise of the Certificateholder Put Right as specified in the applicable Final Terms;

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- (f) if a Commodity Murabaha Investment forms part of the relevant Series, all amounts in respect of the outstanding Deferred Sale Price which have been paid into the Transaction Account in accordance with clause 7.1.6 of the Master Murabaha Agreement and which shall be available on the Certificateholder Put Right Date to pay a proportion of the aggregate amounts payable on redemption of the Certificates being redeemed following exercise of the Certificateholder Put Right; and
- (g) the amounts (if any) that were standing to the credit of the Principal Collection Account relating to that Series and which have been paid into the Transaction Account in accordance with the Wakala Agreement and which shall be available on the applicable Certificateholder Put Right Date to pay a proportion of the aggregate amounts payable on redemption of the Certificates being redeemed following exercise of the Certificateholder Put Right;

“**Certificateholders Put Right Proportion**” means such proportion as is determined by dividing (i) the aggregate outstanding face amount of the Certificates being redeemed pursuant to the

Certificateholders Put Right by (ii) the aggregate outstanding face amount of the Certificates of the relevant Series;

“**Collection Accounts**” means the Income Collection Account and the Principal Collection Account;

“**Commodities**” means any of the commodities traded over the counter, which comprise any *Shari’a* compliant London Metal Exchange approved non-ferrous base metals, platinum group metals, or other *Shari’a* compliant commodities acceptable to the Buyer and the Seller, which, in each case, must be kept in London Metal Exchange approved, non-United Kingdom bonded warehouses or secure vaults;

“**Commodity Murabaha Investment**” means, in relation to a Series, the sale of certain Commodities by the Trustee to the Buyer, which Commodities were initially purchased by the Trustee using a proportion of the proceeds of the issue of the Certificates, pursuant to this Agreement and having the terms set out in the relevant Murabaha Contract;

“**Commodity Purchase Price**” means, in relation to each Series and the corresponding Murabaha Contract, the aggregate amount payable to the relevant Commodity Supplier by or on behalf of the Trustee for the purchase of the Commodities from the relevant Commodity Supplier by the Trustee, specified as such in the relevant Notice of Request to Purchase and which amount shall be equal to the relevant Murabaha Investment Amount;

“**Commodity Supplier**” means the vendor of Commodities as specified in the relevant Notice of Request to Purchase;

“**Deferred Sale Price**” means, in relation to a Murabaha Contract, the aggregate of the applicable Commodity Purchase Price and Murabaha Profit and specified as such in the Offer Notice and Notice of Request to Purchase;

“**Eligibility Criteria**” means:

- (a) in respect of any Wakala Assets (other than Shares), the relevant Wakala Asset is an asset:
 - (i) which constitutes legal, valid, binding and enforceable obligations of the obligor thereof in the jurisdiction in which such obligor is located and, in the case of an Ijara Asset, in the jurisdiction in which the related asset in respect of such Ijara Asset is located;
 - (ii) in respect of which the Seller is entitled to receive all payments or proceeds of sale (as the case may be); and
 - (iii) in respect of which the Seller’s rights, title, interests, benefits and entitlements therein are capable of being sold, transferred and assigned by the Seller to the Purchaser in accordance with all applicable laws, its own terms and the terms set out in this Agreement;
- (b) in respect of any Share:
 - (i) the relevant company that has issued such Share (the “**Relevant Company**”) complies with the following requirements:
 - (A) its core business activities comply with the principles of Shari’a and, in particular, the Relevant Company does not undertake core business activities or core investments in the following industry sectors:
 - (1) conventional finance, conventional insurance, alcohol;
 - (2) pork-related products and production, packaging and processing of food that is prohibited under Shari’a or any other activities related to pork and food that is prohibited under Shari’a;
 - (3) advertising and media (excluding media and advertising companies generating revenues in excess of sixty-five per cent. (65%) of total income from the GCC countries, newspapers, news channels and sports channels);
 - (4) tobacco, cloning, gambling, pornography;
 - (5) trading of gold and silver as cash on deferred basis, and
 - (B) its total conventional finance debt obligations are:
 - (1) if the Shares are unlisted, less than 33 per cent. of its total assets; or
 - (2) if Shares are listed, its average market capitalisation over the past 36 months

(in each case, as specified in its most recent set of audited financial statements) (for the avoidance of doubt, this ratio excludes the Islamic finance debt obligations of the company);

(C) its total cash plus interest bearing investments and deposits are:

- (1) if the Shares are unlisted, less than 33 per cent. of its total assets; or
- (2) if the Shares are listed, its average market capitalisation over the past 36 months,

(in each case, as specified in its most recent set of audited financial statements);

(D) its accounts receivables are:

- (1) if the Shares are unlisted, less than 49 per cent. of its total assets; or
- (2) if the Shares are listed, its average market capitalisation over the past 36 months,

(in each case, as specified in its most recent set of audited financial statements); and

(E) its total revenue per annum from non-permissible income (other than interest income) that does not comply with Shari'a does not exceed more than 5 per cent. of its total revenues per annum (as specified in its most recent set of audited financial statements);

(ii) the Shares are fully paid; and

(iii) all Taxes and other outstanding monetary obligations due and payable in respect of the Shares have been paid in full;

“Eligible Wakala Asset” means Tangible Assets and Intangible Assets which comply with the Eligibility Criteria;

“Exercise Notice” means:

- (a) in connection with the Purchase Undertaking, a notice substantially in the form set out in Schedule 1 (*Form of Exercise Notice*) of the Purchase Undertaking; and
- (b) in connection with the Sale Undertaking, a notice substantially in the form set out in Schedule 1 (*Form of Exercise Notice*) of the Sale Undertaking;

“Exercise Price” means, in relation to each Series, the aggregate of:

- (a) the aggregate face amount of Certificates then outstanding for the relevant Series; plus
- (b) all accrued but unpaid Periodic Distribution Amounts (if any) relating to such Certificates; plus
- (c) an amount equal to the Outstanding Liquidity Amount (if any) relating to such Series; plus
- (d) without duplication or double counting, an amount representing any amounts payable by the Trustee (in any capacity) in relation to such Series under the Transaction Documents (including but not limited to costs and expenses due but unpaid to the Delegate, any unpaid Wakeel Liabilities Amounts and any other Priority Amounts which remain outstanding as at the Dissolution Event Redemption Date or Scheduled Dissolution Date (as the case may be)); plus
- (e) any other amounts payable on redemption of the Certificates as specified in the applicable Final Terms;

less

- (f) if a Commodity Murabaha Investment forms part of the relevant Series, all amounts in respect of the outstanding Deferred Sale Price which have been paid into the Transaction Account in accordance with the terms of the Master Murabaha Agreement and which shall be available on the applicable Dissolution Date to pay a proportion of the aggregate amounts payable on redemption of the Certificates; and
- (g) the amounts (if any) that were standing to the credit of the Principal Collection Account relating to that Series and which have been paid into the Transaction Account in accordance with the Wakala Agreement and which shall be available on the applicable Dissolution Date to pay a proportion of the aggregate amounts payable on redemption of the Certificates;

“Expected Income Revenues Amount” means, in relation to each Series, the amount specified as such in the Wakala Investment Plan;

“**Final Terms**” means, in relation to each Series, the applicable final terms of that Series as completed by the Trustee at the time of issue of that Series;

“**First Wakala Distribution Date**” means, in relation to each Series, the date specified as such in the relevant Wakala Investment Plan;

“**Ijara Asset**” means an asset in relation to which APICORP or any person on its behalf has entered into an Ijara Contract (and includes that Ijara Contract and all rights of the lessor under such Ijara Contract); provided, however, that such asset is in existence on the date on which it forms part of the relevant Wakala Portfolio;

“**Ijara Contract**” means:

- (a) an *ijara* contract entered into by APICORP or any person on its behalf (as lessor) and another person (as lessee) pursuant to which the lessor leases an asset to the lessee, and in respect of which payments are due from the lessee to the lessor, including any other agreements or documents associated with that contract; and
- (b) any arrangement similar in economic effect to that described in paragraph (a) above including, for the avoidance of doubt, a forward lease contract based on *ijara mousoofah fizzaimmah* where the relevant asset has been delivered to, or to the order of, the relevant lessee under that contract;

“**Impaired Wakala Asset**” means the Wakala Assets in respect of which an Impaired Wakala Asset Event has occurred and specified as such in an Impaired Wakala Asset Exercise Notice;

“**Impaired Wakala Asset Event**” has the meaning given to it in “Summary of the Principal Transaction Documents – Wakala Agreement”;

“**Impaired Wakala Asset Exercise Date**” means the date specified as such in an Impaired Wakala Asset Exercise Notice;

“**Impaired Wakala Asset Exercise Notice**” means a notice substantially in the form set out in Schedule 2 (*Form of Impaired Wakala Asset Exercise Notice*) of the Purchase Undertaking;

“**Impaired Wakala Asset Exercise Price**” means the amount specified as such in an Impaired Wakala Asset Exercise Notice which shall be no less than the Value of the Impaired Wakala Asset(s) specified in such Impaired Wakala Asset Exercise Notice;

“**Income Revenues**” means, in relation to a Series, all revenues in respect of the relevant Wakala Assets other than Principal Revenues and all payments of the Murabaha Profit component of the relevant Deferred Sale Price under the relevant Commodity Murabaha Investment;

“**Initial Wakala Assets**” means, in relation to each Series, the Eligible Wakala Assets specified as such in the relevant Supplemental Purchase Agreement;

“**Intangible Asset**” means *murabaha* receivables under a *murabaha* (sale of commodities or goods on a cost plus basis) contract, *ijara mousoofah fizzaimmah* (forward *ijara*) real estate and non-real estate assets where the asset has not yet been delivered and Intangible Sukuk;

“**Intangible Sukuk**” means sukuk certificates that are not Tangible Sukuk;

“**Issue Date**” has the meaning given to it in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Murabaha Contract**” means an individual contract for the sale of Commodities at a deferred sale price and made pursuant to the Murabaha Master Agreement by the delivery of both an Offer Notice by the Trustee to the Buyer and the subsequent countersignature of such Offer Notice by the Buyer in accordance with the terms of the Master Murabaha Agreement;

“**Murabaha Investment Amount**” means, in relation to a Series, the relevant proportion of the proceeds of the issue of the Certificates of that Series which are to be applied in the acquisition of Commodities by or on behalf of the Trustee for the purposes of the entry into of a Murabaha Contract pursuant to the terms of the Master Murabaha Agreement and specified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

“**Murabaha Profit**” means, in relation to each Series and the corresponding Murabaha Contract, the amount specified as such in the applicable Final Terms;

“**New Assets**” means Eligible Wakala Assets specified as such in a New Asset Sale Agreement or Substitution Notice (as the case may be), the identity of which shall be determined by APICORP in its sole and absolute discretion subject to the terms of the Purchase Undertaking or Sale Undertaking (as applicable);

“**New Asset Sale Agreement**” means an agreement substantially in the form set out in Schedule 5 of the Purchase Undertaking;

“**Notice of Request to Purchase**” means the Notice of Request to Purchase to be delivered by the Buyer to the Trustee substantially in the form set out in Schedule 1 (*Form of Purchase Order*) of the Master Murabaha Agreement;

“**Offer Notice**” means the letter to be issued by the Trustee to the Buyer substantially in the form set out in Schedule 2 (*Form of Offer Notice*) of the Master Murabaha Agreement;

“**Optional Dissolution Exercise Price**” means, in relation to each Series, the aggregate of:

- (a) the aggregate outstanding face amount of the Optional Dissolution Certificates; plus
- (b) all accrued but unpaid Periodic Distribution Amounts (if any) relating to the Optional Dissolution Certificates; plus
- (c) if all of the Certificates of a Series are being redeemed, an amount equal to the Outstanding Liquidity Amount (if any) relating to such Series; plus
- (d) if all of the Certificates of a Series are being redeemed, without duplication or double counting, an amount representing any amounts payable by the Trustee (in any capacity) under the Transaction Documents (including but not limited to costs and expenses due but unpaid to the Delegate, any unpaid Wakeel Liabilities Amounts and any other Priority Amounts which remain outstanding as at the Optional Dissolution Date); plus
- (e) any other amounts payable in relation to the Certificates being redeemed on the exercise of the Optional Dissolution Right as specified in the applicable Final Terms;

less

- (f) if a Commodity Murabaha Investment forms part of the relevant Series, all amounts in respect of the outstanding Deferred Sale Price which have been paid into the Transaction Account in accordance with clause 7.1.7 of the Master Murabaha Agreement and which shall be available on the Optional Dissolution Date to pay a proportion of the aggregate amounts payable on redemption of the Certificates being redeemed following exercise of the Optional Dissolution Right; and
- (g) the amounts (if any) that were standing to the credit of the Principal Collection Account relating to that Series and which have been paid into the Transaction Account in accordance with the Wakala Agreement and which shall be available on the Optional Dissolution Date to pay a proportion of the aggregate amounts payable on redemption of the Certificates being redeemed following the exercise of the Optional Dissolution Right;

“**Optional Dissolution Proportion**” means such proportion of the relevant Deferred Sale Price as is determined by dividing (i) the aggregate outstanding face amount of the Certificates being redeemed pursuant to the Optional Dissolution Right by (ii) the aggregate outstanding face amount of the Certificates of the relevant Series;

“**Outstanding Liquidity Amount**” means, in relation to each Series, the amount (if any) of funding provided under a liquidity facility pursuant to the terms of the Wakala Agreement for the relevant Series and which has not been repaid in accordance with the provisions of the Wakala Agreement;

“**Principal Revenues**” means, in relation to a Series, all revenues in respect of the relevant Wakala Assets which comprise amounts in the nature of sale, capital or principal payments (including, without limitation, any total loss and expropriation related insurance proceeds and indemnity payments) and including any amounts payable by the Wakeel under certain provisions of the Wakala Agreement and amounts in respect of payments of Impaired Wakala Asset Exercise Prices;

“**Priority Amounts**” means any amounts described in Condition 5.2(a) and/or 5.2(b);

“**Required Amount**” means, in relation to each Series and each relevant Periodic Distribution Date, an amount equal to the Periodic Distribution Amount payable on the relevant Periodic Distribution Date;

“**Sale Agreement**” means a sale agreement in the form set out in the relevant schedules of the Purchase Undertaking and Sale Undertaking;

“**Shares**” means the shares, interests, participations or other equivalents (however designated, whether voting or non-voting, of the equity of a company that satisfy the Eligibility Criteria;

“**Shari’a-Compliant Investment**” means any investment deposit with a *Shari’a*-compliant financial institution or investments which are structured to comply with *Shari’a* (and are not based on *bai al-bithaman ajil*, *bai al-dayn*, or parallel *istisna’* instruments);

“**Shortfall Amount**” means, in relation to a shortfall on a Wakala Distribution Determination Date, the difference between the amount standing to the credit of the Transaction Account and the Required Amount payable on the Periodic Distribution Date falling one (1) business day after such Wakala Distribution Determination Date;

“**Substituted Assets**” means any or all of the Wakala Assets specified as such in a Substitution Notice;

“**Substitution Date**” means the date specified as such in a Substitution Notice;

“**Substitution Notice**” means, in relation to a Series, a notice substantially in the form set out in Schedule 1 (*Form of Substitution Notice*) of the Sale Undertaking;

“**Sukuk Assets**” means, in relation to each Series, the Wakala Assets and the Commodity Murabaha Investment (if any) in respect of that Series;

“**Supplemental Purchase Agreement**” means, in respect of a Series, an agreement substantially in the form set out in Schedule 1 of the Master Purchase Agreement;

“**Tangible Assets**” means an Ijara Asset, Tangible Sukuk and/or Shares;

“**Tangible Sukuk**” means Sukuk certificates that have at least 33 per cent. underlying tangible assets and which are owned by the Seller;

“**Taxes**” means any tax, levy, impost, duty or other charge or withholding of a similar nature;

“**Value**” means, on any date, the amount in the U.S.\$ determined by the Wakeel on the relevant date as being equal to:

- (a) in respect of an Ijara Asset which is leased on an ijara muntahiah bittamleek basis, the aggregate of all outstanding fixed rentals;
- (b) in respect of an Ijara Asset which is not leased on an ijara muntahiah bittamleek basis, the outstanding base amounts;
- (c) in respect of Tangible Sukuk, the outstanding face amount of such Tangible Sukuk;
- (d) in respect of Intangible Assets that are murabaha receivables or murabaha based sukuk:
 - (i) at the time of the acquisition thereof, the outstanding principal amount due under the associated murabaha contract; and
 - (ii) at any time after the acquisition thereof, the outstanding principal amount and profit amount due under the associated murabaha contract;
- (e) in respect of any Shares, the market value (if they are listed) or the book value (if they are unlisted);
- (f) any Shariah-Compliant Investments, the aggregate amount of cash held on deposit on the relevant date or (in the case of an investment product) the net asset value of the relevant investment as notified to the Wakeel by the provider of the relevant investment product; and
- (g) a Commodity Murabaha Investment, the aggregate of all outstanding amounts of Deferred Sale Price remaining to be paid in respect of such Commodity Murabaha Investment on or after the relevant date;

“**Wakala Assets**” means, in relation to each Series:

- (a) the Initial Wakala Assets related to that Series;
- (b) any Eligible Wakala Assets acquired by the Trustee or on the Trustee’s behalf in accordance with the terms of the Sale Undertaking or the Purchase Undertaking; and
- (c) the *Shari’a*-Compliant Investments from time to time;

but excluding any Wakala Asset that has been substituted, sold or transferred and conveyed to APICORP in accordance with the terms of the Master Purchase Agreement, the Sale Undertaking or the Purchase Undertaking;

“**Wakala Asset Obligor**” means the entity or entities obliged to make payments in respect of a Wakala Asset in accordance with applicable laws and the terms of the Wakala Asset;

“**Wakala Asset Revenues**” means, in relation to a Series, all Income Revenues and all Principal Revenues relevant to that Series;

“Wakala Distribution Determination Date” means, in relation to a Series, the Business Day immediately preceding each Wakala Distribution Date;

“Wakala Distribution Period” means, in relation to a Series, the period beginning on (and including) the Issue Date and ending on (but excluding) the First Wakala Distribution Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) a Wakala Distribution Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Wakala Distribution Date;

“Wakala Investment Plan” means, in relation to a Series, the investment plan substantially in the form set out in Schedule 1 (*Wakala Investment Plan*) of the Wakala Agreement;

“Wakeel Liabilities Amount” means, in relation to each Series and each corresponding Wakala Distribution Determination Date, the amount of any claims, losses, costs and expenses properly incurred or suffered by the Wakeel or other payments made by the Wakeel on behalf of the Trustee, in each case in providing the Wakala Services during the Wakala Distribution Period ending on such Wakala Distribution Determination Date, but, for the avoidance of doubt, does not include any amount due to the Wakeel under the Wakala Agreement in respect of any Liquidity Facility;

“Wakala Portfolio” means, in relation to each Series, the Tangible Assets and Intangible Assets held by the Trustee, the Shari’a Complaint Investments made by the Wakeel on behalf of the Trustee and the Commodity Murabaha Investment, in each case, in relation to the relevant Series; and

“Wakala Portfolio Value” means, in relation to each Series, the value of the Wakala Portfolio of that Series being the sum of: (A) the aggregate of the Value of each Wakala Asset comprised in the relevant Wakala Portfolio at the relevant time; (B) the relevant outstanding Deferred Sale Price (if any); and (C) any Principal Revenues held by the Wakeel at the relevant time in respect of that Series.

TAXATION

The following is a general description of certain tax considerations relating to the Certificates. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the Certificates. Prospective purchasers of any Certificates should consult their tax advisers as to the consequences under the tax laws of the country of which they are resident for tax purposes of acquiring, holding and disposing of the relevant Certificates and receiving payments under those Certificates. This summary is based upon the law as in effect on the date of this Base Prospectus and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

The following is a discussion on certain Cayman Islands income tax consequences of an investment in Certificates to be issued under the Programme. The discussion is a general summary of present law, which is subject to prospective and retroactive change. It is not intended as tax advice, does not consider any investor's particular circumstances and does not consider tax consequences other than those arising under Cayman Islands law.

Under existing Cayman Islands laws payments on Certificates to be issued under the Programme will not be subject to taxation in the Cayman Islands and no withholding will be required on the payments to any holder of Certificates nor will gains derived from the disposal of Certificates be subject to Cayman Islands income or corporation tax. The Cayman Islands currently have no income, corporation or capital gains tax and no estate duty, inheritance or gift tax.

The Trustee has applied for and expects to receive an undertaking from the Governor in Cabinet of the Cayman Islands, pursuant to the Tax Concessions Law (2011 Revision) of the Cayman Islands, that for a period of 20 years from the date of grant of that undertaking no law which is enacted in the Cayman Islands imposing any tax to be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciation shall apply to the Trustee or its operations and, in addition, that no tax to be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciations which is in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax shall be payable on or in respect of the shares, debentures or other obligations (which includes the Certificates) of the Trustee or by way of the withholding in whole or in part of any relevant payment (as defined in section 6(3) of the Tax Concessions Law (2011 Revision)). No capital or stamp duties are levied in the Cayman Islands on the issue or redemption of Certificates. However, an instrument transferring title to any Certificates, if brought to or executed in the Cayman Islands, would be subject to Cayman Islands stamp duty. An annual registration fee is payable by the Trustee to the Cayman Islands Registrar of Companies which is calculated by reference to the nominal amount of its authorised capital. At current rates, this annual registration fee is approximately U.S.\$853.66. The foregoing is based on current law and practice in the Cayman Islands and this is subject to change therein.

EU SAVINGS DIRECTIVE

For a transitional period, Austria is required (unless during that period it elects otherwise) to operate a withholding system in relation to such payments. The end of the transitional period is dependent upon the conclusion of certain other agreements relating to information exchange with certain other countries. A number of non-EU countries and territories including Switzerland have adopted similar measures (a withholding system in the case of Switzerland).

On 24 March 2014, the Council of the European Union adopted a Council Directive (the “**Amending Directive**”) amending and broadening the scope of the requirements described above. The Amending Directive requires Member States to apply these new requirements from 1 January 2017 and if they were to take effect the changes would expand the range of payments covered by the Savings Directive, in particular to include additional types of income payable on securities. They would also expand the circumstances in which payments that indirectly benefit an individual resident in a Member State must be reported or subject to withholding. This approach would apply to payments made to, or secured for, persons, entities or legal arrangements (including trusts) where certain conditions are satisfied, and may in some cases apply where the person, entity or arrangement is established or effectively managed outside of the European Union.

However, the European Commission has proposed the repeal of the Savings Directive from 1 January 2017 in the case of Austria and from 1 January 2016 in the case of all other Member States (subject to ongoing requirements to fulfil administrative obligations such as the reporting and exchange of information relating to, and accounting for withholding taxes on, payments made before those dates).

This is to prevent overlap between the Savings Directive and a new automatic exchange of information regime to be implemented under Council Directive 2011/16/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the field of Taxation (as amended by Council Directive 2014/107/EU). The proposal also provides that, if it proceeds, Member States will not be required to apply the new requirements of the Amending Directive.

THE PROPOSED FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS TAX (“FTT”)

On 14 February 2013, the European Commission published a proposal (the “**Commission’s Proposal**”) for a Directive for a common FTT in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (the “**participating Member States**”).

The Commission’s Proposal has very broad scope and could, if introduced, apply to certain dealings in the Certificates (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances. The issuance and subscription of the Certificates should, however, be exempt.

Under the Commission’s Proposal, the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in the Certificates where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, “established” in a participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including: (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating Member State; or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State.

Joint statements issued by participating Member States indicate an intention to implement the FTT by 1 January 2016.

However, the Commission’s Proposal remains subject to negotiation between the participating Member States and the scope of any such tax is uncertain. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate.

Prospective holders of the Certificates are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

FOREIGN ACCOUNT TAX COMPLIANCE ACT

Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (“**FATCA**”) impose a new reporting regime and potentially a 30 per cent. withholding tax with respect to certain payments to: (i) any non-U.S. financial institution (a “**foreign financial institution**”, or “**FFI**” (as defined by FATCA)) that does not become a “**Participating FFI**” by entering into an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“**IRS**”) to provide the IRS with certain information in respect of its account holders and investors or is not otherwise exempt from or in deemed compliance with FATCA; and (ii) any investor (unless otherwise exempt from FATCA) that does not provide information sufficient to determine whether the investor is a U.S. person or should otherwise be treated as holding a “United States account” of the Trustee (a “**Recalcitrant Holder**”). The Trustee may be classified as an FFI.

The new withholding regime is now in effect for payments from sources within the United States and will apply to “**foreign passthru payments**” (a term not yet defined) no earlier than 1 January 2017. This withholding would potentially apply to payments in respect of: (i) any Certificates characterised as debt (or which are not otherwise characterised as equity and have a fixed term) for U.S. federal tax purposes that are issued after the grandfathering date, which is the date that is six months after the date on which final U.S. Treasury regulations defining the term foreign passthru payment are filed with the Federal Register, or which are materially modified after the grandfathering date; and (ii) any Certificates characterised as equity or which do not have a fixed term for U.S. federal tax purposes, whenever issued.

The United States and a number of other jurisdictions have entered into intergovernmental agreements to facilitate the implementation of FATCA (each, an “**IGA**”). Pursuant to FATCA and the “**Model 1**” and “**Model 2**” IGAs released by the United States, an FFI in an IGA signatory country could be treated as a “**Reporting FI**” not subject to withholding under FATCA on any payments it receives. Further, an FFI in a 1 IGA jurisdiction generally would not be required to withhold under FATCA or an IGA (or any law implementing an IGA) (any such withholding being “**FATCA Withholding**”) from payments it makes. Under each Model IGA, a Reporting FI would still be required to report certain information in respect of its account holders and investors to its home

government or to the IRS. The United States and the Cayman Islands have entered into an agreement (the “US-Cayman IGA”) based largely on the Model 1 IGA.

If the Trustee is treated as a Reporting FI pursuant to the US-Cayman IGA it does not anticipate that it will be obliged to deduct any FATCA Withholding on payments it makes. There can be no assurance, however, that the Trustee will be treated as a Reporting FI, or that it would in the future not be required to deduct FATCA Withholding from payments it makes. The Trustee and financial institutions through which payments on the Certificates are made may be required to withhold FATCA Withholding if: (i) any FFI through or to which payment on such Certificates is made is not a Participating FFI, a Reporting FI, or otherwise exempt from or in deemed compliance with FATCA; or (ii) an investor is a Recalcitrant Holder.

Whilst the Certificates are in global form and held within the ICSDs, it is expected that FATCA will not affect the amount of any payments made under, or in respect of, the Certificates by the Trustee, any paying agent or the common depositary, given that each of the entities in the payment chain between the Trustee and the participants in the ICSDs is a major financial institution whose business is dependent on compliance with FATCA and that any alternative approach introduced under an IGA will be unlikely to affect the Certificates. The documentation expressly contemplates the possibility that the Certificates may go into definitive form and therefore that they may be taken out of the clearing systems. If this were to happen, then a non-FATCA compliant holder could be subject to FATCA Withholding. However, definitive Certificates will only be printed in remote circumstances.

FATCA is particularly complex and its application is uncertain at this time. The above description is based in part on regulations, official guidance and model IGAs, all of which are subject to change or may be implemented in a materially different form. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers on how these rules may apply to the Trustee and to payments they may receive in connection with the Certificates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

The Dealers have, in a programme agreement (the “**Programme Agreement**”) dated 29 June 2015, agreed with the Trustee and APICORP a basis upon which they or any of them may from time to time agree to purchase Certificates. Any such agreement will extend to those matters stated under “*Terms and Conditions of the Certificates*”. In accordance with the terms of the Programme Agreement, each of the Trustee and APICORP has agreed to reimburse the Dealers for certain of their expenses in connection with the establishment and any future update of the Programme and the issue of Certificates under the Programme and to indemnify the Dealers against certain liabilities incurred by them in connection therewith.

SELLING AND TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

United States

The Certificates have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States. The Certificates may not be offered or sold to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S) except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Until 40 days after the commencement of any offering, an offer or sale of Certificates within the United States by any Dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with an available exemption from registration under the Securities Act.

Public Offer Selling Restriction under the Prospectus Directive

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area (each, a “**Relevant Member State**”), each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the “**Relevant Implementation Date**”) it has not made and will not make an offer of Certificates which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the applicable Final Terms in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant Member State, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of such Certificates to the public in that Relevant Member State:

- (a) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (b) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Trustee for any such offer;
- (c) at any time if the denomination per Certificate being offered amounts to at least EUR100,000 (or equivalent); or
- (d) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Certificates referred to in (a) to (d) above shall require the Trustee, APICORP or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision: (i) the expression an “offer of Certificates to the public” in relation to any Certificates in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Certificates to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for Certificates, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State; and (ii) the expression “**Prospectus Directive**” means Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State.

United Kingdom

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) in relation to any Certificates which have a maturity of less than one year, (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Certificates other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the Certificates would otherwise constitute a contravention of section 19 of the FSMA by the Trustee;
- (b) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Certificates in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Trustee or APICORP; and
- (c) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Certificates in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Kingdom of Bahrain

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, any Certificates except on a private placement basis to persons in the Kingdom of Bahrain who are “accredited investors”.

For this purpose, an “**accredited investor**” means:

- (a) an individual holding financial assets (either singly or jointly with a spouse) of U.S.\$1,000,000 or more;
- (b) a company, partnership, trust or other commercial undertaking which has financial assets available for investment of not less than U.S.\$1,000,000; or
- (c) a government, supranational organisation, central bank or other national monetary authority or a state organisation whose main activity is to invest in financial instruments (such as a state pension fund).

Cayman Islands

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that no invitation or offer, whether directly or indirectly, to subscribe for any Certificates has been or will be made to the public in the Cayman Islands.

United Arab Emirates (excluding the Dubai International Financial Centre)

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that the Certificates to be issued under the Programme have not been and will not be offered, sold or publicly promoted or advertised by it in the United Arab Emirates other than in compliance with any laws applicable in the United Arab Emirates governing the issue, offering and sale of securities.

Dubai International Financial Centre

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered and will not offer the Certificates to be issued under the Programme to any person in the Dubai International Financial Centre unless such offer is:

- (a) an “Exempt Offer” in accordance with the Markets Rules (MKT Module) of the Dubai Financial Services Authority (the “**DFSA**”); and
- (b) made only to persons who meet the Professional Client criteria set out in Rule 2.3.3 of the Conduct of Business Module.

Japan

The Certificates have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended; the “FIEA” and each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Certificates in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (as defined under Item 5, paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act of 1949 (Act No. 228 of 1949, as amended)), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the FIEA and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

Singapore

This Base Prospectus has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered or sold any Certificates or caused such Certificates to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell such Certificates or cause such Certificates to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute this Base Prospectus or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale or invitation for subscription or purchase, of such Certificates, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (a) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “SFA”), or (b) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA, or (c) pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provisions of the SFA.

Where Certificates are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- i. a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- ii. a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries’ rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Certificates pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- a) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
- b) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- c) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- d) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or

as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offer of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

Hong Kong

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that:

- (a) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Certificates other than (i) to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong (the “**Securities and Futures Ordinance**”) and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (ii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance; and

- (b) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Certificates, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to the Certificates which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

Malaysia

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that;

- (a) this Base Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Securities Commission of Malaysia under the Capital Market and Services Act 2007 of Malaysia (the “CSMA”); and
- (b) accordingly, the Certificates have not been and will not be offered or sold, and no invitation to subscribe for or purchase the Certificates has been or will be made, directly or indirectly, nor may any document or other material in connection therewith be distributed in Malaysia, other than to persons falling within any one of the categories of persons specified under Schedule 6 or Section 229(1)(b), and Schedule 7 or Section 230(1)(b) and Schedule 8 or Section 257(3), read together with Schedule 9 or Section 257(3) of the CSMA, subject to any law, order, regulation or official directive of the Central Bank of Malaysia, the Securities Commission of Malaysia and/or any other regulatory authority from time to time.

Residents of Malaysia may be required to obtain relevant regulatory approvals including approval from the Controller of Foreign Exchange to purchase the Certificates. The onus is on the Malaysian residents concerned to obtain such regulatory approvals and none of the Dealers is responsible for any invitation, offer, sale or purchase of the Certificates as aforesaid without the necessary approvals being in place.

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

No action has or will be taken in Saudi Arabia that would permit a public offering of the Certificates. Any investor in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or who is a Saudi person (a “**Saudi Investor**”) who acquires any Certificates pursuant to an offering should note that the offer of Certificates is a private placement under Article 10 or Article 11 of the “Offer of Securities Regulations” as issued by the Board of the Capital Market Authority resolution number 2-11-2004 dated 4 October 2004 and amended by the Board of the Capital Market Authority resolution number 1-28-2008 dated 18 August 2008 (the “**KSA Regulations**”) through a person authorised by the Capital Market Authority (the “**CMA**”) to carry on the securities activity of arranging and following a notification to the CMA under the KSA regulations. The Certificates may thus not be advertised, offered or sold to any person in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia other than to “sophisticated investors” under Article 10 of the KSA Regulations or by way of a limited offer under Article 11 of the KSA Regulations. Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that any offer of Certificates to a Saudi Investor will be made in compliance with the KSA Regulations.

The offer of Certificates shall not therefore constitute a “public offer” pursuant to the KSA Regulations, but is subject to the restrictions on secondary market activity under Article 17 of the KSA Regulations. Any Saudi Investor who has acquired Certificates pursuant to a private placement under Article 10 and/or 11 of the KSA Regulations may not offer or sell those Certificates to any person unless the offer or sale is made through an authorised person appropriately licensed by the Saudi Arabian Capital Market Authority and:

- (a) the Certificates are offered or sold to a Sophisticated Investor;
- (b) the price to be paid for the Certificates in any one transaction is equal to or exceeds Saudi Riyal 1 million or an equivalent amount; or
- (c) the offer or sale is otherwise in compliance with Article 17 of the KSA Regulations.

State of Qatar

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell any

Certificates in the State of Qatar (including the Qatar Financial Centre), except (i) in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations of the State of Qatar; and (ii) through persons or corporate entities authorised and licensed to provide investment advice and/or engage in brokerage activity and/or trade in respect of foreign securities in the State of Qatar. This Base Prospectus has not been reviewed or approved by the QCB or the QFMA and is only intended for specific recipients, in compliance with the foregoing.

General

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will (to the best of its knowledge and belief) comply with all applicable securities laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers any Certificates or possesses or distributes this Base Prospectus and will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer, sale or delivery by it of Certificates under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers, sales or deliveries and none of the Trustee, APICORP, the Delegate nor any of the other Dealer shall have any responsibility therefor.

None of the Trustee, APICORP, the Delegate and any of the Dealers represents that Certificates may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating any such sale. Persons into whose possession this Base Prospectus or any Certificates may come must inform themselves about and observe any applicable restrictions on the distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offering and sale of Certificates.

With regard to each Tranche, the relevant Dealer will be required to comply with any additional restrictions agreed between the Trustee, APICORP and the relevant Dealer and set out in the subscription agreement or dealer accession letter (as applicable).

GENERAL INFORMATION

AUTHORISATION

The establishment of the Programme and the issue of Certificates thereunder have been duly authorised by a resolution of the board of directors of the Trustee dated 18 June 2015. The Trustee has obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorisations in the Cayman Islands in connection with the issue and performance of Certificates to be issued under the Programme and the execution and performance of the Transaction Documents. The entry into the Transaction Documents to which it is a party has been duly authorised by resolution 147/2/2015 of the board of directors of APICORP dated 25 April 2015.

LISTING OF CERTIFICATES

It is expected that each Tranche of Certificates which is to be admitted to the Official List and to trading on the Main Securities Market will be admitted separately as and when issued, subject only to the issue of one or more Global Certificates initially representing the Certificates of such Tranche. Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for Certificates issued under the Programme during the period of 12 months from the date of this Base Prospectus to be admitted to the Official List and to be admitted to trading on the Main Securities Market.

LISTING AGENT

Arthur Cox Listing Services Limited is acting solely in its capacity as listing agent for the Trustee in relation to the Certificates and is not itself seeking admission of the Certificates to the Official List of the Irish Stock Exchange or to trading on the regulated market of the Irish Stock Exchange for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive.

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE

For the period of 12 months following the date of this Base Prospectus, physical copies (and English translations where the documents in question are not in English) of the following documents will, when published, be available, during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted), for inspection at the specified office of the Principal Paying Agent in London:

- (a) the Transaction Documents including each Supplemental Trust Deed and Supplemental Purchase Agreement in relation to each Tranche;
- (b) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Trustee;
- (c) the Establishing Agreement;
- (d) APICORP registration certificate number 2050003977 dated 5/11/1396H (corresponding to 29 October 1976);
- (e) the most recently published consolidated audited financial statements of APICORP and unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements (if any) of APICORP, in each case together with any audit or review reports prepared in connection therewith. APICORP currently prepares unaudited consolidated interim accounts for the first six months of each year. The Trustee is not required to publish any interim financial statements under Cayman Islands law;
- (f) this Base Prospectus; and
- (g) any future offering circulars, prospectuses, information memoranda, supplements and Final Terms to this Base Prospectus and any other documents incorporated herein or therein.

This Base Prospectus will be available for viewing on the website of the Central Bank (<http://www.centralbank.ie>).

CLEARING SYSTEMS

The Certificates have been accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (which are the entities in charge of keeping the records).

The appropriate Common Code and ISIN for each Tranche will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

If the Certificates are to clear through an additional or alternative clearing system the appropriate information will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

The address of Euroclear is Euroclear Bank SA/NV, 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels and the address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is Clearstream Banking, 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

SIGNIFICANT OR MATERIAL CHANGE

There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Trustee and no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the Trustee, in each case, since the date of its incorporation.

There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of APICORP or of the Group since 31 December 2014 and there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of APICORP or of the Group since 31 December 2014.

LITIGATION

None of the Trustee, APICORP or any other member of the Group is or has been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Trustee or APICORP is aware) in the 12 months preceding the date of this Base Prospectus which may have or have in such period had a significant effect on the financial position or profitability of the Trustee, APICORP or the Group.

AUDITORS

The Trustee is not required by Cayman Islands law to publish audited financial statements or appoint any auditors.

The 2014 Financial Statements and the 2013 Financial Statements have been in audited in accordance with International Standards on Auditing by Deloitte & Touche Bakr Abulkhair & Co. as stated in their unqualified reports appearing in this Base Prospectus.

The business address of Deloitte & Touche Bakr Abulkhair & Co. is ABT Building, Al Khobar, P.O. Box 182, Dammam 31411, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Deloitte & Touche Bakr Abulkhair & Co. is regulated as an auditor in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by the Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants. There is no professional institute of auditors in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and, accordingly, Deloitte & Touche Bakr Abulkhair & Co. is not a member of a professional body in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. All of the audit partners of Deloitte & Touche Bakr Abulkhair & Co. are members of the institutes from where they received their professional qualification.

DEALERS TRANSACTING WITH APICORP

Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform services for, APICORP (and its affiliates) in the ordinary course of business.

DELEGATE'S ACTION

The Conditions and the Master Trust Deed provide for the Delegate to take action on behalf of the Certificateholders in certain circumstances, but only if the Delegate is indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction. The Delegate shall not be obliged to take any such actions if not indemnified and/or secured and/or pre-funded to its satisfaction. Negotiating and agreeing to an indemnity and/or security and/or pre-funding can be a lengthy process and may impact on when such actions can be taken. The Delegate may not be able to take actions, notwithstanding the provision of an indemnity and/or security and/or pre-funding to it, in breach of the terms and conditions governing the relevant Certificates or the relevant Transaction Documents and/or in circumstances where there is uncertainty or dispute as to the applicable laws or regulations and, to the extent permitted by the relevant Transaction Documents and the applicable law, it will be for the holders of the relevant Certificates to take such actions directly.

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**ARAB PETROLEUM INVESTMENTS
CORPORATION (APICORP)**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

31 DECEMBER 2014

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2014

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation
Dammam, Saudi Arabia

25 April 2015

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (the "Corporation") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Responsibility of the management and board of directors for the consolidated financial statements

The management and the board of directors of the Corporation are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the management and the board of directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2014, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Deloitte & Touche
Bakr Abulkhair & Co.

Nasser W. Al-Sagga
License No.322
6 Rajab, 1436
April 25, 2015



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2014

(US\$000)

	Note	2014	2013
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		65,008	24,904
Placements with banks	1	917,904	545,872
Available-for-sale securities	2	1,181,092	1,183,464
Available-for-sale direct equity investments	3	865,957	822,607
Syndicated and direct loans	4	2,690,803	2,923,135
Property, equipment and vessels	5	128,618	135,375
Other assets	6	34,619	39,806
TOTAL ASSETS		5,884,001	5,675,163
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from banks	7	214,867	440,576
Deposits from corporates		1,529,042	1,561,201
Deposits from shareholders		106,443	105,476
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		177,460	171,983
Other liabilities	8	59,551	62,765
Bank term financing	9	1,404,400	993,916
Bonds issued	10	533,018	532,514
Total liabilities		4,024,781	3,868,431
EQUITY			
Share capital	21	1,000,000	750,000
Legal reserve		173,500	162,500
General reserve		45,031	194,426
Available-for-sale investments fair value reserve		544,499	597,044
Retained earnings		93,953	100,605
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Corporation		1,856,983	1,804,575
Non-controlling interests		2,237	2,157
Total equity (page 7)		1,859,220	1,806,732
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		5,884,001	5,675,163
OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES	11	733,593	675,870

The consolidated financial statements, which consist of pages 4 to 51, were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 April 2015 and signed on its behalf by:



Dr. Aabed Al-Saadoun
Chairman



Dr. Raed Al-Rayes
Deputy Chief Executive and General Manager

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$000)

	Note	2014	2013
Interest income		106,701	109,084
Interest expense		(66,587)	(66,221)
Net interest income	13	40,114	42,863
Net fee income	14	1,460	2,935
Dividend income	15	92,364	73,368
Loss on trading securities		-	(1)
Gain on sale of available-for-sale portfolio	16	4,150	10,308
Other income	19	18,195	20,349
Total income		156,283	149,822
Operating expenses	17	(37,773)	(38,603)
(Impairment) / impairment reversals, net	18	(13,477)	838
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		105,033	112,057
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Corporation		104,953	112,005
Non-controlling interest net of dividend		80	52
		105,033	112,057
Per share information	21		
Basic and diluted earnings per share (2013 restated)		US \$ 105	US \$ 112
Net asset value per share (2013 restated)		US \$ 1,857	US \$ 1,805

The consolidated financial statements consist of pages 4 to 51.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$000)

	2014	2013
Profit for the year	105,033	112,057
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of income:		
Transferred to statement of income on sale of available-for-sale securities	(1,749)	(3,780)
Transferred to statement of income on sale of available-for-sale direct equity investments	-	(5,597)
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale securities	5,391	11,346
Change in fair value of available-for-sale direct equity investments	(56,187)	382,562
Total other comprehensive income for the year	(52,545)	384,531
Total comprehensive income for the year	52,488	496,588
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
Shareholders of the Corporation	52,408	496,536
Non-controlling interests	80	52
	52,488	496,588

The consolidated financial statements consist of pages 4 to 51.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$000)

	Total Equity attributable to Shareholders of the Corporation							Non-controlling interest	Total equity	
	Share Capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Available-for-sale investments fair value reserve			Retained earnings			Total
				Securities	Direct equity investments	Total				
Balance at 1 January 2014	750,000	162,500	194,426	9,969	587,075	597,044	100,605	1,804,575	2,157	1,806,732
Comprehensive income for the year:	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,953	104,953	80	105,033
Profit for the year (page 5)	-	-	-	(1,749)	-	(1,749)	-	-	-	(1,749)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	5,391	(56,187)	(50,796)	-	(50,796)	-	(50,796)
- Transferred to statement of income on sale of available-for-sale securities/direct equity investments	-	-	-	3,642	(56,187)	(52,545)	-	(52,545)	-	(52,545)
- Net change in fair value of available-for-sale securities/direct equity investments	-	-	-	3,642	(56,187)	(52,545)	-	(52,545)	-	(52,545)
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	3,642	(56,187)	(52,545)	-	(52,545)	-	(52,545)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	3,642	(56,187)	(52,545)	104,953	52,408	80	52,488
Transfer to legal reserve during 2014	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	(11,000)	-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve during 2014	-	-	100,605	-	-	-	(100,605)	-	-	-
Bonus shares issuance	250,000	-	(250,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2014	1,000,000	173,500	45,031	13,611	530,888	544,499	93,953	1,856,983	2,237	1,859,220

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The consolidated financial statements consist of pages 4 to 51.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$000)

	Total Equity attributable to Shareholders of the Corporation										Total equity	
	Share Capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Available-for-sale investments fair value reserve			Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity		
				Securities	Direct equity investments	Total						
2013												
Balance at 1 January 2013	750,000	151,100	96,495	2,403	210,110	212,513	97,931	1,308,039	1,193	1,309,232		
Comprehensive income for the year:	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,005	112,005	52	112,057		
Profit for the year (page 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,005	112,005	52	112,057		
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>	-	-	-	(3,780)	(5,597)	(9,377)	-	(9,377)	-	(9,377)		
- Transferred to statement of income on sale of available-for-sale securities/direct equity investments	-	-	-	(3,780)	(5,597)	(9,377)	-	(9,377)	-	(9,377)		
- Net change in fair value of available-for-sale securities/direct equity securities	-	-	-	11,346	382,562	393,908	-	393,908	-	393,908		
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	7,566	376,965	384,531	-	384,531	-	384,531		
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	7,566	376,965	384,531	112,005	496,536	52	496,588		
Transfer to legal reserve for 2013	-	11,400	-	-	-	-	(11,400)	-	-	-		
Transfer to general reserve for 2013	-	-	97,931	-	-	-	(97,931)	-	-	-		
Equity contributed by non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	912	912		
Balance as at 31 December 2013	750,000	162,500	194,426	9,969	587,075	597,044	100,605	1,804,575	2,157	1,806,732		

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The consolidated financial statements consist of pages 4 to 51.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$000)

	2014	2013
Profit for the year	105,033	112,057
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	7,143	6,622
End-of-service indemnities	1,552	1,815
Interest expense	66,587	66,221
Gain on sales of available-for-sale investments	(4,150)	(10,308)
Dividend Income	(92,364)	(2,935)
Impairment/(impairment reversal)	13,477	(838)
Amortisation of transaction fee	504	504
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Direct and Syndicated loans	223,564	(28,489)
Placements with banks	(372,032)	246,275
Trading securities	-	41
Other assets	5,187	(10,392)
Other liabilities	(1,677)	(16,655)
	(47,176)	363,918
Finance charges paid	(69,486)	(68,802)
End-of-service indemnities paid	(190)	(546)
Net cash (used in) from operating activities	(116,852)	294,570
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net changes in available-for-sale investments	11,289	(212,239)
Net changes in direct equity investments	(105,371)	(125,624)
Purchase of property and equipment	(386)	(70,527)
Dividends received	92,364	2,935
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,104)	(405,455)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayments of deposits from banks	(225,709)	(252,243)
(Repayment) proceeds from deposits from corporates	(32,159)	503,772
Proceeds from deposits from shareholders	967	1,000
Repayments from securities sold under agreements to repurchase	5,477	(182,620)
Proceeds from term financing	416,764	52,491
Repayment of term financing	(6,280)	(4,849)
Movement in controlling interest	-	912
Net cash from financing activities	159,060	118,463
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year	40,104	7,578
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	24,904	17,326
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	65,008	24,904
Non-cash transaction:		
Available-for-sale investments fair value reserve	(52,545)	384,531

The consolidated financial statements consist of pages 4 to 51.

REPORTING ENTITY
for the year ended 31 December 2014
Reporting entity

Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation ("APICORP" or the "Corporation") is an Arab joint stock company established on 23 November 1975 in accordance with an international agreement signed and ratified by the ten member states of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). The agreement defines the objectives of the Corporation as:

- participation in financing petroleum projects and industries, and in fields of activity which are derived therefrom, ancillary to, associated with, or complementary to such projects and industries; and
- giving priority to Arab joint ventures which benefit the member states and enhance their capabilities to utilise their petroleum resources and to invest their funds to strengthen their economic and financial development and potential.

Domicile and taxation

The Corporation is an international entity, and operates from its registered head office in Dammam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The establishing agreement states that APICORP is exempt from taxation in respect of its operations in the member states.

Share capital

The Corporation's authorised capital is US \$ 2,400 million, subscribed capital is US \$ 1,500 million. During the year the Corporation increased issued & paid up capital from US \$ 750 million to US \$ 1,000 million by transferring from 'General reserves'. Therefore 'Issued & paid up capital' is US \$ 1,000 million (2013: US \$ 750 million), whereas the remainder of US \$ 500 million (2013: US \$ 750 million) is callable capital.

The capital is denominated in shares of US\$ 1,000 each and is owned by the governments of the ten OAPEC states as follows:

	(US\$000)				
	Authorised capital	Subscribed capital	Issued and fully paid	Callable capital	Percentage
United Arab Emirates	408,000	255,000	170,000	85,000	17%
Kingdom of Bahrain	72,000	45,000	30,000	15,000	3%
Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria	120,000	75,000	50,000	25,000	5%
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	408,000	255,000	170,000	85,000	17%
Syrian Arab Republic	72,000	45,000	30,000	15,000	3%
Republic of Iraq	240,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	10%
State of Qatar	240,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	10%
State of Kuwait	408,000	255,000	170,000	85,000	17%
Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	360,000	225,000	150,000	75,000	15%
Arab Republic of Egypt	72,000	45,000	30,000	15,000	3%
	2,400,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000	100%

Activities

APICORP is independent in its administration and the performance of its activities, and operates on a commercial basis with the intention of generating net income. It operates from its registered head office in Dammam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its Banking Unit in Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain.

Currently the Corporation's project-financing activities take the form of loans, direct equity investments in projects and in an close-ended fund. These activities are funded by shareholders' equity, medium-bank term financing, deposits from government, corporate and short-term deposits from banks.

The Corporation has set up the APICORP Petroleum Shipping Fund Limited ("the Fund" or "the subsidiary"), a 5 year close-ended fund. The Fund is established for the purposes of investment in a series of IMO II/III MR Tankers ("commercial marine vessels"). The Fund is 94% owned by the Corporation. Assets and liabilities and results of operations of the Fund have been included in the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation. The Fund has a 100% subsidiary (the 'Charter Company'), a special purpose vehicle to act as a conduit for leasing of ships and has also set up 100% special purpose entities (SPEs) to own the vessels for the beneficial interest of the Fund.

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

A GENERAL**A-1 Statement of compliance**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied to all the presented years, unless otherwise stated.

A-2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except for the measurement at fair value of trading securities, available-for-sale securities, certain available-for-sale direct equity investments and derivative financial instruments.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of APICORP and its subsidiaries (together the "Group").

The Group's functional and presentation currency is United States dollars (US \$) because it is a supranational organisation with its capital and the majority of its transactions and assets denominated in that currency.

i. Basis of Consolidation**a) Subsidiaries**

The consolidated financial statements comprises the financial statements of the Corporation and entities (including special purpose entities) controlled by the Corporation and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Corporation:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

Special purpose entities (SPEs) are entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective such as the acquisition of shipping vessels and the execution of a specific borrowing or investment transaction. An SPE is consolidated if, based on an evaluation of the substance of its relationship with the Corporation and the risks and rewards transferred by the SPE, the Corporation concludes that it controls the SPE. The assessment of whether the Corporation has control over an SPE is carried out at inception and normally no further reassessment of control is carried out in the absence of changes in the structure or terms of the SPE, or additional transactions between the Corporation and the SPE.

The Corporation reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

A General (continued)**A-2 Basis of preparation** (continued)

When the Corporation has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Corporation considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Corporation's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Corporation's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Corporation, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Corporation has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Corporation obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Corporation loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Corporation gains control until the date when the Corporation ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Corporation and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Corporation and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. In the event of change in ownership interest in a subsidiary, but the Company does not cease to have a control then impact of such change is classified in equity.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between

- the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and
- the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS 39, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

A General (continued)

A-2 Basis of preparation (continued)

ii. Standards and Interpretations effective for the current year

The following new and revised IFRSs, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014, have been adopted in these consolidated financial statements. The application of these revised and new IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

- Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation relating to application guidance on the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.
- Amendments to IAS 36 recoverable amount disclosures: The amendments restrict the requirements to disclose the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU to the period in which an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed. They also expand and clarify the disclosure requirements applicable when an asset or CGU's recoverable amount has been determined on the basis of fair value less costs of disposal.
- Amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting. The amendment allows the continuation of hedge accounting when a derivative is novated to a clearing counterparty and certain conditions are met.
- Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 – Guidance on Investment Entities On 31 October 2012, the IASB published a standard on investment entities, which amends IFRS 10, IFRS 12, and IAS 27 and introduces the concept of an investment entity in IFRSs.

iii. Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective

The Group has not early applied the following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective:

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
– Amendments to IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments</i> : Disclosures relating to disclosures about the initial application of IFRS 9.	When IFRS 9 is first applied
– IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments</i> : Additional hedge accounting disclosures (and consequential amendments) resulting from the introduction of the hedge accounting chapter in IFRS 9.	When IFRS 9 is first applied

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

A General (continued)**A-2 Basis of preparation** (continued)**2.2 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted** (continued)

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
<p>– IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009) issued in November 2009 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2010) revised in October 2010 includes the requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, and carrying over the existing derecognition requirements from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.</p> <p>IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2013) was revised in November 2013 to incorporate a hedge accounting chapter and permit the early application of the requirements for presenting in other comprehensive income the own credit gains or losses on financial liabilities designated under the fair value option without early applying the other requirements of IFRS 9.</p> <p>Finalised version of IFRS 9 (IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)) was issued in July 2014 incorporating requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, general hedge accounting and derecognition.</p> <p>IFRS 9 (2009) and IFRS 9 (2010) were superseded by IFRS 9 (2013) and IFRS 9 (2010) also superseded IFRS 9 (2009). IFRS 9 (2014) supersedes all previous versions of the standard. The various standards also permit various transitional options. Accordingly, entities can effectively choose which parts of IFRS 9 they apply, meaning they can choose to apply: (1) the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets: (2) the classification and measurement requirements for both financial assets and financial liabilities: (3) the classification and measurement requirements and the hedge accounting requirements provided that the relevant date of the initial application is before 1 February 2015.</p>	1 January 2018
– Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 - 2014 Cycle that include amendments to IFRS 5, IFRS 7, IAS 19 and IAS 34.	1 July 2016
– Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 to clarify the acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization.	1 January 2016
– Amendments to IFRS 11 to clarify accounting for acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations.	1 January 2016
– Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 require biological assets that meet the definition of a bearer plant to be accounted for as property, plant and equipment in accordance with IAS 16.	1 January 2016

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014

A General (continued)**A-2 Basis of preparation** (continued)**2.2 New and revised IFRSs in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted** (continued)

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
– Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 clarify that the recognition of the gain or loss on the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business.	1 January 2016
– Amendments to IAS 27 allow an entity to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates either at cost, in accordance with IAS 39/IFRS 9 or using the equity method in an entity's separate financial statements.	1 January 2016
– Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 clarifying certain aspects of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities.	1 January 2016
– Amendments to IAS 1 to address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgment in presenting their financial reports.	1 January 2016
– Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010 - 2012 Cycle that includes amendments to IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 8, IFRS 13, IAS 16, IAS 38 and IAS 24.	1 July 2014
– Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011 - 2013 Cycle that includes amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 3, IFRS 13 and IAS 40.	1 July 2014
– Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits clarify the requirements that relate to how contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service should be attributed to periods of service.	1 July 2014

Management anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements for the period beginning 1 January 2015 or as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments, except for IFRS 9, may have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application.

A-3 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than US dollars (foreign currencies) are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into US dollars at rates prevailing at the reporting date. Differences arising from changes in exchange rates are recognised in the statement of income.

Available-for-sale equity investments (non-monetary assets) denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to US dollars at prevailing exchange rates. Differences arising from changes in rates are included in the fair value reserve in equity. All other non-monetary assets and liabilities are stated at the historical rates of exchange.

Share capital originally contributed in Saudi Riyals is maintained at the historical rates of exchange.

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

B-1 FINANCIAL ASSETS**B.1.1 Classification**

The Group classifies financial assets to the following IAS 39 categories:

Financial assets are classified into available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets, trading securities and loans and receivables.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Trading securities are those that the Group acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of gains over the near-term or if it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These consist of listed equity securities.

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as held for trading or loans provided by the Group or held to maturity. Available-for-sale investments include certain debt securities, equity securities and managed funds.

AFS equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity investments are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and the Group does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

B.1.2 Recognition

Available-for-sale and held for trading financial assets are recognised on a trade date basis.

Loans are recognised on the day on which they are drawn down by the borrower.

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**B-1 FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)****B.1.3 Measurement**

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus direct transaction costs except for financial assets held for trading where transaction costs are recognised in the statement of income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all trading and available-for-sale investments are re-measured to fair value, except in case of certain unlisted available-for-sale direct equity investments, where a reliable measure of fair value is not available and hence are carried at cost less impairment allowances, if any. Loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment, if any. The unamortised portion of deferred participation and upfront fees received is deducted from the carrying values of the loans.

Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of trading securities and derivative instruments not designated as an accounting hedge are recognised in the statement of income in the period in which it arises. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in a fair value reserve as a separate component of equity. When the assets are sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or are impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the fair value reserve in equity, is transferred to the statement of income.

B.1.4 Amortization

Where financial assets, mainly bonds, have been purchased at a premium or a discount, the premiums and discounts are amortised, using the effective interest method, through the statement of income over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity.

B.1.5 Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. For financial assets traded in active markets, fair value is based on their quoted closing bid market prices or dealer price quotations at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs. For investments in managed funds, the net asset values quoted by the fund managers are considered representative of fair value of those investments.

B.1.6 De-recognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets have ceased to exist or the assets have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets are also transferred (that is, if substantially all the risks and rewards have not been transferred, the Group tests control to ensure that continuing involvement on the basis of any retained powers of control does not prevent derecognition).

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**B-1 FINANCIAL ASSETS** (continued)**B.1.7 Impairment**

All financial assets that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial association is impaired only if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset or group of financial assets that can be estimated reliably.

Assets carried at amortised cost

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise, indications that a borrower or an issuer will enter bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

The Group considers evidence of impairment, for loans and other financial assets carried at amortised cost, at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant financial assets are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant assets found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics. In assessing collective impairment, the Group uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

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 asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in statement of income and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. If an asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in statement of income, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in statement of income.

Assets classified as available-for-sale

In case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of security below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

Debt instruments, classified as available-for-sale, are considered as impaired, if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the instrument, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that instrument that can be estimated reliably.

If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in statement of income, is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the statement of income on equity instruments are reversed directly through comprehensive income. For debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, if in a subsequent period, the fair value increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in statement of income, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of income.

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**B-2 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES****B.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement**

The Group has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: deposits from banks, deposits from corporates, deposits from shareholders, bank term financing, financing received under repurchase agreements for securities and bonds issued. Financial liabilities are initially recognized, on the trade date at which the Group becomes a part to the contractual provisions of the instrument, at fair value, representing the proceeds received net of premiums, discounts and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liability.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

B.2.2 Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are classified as non-trading liabilities and are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

B.2.3 De-recognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Group's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

C CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances on hand and bank balances with original maturities of less than 3 months from the acquisition date, which are subject to insignificant risk of fluctuation in their realisable value.

D REPURCHASE AND RESALE AGREEMENTS

Assets sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase at a specified future date (repos) are not derecognised, as the Group retains all or substantially all the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. Amounts received under these agreements are treated as liabilities and the difference between the sale and repurchase price treated as interest expense using the effective interest method.

Assets purchased with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date (reverse repos) are not recognised in the statement of financial position. Amounts paid under these agreements are treated as assets and the difference between the purchase and resale price treated as interest income using the effective interest method.

E PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND VESSELS**E-1 Recognition and Measurement**

Items of property, equipment and vessels are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Where items of property, equipment and vessels comprise significant components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items of property, equipment and vessels.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, equipment and vessels (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised within other income in the statement of income.

E-2 Subsequent expenditure

Expenditure incurred subsequently to replace a major component of an item of property, equipment and vessels that is accounted for separately is capitalised. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits expected to accrue from the item of property, equipment and vessels. All other expenditure, for example on maintenance and repairs, is expensed in the statement of income as incurred.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014

E PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND VESSELS (continued)
E-3 Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the items of property, equipment and vessels. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of the Group's property, equipment and vessels are as follows:

· Buildings	40 years
· Computers, Furniture & Equipment	5 to 10 years
· Vessels	25 years from the date built

The property, equipment and vessels residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. The effects of any revision of the residual value, useful life and depreciation method are included in statement of income for the year in which the changes arise.

E-4 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment (or reversal of impairment) at each reporting date, and whenever there is indication that the assets may have changed in value. If any such indications exist, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying value, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, although the increased carrying amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of income.

F EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

The Group provides end of service benefits to its employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service subject to the completion of a minimum service period. Provision for the unfunded commitment (which is a defined benefit scheme under IAS 19) has been made by calculating the liability, had all the employees left at the reporting date.

G INCOME RECOGNITION
G-1 Interest income and expenses

Interest income and interest expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within "interest income" and "interest expense" in the statement of income using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses. Fees, including loan origination less any early redemption fees are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate to the extent that they are considered to be an integral part of the effective interest rate.

G-2 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of income when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

G-3 Fee income

Fee income arises from financial services provided by the Group including project and structured finance transactions, for example advising on underwriting and arranging syndicated loan facilities, and is recognised when the service is provided.

Fees that are analogous to interest and are considered to be part of the overall yield on loans, specifically participation and upfront fees are initially deferred and then amortised over the lives of the related loans. The amortised income is included in interest income.

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

G INCOME RECOGNITION (continued)**G-4 Other income**

Rent income is recognised in the statement of income on a time apportionment basis. Bareboat charter income is recognised on straight-line basis over the period of the contractual lease term. Call option premiums in the form of a flat fee are treated as an advance and amortized to income over the charter period.

H DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments are contracts, the value of which is derived from one or more underlying financial instruments and include interest rate swaps and forward currency contracts. The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures.

The Group designates interest rate swaps (“hedging instruments”) as fair value hedges to hedge the interest rate risk on its fixed income securities (“hedged items”) classified as available-for-sale securities. On initial designation of the hedge, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, 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 Group 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 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 80-125 percent.

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognised in the statement of income as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

H-1 Fair value hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or a firm commitment that could affect statement of income, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised immediately in statement of income together with changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk (in the same line item in the statement of income as the hedged item).

If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Any adjustment up to that point to a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used, is amortised to statement of income as part of the recalculated effective interest rate of the item over its remaining life.

H-2 Other non-trading derivatives

When a derivative is not held for trading, and is not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, all changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in statement of income as a component of other income.

H-3 Fair value

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using Zero Coupon curve (based on LIBOR). The fair value of interest rate swaps is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows based on the terms and maturity of each contract and the same Zero Coupon curve at the measurement date. Fair values recognized reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Group and counterparty when appropriate.

I FINANCIAL GUARANTEE

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee liabilities are recognised initially at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The financial guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected payment to settle the liability when a payment under the guarantee has become probable.

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

J CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the consolidated 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.

J-1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

Impairment of available-for-sale investments

The Group considers available for sale equity investments that are at fair value, as impaired, when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires considerable judgment. In addition, objective evidence for impairment may be deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flows.

Operating leases

The Group has entered into a bareboat charter hire agreement for its vessels. The management considers that not all significant risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the vessels have been transferred to the lessee at the inception, during or at the end of the charter hire agreement, and accordingly, has classified the lease of the vessels as an operating lease. In determining significant risks and rewards of ownership, the management considered, among others, the significance of the lease term as compared with the estimated useful life of the vessels as well as the attractiveness or otherwise of a purchase option given to the sub-bareboat charter.

Residual value of the commercial marine vessels

The depreciable amount of the commercial marine vessels comprise of the cost of the vessel less an estimated residual value. Industry steel price will be used to determine the residual value of the vessel as at each reporting date. Changes in industry steel price could impact the residual value of the vessel; thereby having an impact on the depreciation charge in subsequent reporting periods

J-2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Group reviews its loans portfolio at every reporting period to assess whether a provision for impairment should be recorded in the statement of income. In particular, considerable judgment by Group is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provisions required. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty, and actual results may differ resulting in future changes to such provisions.

Collective impairment provisions on loans and advances

In addition to specific provisions against individually significant loans and advances, the Group also makes a collective impairment provision against loans and advances which although not specifically identified as requiring a specific provision have a greater risk of default than when originally granted. The amount of the provision is based on the historical loss pattern for loans within each category and is adjusted to reflect current economic changes. The loans are categorised based on various credit risk characteristics of the loans.

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

J CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY
(continued)**Fair value measurement**

Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group's Projects Department perform the valuation. The Group's Projects Department works closely to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.

K PROVISIONS

The Group recognizes a provision when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

L LEGAL AND GENERAL RESERVES

Under Article 35 of APICORP's establishment agreement and statute, 10% of annual net income is to be transferred to a legal reserve until such reserve equals the paid up share capital. The legal reserve is not available for distribution.

Article 35 also permits the creation of other reserves such as a general reserve. The general reserve may be applied as is consistent with the objectives of the Group, and as may be resolved by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

M OFFSETTING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

N OPERATING LEASES

Leases, where substantially all risk and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the owner are classified as operating lease. Rental income/expense from operating leases is recognised in statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease period

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**1 PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS**

	2014	2013
With islamic financial institutions	328,419	54,467
With conventional financial institutions	561,432	437,432
Reverse repurchase agreements	25,211	52,343
Margin call accounts on securities sold under agreements to repurchase	2,842	1,630
	917,904	545,872

Reverse repurchase agreements: The Group enters into collateralised placement transactions (Reverse repurchase agreements) in the ordinary course of its financing activities. At 31 December 2014, the fair value of securities that had been obtained as collateral under resale agreements was US \$ 25,003 (2013: US \$ 54,459). These transactions are conducted under the terms that are usual and customary to standard securities lending and borrowings activities.

2 AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

	2014	2013
Fixed-rate bonds	853,680	921,187
Floating-rate bonds	241,407	194,618
Structured notes	29,705	29,781
Managed funds	23,561	3,805
Listed equities	32,739	34,073
	1,181,092	1,183,464

Movement on allowance for impairment:

	2014	2013
Balance at 01 January	219	1,030
Net reversal for the year	(1,125)	(1,064)
Fair value changes	1,201	253
Balance at 31 December	295	219

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase: The Group enters into collateralised borrowing transactions (repurchase agreements) in the ordinary course of its financing activities. Collateral is provided in the form of securities held within the available-for-sale portfolio. At 31 December 2014, the fair value of available-for-sale securities that had been pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements was US \$ 182,550 (2013: US \$ 191,735). These transactions are conducted under the terms that are usual and customary to standard securities borrowings and lending activities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**3 AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE DIRECT EQUITY INVESTMENTS**

	2014	2013
Unlisted equities – (see below)		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia		
Saudi European Petro Co. (Ibn Zahr)	464,476	464,476
The Industrialization and Energy Services Company (TAQA)	46,832	46,832
Republic of Iraq		
Arab Company for Detergent Chem (Aradet)	-	5,120
Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		
Arab Drilling and Workover Co. (Adwoc)	5,843	11,686
Arab Geophysical Exploration Svcs Co. (Agesco)	594	594
Arab Republic of Egypt		
Egyptian Methanex Methanal Co.	107,642	107,642
MISR Oil Processing Company SAE	33,911	33,911
Egyptian Bahraini Gas Derivative Co.	5,000	5,000
United Arab Emirates		
NPS Holdings Limited	105,371	-
Non-shareholder countries		
Tankage Mediterranee (Tankmed), Tunisia	1,112	1,112
	770,781	676,373
Listed equities - carried at fair value		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia		
Yanbu National Petrochemical Company (Yansab)	95,176	146,234
	865,957	822,607
Movements during the year:		
	2014	2013
Balance at 1 January	822,607	318,002
Additions during the year	105,771	131,232
Sold during the year (see below)	-	(7,039)
Share of loss from Associate	(400)	-
Impairment during the year	(5,834)	(2,150)
Change in fair value during the year	(56,187)	382,562
Balance at 31 December	865,957	822,607
Movements on allowance for impairment:		
	2014	2013
Balance at 01 January	91,366	93,382
Impairment charge for the year	5,834	2,150
Impairment reversal on sale for the year (see below)	-	(4,166)
Balance at 31 December	97,200	91,366

Available-for-sale investments are re-measured to fair value, except in case of certain unlisted available-for-sale direct equity investments, where a reliable measure of fair value is not available and hence are carried at cost less impairment allowances, if any.

During the year the Corporation purchased 28.32% shares in NPS Holding Limited, a company incorporated in United Arab Emirates.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**3 Available-for-sale direct equity investments (continued)**

	2014	2013
Commitments - uncalled share capital		
At the beginning of the year	4,649	11,130
Commitments fulfilled /expired	-	(6,481)
Commitments at 31 December	4,649	4,649
Commitments - Guarantees		
At the beginning of the year	19,300	14,000
Additional commitments during the year	-	5,300
Commitments at 31 December	19,300	19,300

Companies in which the Group holds 20% or more of the equity are not treated as associates under IAS 28 - Investments in Associates because the Group's philosophy is that it should act in a fiduciary and advisory capacity and not exercise significant influence over the management and operations of the companies. These investments primarily include private equity investments in closely held project companies where the Group intends to exit these investments principally by means of strategic buy outs by an existing shareholder or through initial public offerings. The investment committee regularly evaluates exit opportunities. Accordingly, these investments are classified as available-for-sale assets.

As of 31 December 2014, all the Group's shares in Egyptian Bahraini Gas Derivative Co. of US \$ 5,000 thousand are pledged as security in favour of a bank to guarantee a loan issued to Egyptian Bahraini Gas Derivative Co.

4 SYNDICATED AND DIRECT LOANS

	2014	2013
Unimpaired loans		
- Islamic	870,505	855,910
- Conventional	1,875,081	2,117,411
Unamortized participation and upfront fees	(55,569)	(60,039)
Collective impairment allowance	(13,600)	(12,924)
Impaired loans		
Non-performing loans (see below)	68,408	68,408
Performing loans	29,925	30,224
Allowance for specific impairments	(42,447)	(34,355)
Dividends due to Government of Iraq, offset against defaulted loans (see below)	(41,500)	(41,500)
	2,690,803	2,923,135

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**4 Syndicated and direct loans (continued)****Impaired loans to companies fully owned by Government of Iraq**

As a result of the 1990-1991 second Gulf war, certain Government of Iraq controlled companies defaulted on loans amounting to US \$ 51,848 thousand (2013: US \$ 51,848 thousands) from the Corporation.

With effect from 1998, the Corporation reduced impairment allowances against the defaulted loans by the amount of the unpaid dividends, while still carrying the dividends as liabilities in the statement of financial position up to 2003.

In May 2003, APICORP Board of Directors adopted a resolution authorizing management, in cases where no settlement is reached, to set-off bad debts owed to the Corporation by companies and public corporations fully owned by any of APICORP's shareholder governments, against accounts held by the Corporation belonging to such bodies and governments including dividends, provided all legal requirements are satisfied and complied with.

Accordingly, and until negotiation is undertaken with the Government of Iraq, the Corporation starting from 2003, has made a primary offset of the unpaid dividends due to the Government of Iraq, against the principal amounts of the defaulted loans due from Government of Iraq controlled companies.

Accordingly dividends of US \$ 41,500 thousand (2013: US \$ 41,500 thousand) due to the Government of Iraq (a shareholder in APICORP) have not been paid.

Since the beginning of default during 1990-92, the Corporation had kept memorandum record for contractual interest and fee on the defaulted Iraqi loans. Total contractual uncharged interest and fee on these impaired Iraqi loans amounts to US \$ 141,062 thousands (2013: US \$ 136,937 thousands).

	2014	2013
Unimpaired loans movement during the year		
Outstanding at 01 January	2,973,321	2,946,664
Draw-downs on new and existing loans	843,053	999,864
Repayments during the year	(1,070,880)	(975,298)
Exchange rate movements	92	2,091
Unimpaired loans outstanding at 31 December	2,745,586	2,973,321
Undrawn loan commitments and guarantees		
At 01 January	651,921	510,959
Additional underwriting and commitment during the year	1,264,737	1,323,913
Drawdowns during the year	(843,053)	(999,864)
Expired commitments and other movements - net	(363,961)	(183,087)
Undrawn commitments at 31 December	709,644	651,921
Allowance for specific impairment		
At 01 January	34,355	32,555
Charge for the year	8,092	1,800
Balance at 31 December - net	42,447	34,355

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$ 000)

4 Syndicated and direct loans (continued)

Allowance for collective impairment	2014	2013
Balance at 01 January	12,924	12,324
Additional allowance during the year	676	600
Balance at 31 December	13,600	12,924

5 PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND VESSELS

	Land	Building	Vessels	Computers, Furniture & Equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2013	4,004	55,519	47,061	16,113	122,697
Additions	-	-	70,193	334	70,527
Balance at 31 December 2013	4,004	55,519	117,254	16,447	193,224
Additions	-	-	-	386	386
Balance at 31 December 2014	4,004	55,519	117,254	16,833	193,610
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2013	-	37,293	233	13,701	51,227
Depreciation for the year	-	1,714	4,246	662	6,622
Balance at 31 December 2013	-	39,007	4,479	14,363	57,849
Depreciation for the year	-	1,544	4,886	713	7,143
Balance at 31 December 2014	-	40,551	9,365	15,076	64,992
Carrying Amount					
Balance at 31 December 2014	4,004	14,968	107,889	1,757	128,618
Balance at 31 December 2013	4,004	16,512	112,775	2,084	135,375

Group has five commercial marine vessels. All the five vessels have been leased to Hess Energy Trading Company, LLC in the capacity of bareboat charterer for a non-cancellable period of 5 years. The bareboat charterer has entered into a Call Option Agreement affording it the right to buy the vessel declarable at any time but not exercisable before the 1st anniversary of the acquisition of the relevant vessel (the relevant "Exercise Date"). These vessels are mortgaged against the term loan facilities taken (note 9).

6 OTHER ASSETS

	2014	2013
Accrued interest receivable	23,690	20,963
Employee loans and advances	1,505	1,761
Derivatives at fair value (note 12)	6,108	14,764
Other receivables and advance payments	3,316	2,318
	34,619	39,806

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**7 DEPOSITS FROM BANKS**

	2014	2013
Short-term deposits from conventional banks		
Non US dollar currencies	29,867	157,066
Short-term Murabaha financing from Islamic financial institutions		
US dollar currency	185,000	241,100
Other currencies	-	42,410
	214,867	440,576

8 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2014	2013
Accrued interest payable	15,905	18,804
Dividend payable to shareholders	1,350	5,850
Employees' end of service benefits	12,260	10,898
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	9,434	9,755
Derivatives at fair value (note 12)	12,853	12,775
Call liabilities	7,749	4,683
	59,551	62,765

Movement on employees' end of service benefits

Balance as at 1 January	10,898	9,629
Charge for the year	1,552	1,815
Paid during the year	(190)	(546)
	12,260	10,898

9 BANK TERM FINANCING

	2014	2013
SAR 2,500 million loan 2012 - 2015 – fully drawn	666,667	666,667
SAR 500 million loan 2012 – 2017 – fully drawn	133,333	133,333
SAR 440 million loan 2012 – 2017 – fully drawn	117,333	117,333
US\$ 105 million loan 2012 – 2018 – fully drawn (see below*)	75,082	81,362
SAR 1,000 million loan 2014 – 2019 – fully drawn	266,666	-
US \$ 150 million loan 2014 – 2017 – fully drawn	150,000	-
Unamortised front-end fee	(4,681)	(4,779)
	1,404,400	993,916

The Corporation borrows at margins ranging from 55 basis points to 88 basis points (2013: 80 basis points to 88 basis) over the Saudi riyal interbank or London interbank offered rate (depending on facility currency).

The Corporation's bank term financing are subject to following financial covenants, with which the Corporation has complied:

- The ratio of total shareholders' funds to total assets shall at all times be equal to or greater than 16.67%; and
- The amount of total shareholders' funds shall at all times be greater than US\$ 800 million.

*The subsidiary of the Group facility is borrowed at 3 months LIBOR plus margin of 3.25% (2013: 3 months LIBOR plus margin of 3.25%).

During the year the Corporation obtained SAR 3,000 million loan facility from a consortium of banks maturing in 2019 which is undrawn facility.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**10 BONDS ISSUED**

	2014	2013
US\$ 533 million bonds 2010 – 2015 – fully drawn	533,333	533,333
Interest rate: Saudi riyal interbank offered rate plus 110 basis points		
Unamortised front-end fee	(315)	(819)
	533,018	532,514

The Bonds are subject to following financial covenants, with which the Group has complied:

- The ratio of total shareholders' funds to total assets shall at all times be equal to or greater than 16.67%; and
- The amount of total shareholders' funds shall at all times be greater than US\$ 550 million.

11 OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES

	2014	2013
Commitments to underwrite and fund loans (refer note 4)	709,644	651,921
Commitments to subscribe capital to available-for-sale direct equity investments (refer note 3)	4,649	4,649
Guarantees to bank on loans of investee companies (refer note 3)	19,300	19,300
	733,593	675,870

12 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value hedges The Group uses interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure to changes in fair value, of certain investments in fixed rate bonds, attributable to changes in market interest rate. Fair values of the interest rate swap agreements are estimated based on the prevailing market rates of interest.

Other derivatives held for risk management The Group uses derivatives, not designated in qualifying accounting hedge relationship, to manage its exposure to market risks. The Group enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to manage against foreign exchange fluctuations. Fair values of the forward currency contracts are estimated based on the prevailing market rates of interest and forward rates of the related foreign currencies, respectively.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments held by the Group as at 31 December are provided below:

	2014		2013	
	Asset	Liabilities	Asset	Liabilities
Interest rate swaps (Fair value hedges)	3,688	11,807	11,670	12,012
Foreign exchange contracts (Other derivatives held for risk management)	2,420	1,046	3,094	763
At 31 December	6,108	12,853	14,764	12,775

The notional amount of derivative financial instruments held by the Group as at 31 December are provided below:

	2014	2013
Interest rate swaps (Fair value hedges)	745,518	824,448
Foreign exchange contracts (Other derivatives held for risk management)	2,676,725	2,262,079
At 31 December	3,422,243	3,086,527

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**12 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**

The contractual maturity analysis of the derivative instruments are included as part of liquidity risk information in note 24.

13 NET INTEREST INCOME

	2014	2013
Interest income		
Cash and bank balances	1	4
Placements with banks – Islamic	2,661	1,670
– Conventional	5,274	7,038
Available-for-sale securities (net)	36,062	34,457
Syndicated and direct loans – Islamic	2,232	12,664
– Conventional	46,835	41,959
Amortisation of loan participation and upfront fees	13,636	11,292
Total interest income	106,701	109,084
Interest expense		
Deposits from banks and other cost – Conventional	(2,329)	(3,480)
– Islamic	(1,841)	(3,566)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase deposits	(1,246)	(1,312)
Deposits from corporates & shareholders	(13,317)	(14,532)
Interest rate swaps	(11,631)	(11,164)
Bank term financing	(22,229)	(18,182)
Bonds issued	(11,073)	(11,211)
Amortisation of bank term financing front - end fees	(2,921)	(2,774)
Total interest expense	(66,587)	(66,221)
Net interest income	40,114	42,863

14 NET FEE INCOME

	2014	2013
Fee income		
Underwriting and arranging services	357	-
Agency, advisory and other services	1,414	3,294
	1,771	3,294
Fee expense		
Custody fees and other charges paid to banks	(311)	(359)
Net fee income	1,460	2,935

15 DIVIDEND INCOME

	2014	2013
Available-for-sale securities	1,332	1,147
Available-for-sale direct equity investments	91,032	72,221
	92,364	73,368

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**16 GAIN ON SALE OF AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE PORTFOLIO**

	2014	2013
Available-for-sale direct equity investments	-	7,508
Available-for-sale securities	4,150	2,800
	4,150	10,308

17 OPERATING EXPENSES

	2014	2013
Staff costs	16,940	16,908
Employees' end of service benefits	1,983	1,692
Premises costs, including depreciation	7,674	9,795
Equipment and communications costs	3,299	2,401
Key Management's & Board benefits, fees and expense	4,627	4,435
Donations	300	300
Consultancy and legal fee	1,257	1,485
Other corporate expenses	1,693	1,587
	37,773	38,603

18 IMPAIRMENT/(IMPAIRMENT REVERSALS)

	2014	2013
Charge for the year		
Syndicated and direct loans (note 4):		
Specific impairment allowance	8,092	1,800
Collective impairment allowance	676	600
Available-for-sale direct equity investments (note 3)	5,834	2,150
	14,602	4,550
Less: recoveries		
Interest expense on unpaid dividend	-	(158)
Available-for-sale direct equity investments (note 3)	-	(4,166)
Available-for-sale securities (note 2)	(1,125)	(1,064)
	(1,125)	(5,388)
Net impairment/(impairment reversals)	13,477	(838)

19 OTHER INCOME

	2014	2013
Exchange (losses)/gains	(573)	1,748
Fair value hedge ineffectiveness	(23)	115
Rent – head office building and housing compound	2,077	2,640
Bareboat charter income (see below)	14,023	12,567
Miscellaneous income	3,091	3,279
Share of loss from Associate	(400)	-
	18,195	20,349

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**19 OTHER INCOME** (continued)

As at December 31, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases are receivable as follows:

	2014	2013
Less than one year	13,605	13,676
Between one and five years	32,854	44,176

20 APPROPRIATIONS

	2014	2013
Legal reserve	11,000	11,400
Retained earnings	100,605	97,931

21 SHARE CAPITAL AND PER SHARE INFORMATION

The shareholders, vide an Extraordinary General Assembly meeting, approved the increase in the issued and fully paid up capital by capitalizing General reserves of USD 250,000 thousand distributed pro rata to the member shareholders.

Basic and diluted earnings per share of 2013 is restated due to increase in share capital during the year by transferring from 'General reserves'.

22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

APICORP's principal related parties are its shareholders. Although the Group does not transact any commercial business directly with the shareholders themselves, it is engaged in financing activities with companies, which are either controlled by the shareholder governments or over which they have significant influence.

Loans to related parties	2014	2013
Loans outstanding at 31 December – gross	1,856,808	1,918,617
Allowance for specific impairments outstanding at 31 December	(22,287)	(14,195)
Dividends due to Government of Iraq, offset against defaulted loans at 31 December	(41,500)	(41,500)
Commitments to underwrite and fund loans at 31 December	498,928	486,282
Interest from loans during the year	26,480	27,618
Loan fees received during the year	3,159	7,820
Allowance for specific impairments during the year	(8,092)	-

Loans to related parties are made at prevailing market interest rates and subject to normal commercial negotiation as to terms. The majority of loans to related parties are syndicated, which means that participation and terms are negotiated by a group of arrangers, of which the Group may, or may not, be a leader. No loans to related parties were written off in 2014 and 2013.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS** (continued)

Available-for-sale direct equity investments in related parties	2014	2013
Investments	865,957	822,607
Commitments to invest	4,649	4,649
Guarantees as shareholder	19,300	19,300
Dividends received during the year	91,032	72,221
Others		
Deposits from corporates	691,893	1,036
Deposits from shareholders	106,443	105,476
Dividend payable to shareholders	1,350	5,850
Interest expense on deposits from corporates during the year	6,436	12,696
Interest expense on deposits from shareholders during the year	967	1,000
Balances due to key management	815	762

For key management's compensation, refer note 17.

23 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The risk asset ratio at 31 December is as follows:

Carrying values	2014	2013
On-balance sheet assets	5,884,001	5,675,163
Off-balance sheet exposures (note 11)	733,593	675,870
	6,617,594	6,351,033
Risk-weighted exposures		
On-balance sheet assets	5,147,184	4,751,235
Off-balance sheet exposures	274,789	412,360
Total risk-weighted exposures	5,421,973	5,163,595
Capital adequacy ratio		
Tier – 1 capital: share capital, legal & general reserves and retained earnings	1,312,884	1,207,531
Tier – 2 capital: Investments fair value reserve & collective impairment allowance	250,847	274,492
Qualifying capital	1,563,731	1,482,023
Capital base expressed as a percentage of total risk-weighted exposures:		
Qualifying capital	28.84%	28.70%
Tier 1 capital	24.21%	23.39%

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognized and the Group recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Group manages / monitors its capital based on the capital adequacy ratios prescribed by Basel Committee. The Group has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year (note 9 and 10). There have been no material changes in the Group's management of capital during the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014**(US\$ 000)****24 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT*****Financial risk management objectives***

The Group's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established the Group Risk Management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring Group risk management policies.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group, The Group Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Group Audit Committee.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or counter-party of the Group will be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the Group, causing a financial loss to the Group. It arises from the lending, treasury and other activities undertaken by the Group. Policies and procedures have been established for the control and monitoring of all such exposures.

Proposed loans and available-for-sale direct equity investments are subject to systematic investigation, analysis and appraisal before being reviewed by the Credit Committee (consisting of the General Manager and Senior Managers of the Corporation), which makes appropriate recommendations to the Board of Directors, who have the ultimate authority to sanction commitments. These procedures, plus the fact that most of the loans are backed by sovereign guarantees and commitments and export credit agency cover, limit the Group's exposure to credit risk.

The Group faces a credit risk on undrawn commitments because it is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However the eventual loss, if any, will be considerably less than the total unused commitments, since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon borrowers maintaining specified credit standards. All loan commitments, whether drawn or undrawn, are subject to systematic monitoring so that potential problems may be detected early and remedial action taken.

Treasury activities are controlled by means of a framework of limits and external credit ratings. Dealing in marketable securities is primarily restricted to GCC countries, United States and major European stock exchanges. Dealings are only permitted with approved internationally rated banks, brokers and other counter-parties. Securities portfolios and investing policies are reviewed from time to time by the Assets and Liabilities Committee ("ALCO").

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**24 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)****Credit risk management (continued)**

The maximum exposure to credit risk on cash and bank balances is their carrying amount. Details of credit risk exposure on other financial instruments are as follows:

	Syndicated and direct loans (note 4)		Placements with banks (note 1)		Available-for-sale securities (note 2)	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Impaired individually						
Grade F	68,408	68,408	-	-	-	-
Grade E	-	17,745	-	-	-	-
Grade D	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade C	29,952	12,479	-	-	-	-
Gross amount	98,360	98,632	-	-	-	-
Unpaid dividends and interest due to Government of Iraq	(41,500)	(41,500)	-	-	-	-
Allowance for impairment	(42,447)	(34,355)	-	-	-	-
<i>Carrying amount</i>	14,413	22,777	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired						
Gross amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carrying amount</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neither past due nor impaired						
Accounts without renegotiable terms						
Grade B	28,962	12,864	-	-	-	-
Grade A	2,716,597	2,960,457	-	-	-	-
Allowance for impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts with renegotiable terms						
Grade B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade A	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal neither past due nor impaired</i>	2,745,559	2,973,321	-	-	-	-
Bank placements in OECD countries (see below) Rated A-	-	-	26,423	60,975	-	-
Banks placement in non-OECD countries						
Rated A to AA	-	-	747,475	400,000	-	-
Rated B to BB	-	-	119,006	84,897	-	-
Not Rated	-	-	25,000	-	-	-
Externally rated (investment-grade) available-for-sale investments						
Financial institutions						
Rated A to AA	-	-	-	-	636,215	600,994
Rated B to BB	-	-	-	-	138,117	283,468
Governments and public sector						
Rated A to AA	-	-	-	-	113,481	32,825
Rated B to BB	-	-	-	-	61,901	60,485
Others sectors						
Rated A to AA	-	-	-	-	175,078	167,814
Rated B to BB	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal total</i>	2,759,972	2,996,098	917,904	545,872	1,124,792	1,145,586
Collective impairment allowance	(13,600)	(12,924)	-	-	-	-
Unamortised participation and commitment	(55,569)	(60,039)	-	-	-	-
Total carrying amount on 31 December	2,690,803	2,923,135	917,904	545,872	1,124,792	1,145,586

*OECD(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$ 000)

24 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**Credit risk management (continued)**

The Group monitors concentration of credit risk by sector and by geographic location. An analysis of concentration of risk at the reporting date is shown below (also refer note 30 and 31).

	Syndicated and direct loans (note 4)		Placements with banks (note 1)		Available-for-sale securities (note 2)	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Concentration of credit risk by sector						
Oilfield production development services	443,880	564,289	-	-	26,579	3,411
Floating production, storage and offloading Facilities	228,426	204,714	-	-	-	-
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Plants	-	39,393	-	-	36,746	33,519
Petroleum and petrochemicals	638,809	683,806	-	-	44,967	48,394
Maritime transportation	42,023	38,459	-	-	-	-
Refineries	569,420	591,558	-	-	-	-
Power generation	294,094	295,196	-	-	69,974	4,602
Other petroleum	474,151	502,969	-	-	-	-
Banks and financial institutions	-	2,751	917,904	545,872	688,272	717,193
Governments and public sector	-	-	-	-	210,433	293,425
Other industries	-	-	-	-	47,821	45,042
Carrying amount on 31 December	2,690,803	2,923,135	917,904	545,872	1,124,792	1,145,586

	Syndicated and direct loans (note 4)		Placements with banks (note 1)		Available-for-sale securities (note 2)	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Concentration of credit risk by location						
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1,098,438	1,187,479	91,002	132,670	235,335	173,286
State of Qatar	733,648	821,894	363,155	215,104	151,949	191,279
Other Gulf Cooperation Council states	582,580	502,914	438,538	138,757	570,928	607,404
Egypt and North Africa	135,262	182,810	-	-	-	-
Total Arab World	2,549,928	2,695,097	892,695	486,531	958,212	971,969
Europe	25,000	99,897	24,883	51,804	74,449	81,036
Asia pacific	115,875	128,141	-	7,537	-	-
United States	-	-	326	-	92,131	92,581
Carrying amount on 31 December	2,690,803	2,923,135	917,904	545,872	1,124,792	1,145,586

Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk is the risk that Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk management ensures that funds are available at all times to meet the funding requirements of the Group.

The Group's liquidity management policies are designed to ensure that even under adverse conditions, the Group has access to adequate funds to meet its obligations, and to service its core investment and lending functions. This is achieved by the application of prudent but flexible controls, which provide security of access to liquidity without undue exposure to increased costs from the liquidation of assets or to bid aggressively for deposits.

As part of liquidity management the Group also ensures availability of bank term financing at competitive rates, at all times to meet long term funding requirements of the Group. During 2008, the Group also obtained, from its existing shareholders, a total line of credit amounting to US\$ 1 billion. This line of credit is available to the Group to draw funds from its shareholders, if required. At 31 December 2014 unutilised funding from this credit line was **US \$ 893,557** thousand (2013: US \$ 894,524 thousand).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**24 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)****Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)**

Daily liquidity position is monitored and regular stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. All liquidity policies are subject to review and approval by ALCO. Liquidity controls are provided for an adequately diversified deposit base in terms of maturities and the range of counter-parties. The asset and liability maturity profile based on estimated repayment terms is set out in note 27.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities (including interest)

2014

	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Contractual Outflows	Carrying value
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	(140,374)	(75,763)	-	-	(216,137)	(214,867)
Deposits from corporates	(870,219)	(664,799)	-	-	(1,535,018)	(1,529,042)
Deposits from shareholders	(106,532)	-	-	-	(106,532)	(106,443)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(177,895)	-	-	-	(177,895)	(177,460)
Bank term financing	(669,619)	656	(739,935)	-	(1,408,898)	(1,404,400)
Bond	(2,440)	(533,333)	-	-	(535,773)	(533,018)
	(1,967,079)	(1,273,239)	(739,935)	-	(3,980,253)	(3,965,230)
Derivative instruments:						
Interest rate swaps	(2,825)	(8,201)	(36,308)	(9,083)	(56,417)	(11,807)
Forward exchange contracts	(1,328,277)	(508,804)	-	-	(1,837,081)	(1,046)
Off-balance sheet exposures	(162,499)	(144,907)	(196,491)	(229,696)	(733,593)	(733,593)
	(1,493,601)	(661,912)	(232,799)	(238,779)	(2,627,091)	(746,446)

2013

	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Contractual Outflows	Carrying Value
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	(120,264)	(324,447)	-	-	(444,711)	(440,576)
Deposits from corporates	(723,528)	(846,527)	-	-	(1,570,055)	(1,561,201)
Deposits from shareholders	(105,562)	-	-	-	(105,562)	(105,476)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(275)	-	(171,983)	-	(172,258)	(171,983)
Bank term financing	(3,243)	(9,768)	(1,060,448)	-	(1,073,459)	(993,916)
Bond	(2,616)	(8,000)	(544,107)	-	(554,723)	(532,514)
	(955,488)	(1,188,742)	(1,776,538)	-	(3,920,768)	(3,805,666)
Derivative instruments						
Interest rate swaps	(9,425)	(24,197)	(87,458)	(31,144)	(152,224)	(12,012)
Forward exchange contracts	(1,681,463)	(576,372)	-	-	(2,257,835)	(763)
Off-balance sheet exposures	(103,662)	(126,396)	(298,699)	(147,113)	(675,870)	(675,870)
	(1,794,550)	(726,965)	(386,157)	(178,257)	(3,085,929)	(688,645)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$ 000)

24 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market factors, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates will affect the Group'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 optimizing the return on risk.

The Group holds (but currently does not actively trade) debt and equity securities. Treasury activities are controlled by the Assets and Liabilities Committee and are also subject to a framework of Board-approved currency, industry and geographical limits and ratings by agencies including Standard & Poor's.

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instrument because of a change in market interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

Interest rate risk: Syndicated and direct loans are normally denominated in United States dollars, as is the Group's funding, and interest rates for both are normally linked to LIBOR. The Group's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on certain financial assets and liabilities is also hedged by entering into interest rate swap agreements.

Exposure to interest rate risk is restricted by permitting only a limited mismatch between the re-pricing of the main components of the Group's assets and liabilities. The re-pricing profile of assets and liabilities is set out in note 28.

The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered on a periodic basis include a 100 basis point (bp) parallel fall or rise in all yield curves worldwide. An analysis of sensitivity of the Group's statement of income and equity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates (assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant statement of financial position) is as follows:

	100 bp parallel increase		25 bp parallel decrease	
	Profit/loss	Equity	Profit/loss	Equity
At 31 December 2014	977	50	(244)	45
At 31 December 2013	1,036	(56)	(259)	55

At reporting date the interest rate profile of Group's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2014	2013
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	853,680	921,187
Financial liabilities	(745,518)	(824,448)
	108,162	96,739
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	3,823,695	3,756,188
Financial liabilities	(3,965,230)	(3,805,666)
	(141,535)	(49,478)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$ 000)

24 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risk management (continued)

Currency risk is minimised by regular review of exposures to currencies other than United States dollars to ensure that no significant positions are taken, which may expose the Group to undue risks. Currently there is no trading in foreign exchange. The Group's net currency exposures are set out in note 29. The Group's exposures in the currencies other than US \$ is also hedged by entering into forward contracts. An analysis of the Group's statement of income sensitivity to 5% strengthening or 5% weakening of US \$ against major un-pegged foreign currencies is shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain same.

At 31 December 2014	5% strengthening of US \$	5% weakening of US \$
EUR	194	(194)
GBP	19	(19)
CHF	1	(1)
KWD	(41)	41
JPY	3	(3)
QAR	183	(183)
OMR	3	(3)
AED	161	(161)
EGP	8	(8)

At 31 December 2013	5% strengthening of US \$	5% weakening of US \$
EUR	234	(234)
GBP	(319)	319
CHF	2	(2)
KWD	36	(36)
JPY	13	(13)
EGP	52	(52)

Equity prices risk is the risk that Groups quoted equity investments will depreciate in value due to movements in the quoted equity prices. The overall authority of equity prices risk management is vested in ALCO. Periodical listed equity prices movements are reviewed by executive management and ALCO. Group's exposure to listed equities is insignificant hence sensitivity to equity prices risk is not significant.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of unexpected losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal controls or procedures, systems failures, fraud, business interruption, compliance breaches, human error, management failure or inadequate staffing. A framework and methodology has been developed to identify and control the various operational risks. While operational risk cannot be entirely eliminated, it is managed and mitigated by ensuring that the appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems, procedures, and trained and competent people are in place throughout the Group. A strong internal audit function makes regular, independent appraisals of the control environment in all identified risk areas. Adequately tested contingency arrangements are also in place to support operations in the event of a range of possible disaster scenarios.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$ 000)**25 EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATES**

The weighted average effective interest rates of the Group's financial instruments at the reporting date were:

	2014	2013
Interest-bearing financial assets		
Fixed-rate bonds	4.59%	4.65%
Floating-rate bonds	1.08%	1.21%
Structured notes	0.00%	0.00%
Placements with banks	1.11%	1.25%
Syndicated and direct loans	1.67%	1.64%
US dollar denominated	1.67%	1.63%
Non-dollar	1.78%	1.87%
Interest-bearing financial liabilities		
Deposits from banks	0.75%	1.11%
US dollar denominated	0.81%	1.22%
Non-dollar – Euros, Swiss francs and Saudi riyals	0.35%	0.97%
Deposits from corporates	0.75%	1.01%
Deposits from shareholders	0.92%	0.92%
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	0.95%	0.62%
Bank term financing	1.43%	2.01%
Bonds issued	2.02%	2.15%
US\$ LIBOR at 31 December was:		
One-month	0.17%	0.17%
Three-month	0.26%	0.25%
Six-month	0.36%	0.35%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$ 000)

26 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY AND CATEGORIES**Valuation of financial instruments**

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The table below analyses financial instruments, measured at fair value as at the end of the year, by level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized:

2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available-for-sale securities				
Fixed-rate bonds	853,680	-	-	853,680
Floating-rate bonds	241,407	-	-	241,407
Structured notes	29,705	-	-	29,705
Managed funds	23,561	-	-	23,561
Listed equities	32,739	-	-	32,739
Available-for-sale direct equity	95,176	464,476	259,845	819,497
Derivative financial assets	-	6,108	-	6,108
	1,276,268	470,584	259,845	2,006,697
Derivative financial liabilities	-	12,853	-	12,853
2013	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Available-for-sale securities				
Fixed-rate bonds	921,187	-	-	921,187
Floating-rate bonds	194,618	-	-	194,618
Structured notes	29,781	-	-	29,781
Managed funds	3,805	-	-	3,805
Listed equities	34,073	-	-	34,073
Available-for-sale direct equity	146,234	464,476	154,475	765,185
Derivative financial assets	-	14,764	-	14,764
	1,329,698	479,240	154,475	1,963,413
Derivative financial liabilities	-	12,775	-	12,775

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$ 000)

26 FAIR VALUE INFORMATION HIERARCHY AND CATEGORIES (continued)

The table below sets out the allocation of financial assets and liabilities into various IAS 39 categories and the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial assets and liabilities (excluding interest).

2014	Fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	AFS investments	Others at amortised cost	Carrying amount	Fair values
Cash and bank balances	-	65,008	-	-	65,008	65,008
Placements with banks	-	917,904	-	-	917,904	917,904
Available for sale securities	-	-	1,181,092	-	1,181,092	1,181,092
Available-for-sale direct equity (see below)	-	-	865,957	-	865,957	865,957
Syndicated and direct loans (Fair value - based on discounted cash flows at current market prices)	-	-	-	2,690,803	2,690,803	2,837,200
Other assets	6,108	1,505	-	27,006	34,619	34,619
Total assets	6,108	984,417	2,047,049	2,717,809	5,755,383	5,901,780
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	214,867	214,867	214,867
Deposits from corporates	-	-	-	1,529,042	1,529,042	1,529,042
Deposits from shareholders	-	-	-	106,443	106,443	106,443
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	-	-	-	177,460	177,460	177,460
Other liabilities	12,853	-	-	46,698	59,551	59,551
Bank term financing (Fair value - based on current market rates for similar remaining maturity)	-	-	-	1,404,400	1,404,400	1,404,400
Bonds issued (Fair value - based on current market rates for similar remaining maturity)	-	-	-	533,018	533,018	533,018
Total liabilities	12,853	-	-	4,011,928	4,024,781	4,024,781

Certain unquoted available-for-sale direct equity investments are carried at cost in the absence of reliable measure of fair value. The fair value of these investments cannot be reliably measured due to lack of information from the investee companies, which is primarily due to lack of influence of the Group on the investee companies.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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(US\$ 000)

26 FAIR VALUE INFORMATION HIERARCHY AND CATEGORIES (continued)

	Fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	AFS investments	Others at amortised cost	Carrying amount	Fair values
2013						
Cash and bank balances	-	24,904	-	-	24,904	24,904
Placements with banks	-	545,872	-	-	545,872	545,872
Trading securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available for sale securities	-	-	1,183,464	-	1,183,464	1,183,464
Available-for-sale direct equity	-	-	822,607	-	822,607	822,607
Syndicated and direct loans (Fair value - based on discounted cash flows at current market prices)	-	-	-	2,923,135	2,923,135	3,027,755
Other assets	14,764	1,761	-	-	16,525	16,525
Total assets	14,764	572,537	2,006,071	2,923,135	5,516,507	5,621,127
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	440,576	440,576	440,576
Deposits from corporate	-	-	-	1,561,201	1,561,201	1,561,201
Deposits from shareholders	-	-	-	105,476	105,476	105,476
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	-	-	-	171,983	171,983	171,983
Other liabilities	12,775	-	-	1,852	14,627	14,627
Bank term financing (Fair value - based on current market rates for similar remaining maturity)	-	-	-	993,916	993,916	993,916
Bonds issued (Fair value - based on current market rates for similar remaining maturity)	-	-	-	532,514	532,514	532,514
Total liabilities	12,775	-	-	3,807,518	3,820,293	3,820,293

Unquoted available-for-sale direct equity investments are carried at cost in the absence of reliable measure of fair value. The fair value of these investments cannot be reliably measured due to lack of information from the investee companies, which is primarily due to lack of influence of the Group on the investee companies.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**26 FAIR VALUE INFORMATION HIERARCHY AND CATEGORIES (continued)**

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, some of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

Financial assets/financial liabilities	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of Unobservable inputs to fair value
	2014	2013				
1) Interest rate swap (refer note 12)	Asset 3,688 Liabilities 11,807	Asset 11,670 Liabilities 12,012	Level 2	Discounted cash flow. Future cash flow estimated based on forward interest rates from observable yield curves at the end of the reporting period) and contract interest rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counter parties	N/A	N/A
2) Foreign currency forward contracts (refer note 12)	Asset 2,420 Liabilities 1,046	Asset 3,094 Liabilities 763	Level 2	Discounted cash flow. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.	N/A	N/A

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**26 FAIR VALUE INFORMATION HIERARCHY AND CATEGORIES** (continued)

Financial assets/financial liabilities	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of Unobservable inputs to fair value
	2014	2013				
3) Available-for-sale direct equity investments (refer note 3)	Saudi European Petro Co. (Ibn Zahr) Asset 464,476	Asset 464,476	Level 3	Free cash flow to equity	Cost of equity and terminal growth rate and years	Cost of equity and terminal growth rate / the lower the fair value
4) Available-for-sale direct equity investments (refer note 3)	Egyptian Methanex Methanal Co. Asset 107,642	Asset 107,642	Level 3	EV/EBITDA multiple method	Discount for lack of marketability determined by reference to the share price of similar entities in similar industries	The higher the discount, the lower the fair value.
5) Available-for-sale direct equity investments (refer note 3)	The Industrialization and Energy Services Company (TAQA) Asset 46,832	Asset 46,832	Level 3	PE multiples	Price/earning multiple of Oil & Gas industry	The higher the PE multiple, the higher the fair value.

The movement in level 3 investments represents change in fair value during the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$ 000)

27 MATURITY PROFILE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The maturity profile of the Group's assets and liabilities, based on management's estimate of its realizations, is set out below. The apparent significant short-term mismatch between maturities of assets and liabilities is substantially reduced in practice because the majority of deposits from banks are routinely rolled over on maturity.

2014	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	65,008	-	-	-	65,008
Deposits with banks	639,048	278,856	-	-	917,904
Available-for-sale securities	35,028	188,706	570,003	387,355	1,181,092
Available-for-sale direct equity investments	-	-	-	865,957	865,957
Syndicated and direct loans	47,773	451,396	1,534,819	656,815	2,690,803
Property, equipment and vessels	-	-	-	128,618	128,618
Other assets	25,653	5,278	3,688	-	34,619
Total assets	812,510	924,236	2,108,510	2,038,745	5,884,001

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Deposits from banks	(139,867)	(75,000)	-	-	(214,867)
Deposits from corporate	(868,236)	(660,806)	-	-	(1,529,042)
Deposits from shareholders	(106,443)	-	-	-	(106,443)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(177,460)	-	-	-	(177,460)
Other liabilities	(12,797)	(15,672)	(15,951)	(15,131)	(59,551)
Bank term financing	(666,192)	1,726	(739,934)	-	(1,404,400)
Bond	126	(533,144)	-	-	(533,018)
Equity	-	-	-	(1,856,983)	(1,856,983)
Non-controlling Interest	-	-	-	(2,237)	(2,237)
Total liabilities and equity	(1,970,869)	(1,282,896)	(755,885)	(1,874,351)	(5,884,001)
Maturity gap	(1,158,359)	(358,660)	1,352,625	164,394	-

Cumulative maturity gap	(1,158,359)	(1,517,019)	(164,394)	-	-
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2013					
Total assets	619,245	622,843	1,891,459	2,541,616	5,675,163
Total liabilities and equity	(962,868)	(1,188,804)	(1,701,363)	(1,822,128)	(5,675,163)
Maturity gap	(343,623)	(565,961)	190,096	719,488	-

Cumulative maturity gap	(343,623)	(909,584)	(719,488)	-	-
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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**28 REPRICING PROFILE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

The repricing profile of the Group's interest bearing financial assets and liabilities at 31 December was as follows:

2014	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
ASSETS					
Placements with banks	639,048	278,856	-	-	917,904
Available for sale securities					
Floating-rate bonds	161,966	79,441	-	-	241,407
Syndicated and direct loans					
US\$ denominated	1,488,984	1,176,437	-	44,220	2,709,641
Non US\$ denominated	222	65,648	-	-	65,870
LIABILITIES					
Deposits from banks					
US\$ denominated	(110,000)	(75,000)	-	-	(185,000)
Non US\$ denominated	(29,867)	-	-	-	(29,867)
Deposits from corporate	(868,235)	(660,806)	-	-	(1,529,041)
Deposits from shareholders	(106,443)	-	-	-	(106,443)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(177,460)	-	-	-	(177,460)
Bank term financing	(1,216,667)	(117,333)	-	-	(1,334,000)
Bonds issued	(533,333)	-	-	-	(533,333)
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(751,785)	747,243	-	44,220	39,678
Cumulative Gap	(751,785)	(4,542)	(4,542)	39,678	-

2013	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
ASSETS					
Placements with banks	462,011	83,861	-	-	545,872
Available for sale securities					
Floating-rate bonds	158,618	36,000	-	-	194,618
Structured notes	-	-	29,781	-	29,781
Syndicated and direct loans					
US\$ denominated	1,885,535	995,030	-	44,220	2,924,785
Non US\$ denominated	-	78,758	-	-	78,758
LIABILITIES					
Deposits from banks					
US\$ denominated	(3,100)	(238,000)	-	-	(241,100)
Non US\$ denominated	(116,925)	(82,551)	-	-	(199,476)
Deposits from corporate	(721,824)	(839,377)	-	-	(1,561,201)
Deposits from shareholders	(105,476)	-	-	-	(105,476)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(171,983)	-	-	-	(171,983)
Bank term financing	(800,000)	(198,695)	-	-	(998,695)
Bonds issued	(533,333)	-	-	-	(533,333)
Interest rate sensitivity gap	53,523	(164,974)	29,781	44,220	(37,450)
Cumulative Gap	53,523	(111,451)	(81,670)	(37,450)	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$ 000)**29 CURRENCY EXPOSURES**

The Group's currency exposures at 31 December were as follows:

	Assets	Liabilities and equity	2014 Net Exposure	2013 Net exposure
ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
United States dollar	4,933,640	(3,997,167)	936,473	(15,495)
Euro	39,265	(379)	38,886	4,675
Other OECD currencies (see below)	208	255	463	(6,096)
Arab currencies				
GCC (see below)	910,888	(1,886,870)	(975,982)	15,876
Egypt and North Africa	-	160	160	1,040
	5,884,001	(5,884,001)	-	-

COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES

United States dollar	2014	2013
	733,593	675,870

Other OECD currencies

The other member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, excluding the United States and the European Monetary Union countries are: Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

GCC

The member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council are: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Their currencies except for Kuwait are pegged against the United States dollar.

Significant exchange rates

The following year-end rates have been used in translating other currencies to United States dollars:

		2014	2013
Euro	EUR 1=US\$	1.2107	1.3812
Saudi riyal	SAR 1=US\$	0.2666	0.2666
Swiss franc	CHF 1=US\$	1.0058	1.1260
British pound	GBP 1=US\$	1.5581	1.6478
Egyptian pound	EGP 1=US\$	0.1399	0.1441

Since the Group's net foreign currency exposures to currencies other than US dollar and GCC currencies is not significant, the sensitivity of fluctuation in the currencies will not be significant.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014

(US\$ 000)**30 INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

The industry distribution of the Group's assets and liabilities was as follows:

	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Petroleum and petrochemicals		
Refineries	569,429	591,558
Oilfield production development and services	535,552	639,619
Floating production, storage and offloading facilities	262,114	239,921
Liquefied natural gas (LNG) plants	43,405	84,308
Petrochemical plants	1,542,436	1,501,589
Maritime transportation	120,161	121,413
Power generation	364,679	301,258
Other petroleum	482,100	516,363
Total petroleum and petrochemicals	3,919,876	3,996,029
Banks and financial institutions	994,342	604,728
Other industries	47,821	49,679
Governments and public sector institutions	921,962	1,024,727
Total assets at 31 December	5,884,001	5,675,163
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Banks and financial institutions	3,491,448	2,997,033
Other petroleum and petrochemicals	-	336,054
Government and public sector institutions	533,333	535,344
Equity	1,859,220	1,806,732
Total liabilities and equity at 31 December	5,884,001	5,675,163
COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES		
Petroleum and petrochemicals		
Refineries	134,120	61,400
Oilfield production development and services	204,289	193,203
Petrochemicals plants	153,613	218,249
Maritime transportation	48,067	48,067
Power generation	91,116	100,756
Other petroleum	102,388	54,195
Total commitments and guarantees at 31 December	733,593	675,870

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2014
(US\$ 000)**31 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF RISK**

The geographical distribution of risk of the Group's assets and liabilities, after taking into account insurance and third-party guarantees, was as follows:

	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2,139,260	2,231,951
State of Qatar	1,253,274	1,219,209
Other Gulf Cooperation Council states	1,696,609	1,279,473
Other Middle East states	16,048	5,120
Egypt and North Africa	294,228	348,066
Total Arab World	5,399,419	5,083,819
Europe	147,582	231,426
Asia pacific	116,870	136,141
United States	67,500	66,322
Other North and South America	152,630	157,455
Total assets	5,884,001	5,675,163
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	3,202,647	2,602,201
State of Qatar	346,246	261,180
Other Gulf Cooperation Council states	1,364,590	1,865,415
Other Middle East states	284,028	276,860
Egypt and North Africa	504,957	492,110
Total Arab World	5,702,468	5,497,766
Europe	2,311	2,935
Asia pacific	179,222	173,346
United States	-	1,116
Other North and South America	-	-
Total liabilities and equity	5,884,001	5,675,163
COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	209,448	231,209
State of Qatar	34,657	47,899
Other Gulf Cooperation Council states	162,389	106,764
Other Middle East states	-	-
Egypt and North Africa	112,442	80,834
Total Arab World	518,936	466,706
Europe	60,000	52,593
Asia pacific	86,590	101,990
United States	-	-
Other North and South America	68,067	54,581
	733,593	675,870

**ARAB PETROLEUM INVESTMENTS
CORPORATION (APICORP)**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

31 DECEMBER 2013

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2013

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS
Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation
Dammam, Saudi Arabia

08 March 2014

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (the "Corporation") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Responsibility of the management and board of directors for the consolidated financial statements

The management and the board of directors of the Corporation are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the management and the board of directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.


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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2013, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Deloitte & Touche
Bakr Abulkhair & Co.


Nasser M. Al-Sagga
License No.322


CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 December 2013

(US\$000)

	Note	2013	2012
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		24,904	17,326
Placements with banks	1	545,872	792,147
Trading securities	2	-	41
Available-for-sale securities	3	1,183,464	952,129
Available-for-sale direct equity investments	4	822,607	318,002
Syndicated and direct loans	5	2,923,135	2,897,046
Property, equipment and vessels	6	135,375	71,470
Other assets	7	39,806	29,414
TOTAL ASSETS		5,675,163	5,077,575
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from banks	8	440,576	692,819
Deposits from corporates		1,561,201	1,057,429
Deposits from shareholders		105,476	104,476
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		171,983	354,603
Other liabilities	9	62,765	80,732
Bank term financing	10	993,916	946,274
Bonds issued	11	532,514	532,010
Total liabilities		3,868,431	3,768,343
EQUITY			
Share capital	23	750,000	750,000
Legal reserve		162,500	151,100
General reserve		194,426	96,495
Available-for-sale investments fair value reserve		597,044	212,513
Retained earnings		100,605	97,931
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Corporation		1,804,575	1,308,039
Non-controlling interests		2,157	1,193
Total equity (page 7)		1,806,732	1,309,232
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		5,675,163	5,077,575
OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES	12	675,870	536,089

The consolidated financial statements, which consist of pages 4 to 50, were approved by the Board of Directors on 8 March 2014 and signed on its behalf by:


Dr. Aabed Al-Saadoun
 Chairman


Ahmad Bin Hamad Al Nuaimi
 Chief Executive and General Manager

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$000)

	Note	2013	2012
Interest income		109,084	104,729
Interest expense		(66,221)	(64,523)
Net interest income	14	42,863	40,206
Net fee income	15	2,935	1,076
Dividend income	16	73,368	74,474
Loss on trading securities	17	(1)	(12)
Gain on sale of available-for-sale portfolio	18	10,308	11,372
Other income	21	20,349	4,120
Total income		149,822	131,236
Operating expenses	19	(38,603)	(30,857)
Impairment reversals	20	838	8,512
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		112,057	108,891
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Corporation		112,005	108,931
Non-controlling interest		52	(40)
		112,057	108,891
Per share information	23		
Basic and diluted earnings per share		US\$ 149	US\$ 145
Net asset value per share		US\$ 2,406	US\$ 1,744

The consolidated financial statements consist of pages 4 to 50.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$000)

	2013	2012
Profit for the year	112,057	108,891
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of income:		
Transferred to statement of income on sale of available-for-sale securities	(3,780)	(2,680)
Transferred to statement of income on sale of available-for-sale direct equity investments	(5,597)	(8,080)
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale securities	11,346	29,064
Change in fair value of available-for-sale direct equity investments	382,562	7,019
Total other comprehensive income for the year	384,531	25,323
Total comprehensive income for the year	496,588	134,214
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:		
Shareholders of the Corporation	496,536	134,254
Non-controlling interests	52	(40)
	496,588	134,214

The consolidated financial statements consist of pages 4 to 50.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$000)

	Total Equity attributable to Shareholders of the Corporation							Non-controlling interest	Total equity	
	Share Capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Available-for-sale investments fair value reserve			Retained earnings			Total
				Securities	Direct equity investments	Total				
Balance at 1 January 2013	750,000	151,100	96,495	2,403	210,110	212,513	97,931	1,308,039	1,309,232	
Comprehensive income for the year:	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,005	112,005	112,057	
Profit for the year (page 5)										
Other comprehensive income										
- Transferred to statement of income on sale of available-for-sale securities/direct equity investments	-	-	-	(3,780)	(5,597)	(9,377)	-	(9,377)	(9,377)	
- Net change in fair value of available-for-sale securities/direct equity investments	-	-	-	11,346	382,562	393,908	-	393,908	393,908	
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-	7,566	376,965	384,531	-	384,531	384,531	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	7,566	376,965	384,531	112,005	496,536	496,588	
Transfer to legal reserve during 2013	-	11,400	-	-	-	-	(11,400)	-	-	
Transfer to general reserve during 2013	-	-	97,931	-	-	-	(97,931)	-	-	
Equity contributed by non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	912	
Balance as at 31 December 2013	750,000	162,500	194,426	9,969	587,075	597,044	100,605	1,804,575	1,806,732	

The consolidated financial statements consist of pages 4 to 50.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$000)

	Total Equity attributable to Shareholders of the Corporation									
	Share Capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Available-for-sale investments fair value reserve			Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
				Securities	Direct equity investments	Total				
2012	750,000	140,100	46,641	(23,981)	211,171	187,190	94,854	1,218,785	-	1,218,785
Balance at 1 January 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,931	108,931	(40)	108,891
Comprehensive income for the year:										
Profit for the year (page 5)										
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>										
- Transferred to statement of income on sale of available-for-sale securities/direct equity investments				(2,680)	(8,080)	(10,760)	-	(10,760)	-	(10,760)
- Net change in fair value of available-for-sale securities/direct equity securities				29,064	7,019	36,083	-	36,083	-	36,083
Total other comprehensive income				26,384	(1,061)	25,323	-	25,323	-	25,323
Total comprehensive income for the year				26,384	(1,061)	25,323	108,931	134,254	(40)	134,214
Transfer to legal reserve for 2012		11,000	-	-	-	-	(11,000)	-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve for 2011		-	94,854	-	-	-	(94,854)	-	-	-
Dividends to equity holders 2012		-	(45,000)	-	-	-	-	(45,000)	-	(45,000)
Equity contributed by non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,233	1,233
Balance as at 31 December 2012	750,000	151,100	96,495	2,403	210,110	212,513	97,931	1,308,039	1,193	1,309,232

The consolidated financial statements consist of pages 4 to 50.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$000)

	2013	2012
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	105,604	99,254
Interest paid	(68,803)	(55,553)
Proceeds (new) placements with banks	246,275	(148,534)
Drawdowns of syndicated and direct loans	(1,002,017)	(3,609,869)
Repayments of syndicated and direct loans	975,298	3,487,176
Fees received	3,294	1,409
Fees paid	(359)	(333)
Operating expenses paid	(28,916)	(15,649)
Other income received	7,783	5,007
Other receipts	12,257	17,783
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	250,416	(219,309)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities	101,759	54,997
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	(345,377)	(183,645)
Purchase of available-for-sale direct equity investments	(131,232)	-
Dividends received	74,168	74,474
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale direct equity investments	12,666	12,998
Purchase of property, equipment and vessels	(70,527)	(47,537)
Net cash used in investing activities	(358,543)	(88,713)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Deposits from banks, net	(252,243)	29,304
Deposits from corporates, net	505,772	(156,639)
Deposits from shareholders	-	1,050
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase, net	(182,620)	(83,174)
Bank term financing (net)	44,796	544,603
Dividend paid	-	(27,900)
Net cash from financing activities	115,705	307,244
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the year	7,578	(778)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	17,326	18,104
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	24,904	17,326

The consolidated financial statements consist of pages 4 to 50.

Significant accounting policies for the year ended 31 December 2013

Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation (“APICORP” or the “Corporation”) is an Arab joint stock company established on 23 November 1975 in accordance with an international agreement signed and ratified by the ten member states of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). The agreement defines the objectives of the Corporation as:

- participation in financing petroleum projects and industries, and in fields of activity which are derived therefrom, ancillary to, associated with, or complementary to such projects and industries; and
- giving priority to Arab joint ventures which benefit the member states and enhance their capabilities to utilise their petroleum resources and to invest their funds to strengthen their economic and financial development and potential.

Domicile and taxation

The Corporation is an international entity, and operates from its registered head office in Dammam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The establishing agreement states that APICORP is exempt from taxation in respect of its operations in the member states.

Share capital

The Corporation’s authorised capital is US \$ 2,400 million, subscribed capital is US \$ 1,500 million and issued & paid up capital is US \$ 750 million, whereas the remainder of US \$ 750 million is callable capital.

The capital is denominated in shares of US\$ 1,000 each and is owned by the governments of the ten OAPEC states as follows:

	(US\$000)				
	Authorised capital	Subscribed capital	Issued and fully paid	Callable capital	Percentage
United Arab Emirates	408,000	255,000	127,500	127,500	17%
Kingdom of Bahrain	72,000	45,000	22,500	22,500	3%
Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria	120,000	75,000	37,500	37,500	5%
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	408,000	255,000	127,500	127,500	17%
Syrian Arab Republic	72,000	45,000	22,500	22,500	3%
Republic of Iraq	240,000	150,000	75,000	75,000	10%
State of Qatar	240,000	150,000	75,000	75,000	10%
State of Kuwait	408,000	255,000	127,500	127,500	17%
Socialist Peoples’ Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	360,000	225,000	112,500	112,500	15%
Arab Republic of Egypt	72,000	45,000	22,500	22,500	3%
	2,400,000	1,500,000	750,000	750,000	100%

Activities

APICORP is independent in its administration and the performance of its activities, and operates on a commercial basis with the intention of generating net income. It operates from its registered head office in Dammam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its Banking Unit in Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain.

Currently the Corporation’s project-financing activities take the form of loans, direct equity investments in projects and in an close-ended fund. These activities are funded by shareholders’ equity, medium-bank term financing, deposits from government, corporate and short-term deposits from banks.

The Corporation has set up the APICORP Petroleum Shipping Fund Limited (“the Fund” or “the subsidiary”), a 5 year close-ended fund. The Fund is established for the purposes of investment in a series of IMO II/III MR Tankers (“commercial marine vessels”). The Fund is 94% owned by the Corporation. Assets and liabilities and results of operations of the Fund have been included in the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation. The Fund has a 100% subsidiary (the ‘Charter Company’), a special purpose vehicle to act as a conduit for leasing of ships and has also set up 100% special purpose entities (SPEs) to own the vessels for the beneficial interest of the Fund.

**Significant accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2013**

A GENERAL**A-1 Statement of compliance**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied to all the presented years, unless otherwise stated.

A-2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except for the measurement at fair value of trading securities, available-for-sale securities, certain available-for-sale direct equity investments and derivative financial instruments.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of APICORP and its subsidiaries (together the "Group").

The Group's functional and presentation currency is United States dollars (US \$) because it is a supranational organisation with its capital and the majority of its transactions and assets denominated in that currency.

i. Basis of Consolidation**a) Subsidiaries**

The consolidated financial statements comprises the financial statements of the Corporation and entities (including special purpose entities) controlled by the Corporation and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Corporation:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

Special purpose entities (SPEs) are entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective such as the acquisition of shipping vessels and the execution of a specific borrowing or investment transaction. An SPE is consolidated if, based on an evaluation of the substance of its relationship with the Corporation and the risks and rewards transferred by the SPE, the Corporation concludes that it controls the SPE. The assessment of whether the Corporation has control over an SPE is carried out at inception and normally no further reassessment of control is carried out in the absence of changes in the structure or terms of the SPE, or additional transactions between the Corporation and the SPE.

The Corporation reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

**Significant accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2013**

A General (continued)**A-2 Basis of preparation** (continued)

When the Corporation has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Corporation considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Corporation's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Corporation's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Corporation, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Corporation has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Corporation obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Corporation loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the Corporation gains control until the date when the Corporation ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Corporation and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Corporation and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. In the event of change in ownership interest in a subsidiary, but the Company does not cease to have a control then impact of such change is classified in equity.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between

- the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and
- the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests.

All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS 39, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

**Significant accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2013**

A General (continued)**A-2 Basis of preparation** (continued)**ii. Standards and Interpretations effective for the current year**

The following new and revised standards and interpretations have been adopted in the current year with no material impact on the disclosures and amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements:

- Amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* enhancing disclosures about offsetting of financial assets and liabilities. The amendments to IFRS 7 require entities to disclose information about rights of offset and related arrangements (such as collateral posting requirements) for financial instruments under an enforceable master netting agreement or similar arrangement.
- New and revised Standards on Consolidation, Joint Arrangements, Associates and Disclosures;

In May 2011, a package of five standards on consolidation, joint arrangements, associates and disclosures was issued comprising IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, IAS 27 (as revised in 2011) *Separate Financial Statements* and IAS 28 (as revised in 2011) *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. Subsequent to the issue of these standards, amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 were issued to clarify certain transitional guidance on the first-time application of the standards.

- IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements and is applicable for both financial and non-financial items.
- Amendments to IAS 1 – *Presentation of Other Comprehensive Income*. The amendments introduce new terminology, whose use is not mandatory, for the statement of comprehensive income and income statement. The amendments retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate statements. However, items of other comprehensive income are required to be grouped into those that will and will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss with tax on items of other comprehensive income required to be allocated on the same basis.
- Amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* enhancing disclosures about offsetting of financial assets and liabilities.

**Significant accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2013**

A General (continued)

A-2 Basis of preparation (continued)

iii. **Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective**

Management has not early applied the following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective:

	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>. The requirements of IFRS 9 represent a significant change from the classification and measurement requirements in IAS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement</i> in respect of financial assets. The most significant effect of IFRS 9 regarding the classification and measurement of financial liabilities relates to the accounting for changes in fair value of a financial liability (designated as at fair value through profit or loss) attributable to changes in the credit risk of the issuer. 	Mandatory effective date to be determined by the IASB
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to IAS 32 <i>Financial Instruments: Presentation</i> relating to application guidance on the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities. 	January 1, 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> relating to disclosures about the initial application of IFRS 9. 	When IFRS 9 is first applied
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>, IFRS 12 <i>Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities</i> and IAS 27 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i> relating to exception from the requirement to consolidate subsidiaries for eligible Investment Entities 	January 1, 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRIC 21 <i>Levies</i>. 	January 1, 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment to IAS 36: <i>Impairment of Assets</i> relating to the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if the amount is based on fair value less cost of disposal. 	January 1, 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to IAS 39: <i>Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting</i>. 	January 1, 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to IFRS 9: <i>Financial Instruments</i> relating to general hedge accounting 	When IFRS 9 is first applied
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to standards resulting from the Annual Improvements cycle 2010-2012 	July 1, 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to standards resulting from the Annual Improvements cycle 2011-2013 	July 1, 2014

**Significant accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2013**

A General (continued)**A-2 Basis of preparation** (continued)

The Management anticipate that all of the above Standards and Interpretations as applicable, will be adopted in the Group's financial statements in future periods and that the adoption of those Standards and Interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application.

A-3 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than US dollars (foreign currencies) are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into US dollars at rates prevailing at the reporting date. Differences arising from changes in exchange rates are recognised in the statement of income.

Available-for-sale equity investments (non-monetary assets) denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to US dollars at prevailing exchange rates. Differences arising from changes in rates are included in the fair value reserve in equity. All other non-monetary assets and liabilities are stated at the historical rates of exchange.

Share capital originally contributed in Saudi Riyals is maintained at the historical rates of exchange.

B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a group entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

B-1 FINANCIAL ASSETS**B.1.1 Classification**

The Group classifies financial assets to the following IAS 39 categories:

Financial assets are classified into available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets, trading securities and loans and receivables.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Trading securities are those that the Group acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of gains over the near-term or if it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These consist of listed equity securities.

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as held for trading or loans provided by the Group or held to maturity. Available-for-sale investments include certain debt securities, equity securities and managed funds.

AFS equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity investments are measured at cost less any identified impairment losses at the end of each reporting period.

**Significant accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2013**

B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**B-1 FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and the Group does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

B.1.2 Recognition

Available-for-sale and held for trading financial assets are recognised on a trade date basis.

Loans are recognised on the day on which they are drawn down by the borrower.

B.1.3 Measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus direct transaction costs except for financial assets held for trading where transaction costs are recognised in the statement of income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all trading and available-for-sale investments are re-measured to fair value, except in case of certain unlisted available-for-sale direct equity investments, where a reliable measure of fair value is not available and hence are carried at cost less impairment allowances, if any. Loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment, if any. The unamortised portion of deferred participation and upfront fees received is deducted from the carrying values of the loans.

Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of trading securities and derivative instruments not designated as an accounting hedge are recognised in the statement of income in the period in which it arises. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in a fair value reserve as a separate component of equity. When the assets are sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or are impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the fair value reserve in equity, is transferred to the statement of income.

B.1.4 Amortization

Where financial assets, mainly bonds, have been purchased at a premium or a discount, the premiums and discounts are amortised, using the effective interest method, through the statement of income over the period from the date of purchase to the date of maturity.

B.1.5 Fair value measurement principles

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. For financial assets traded in active markets, fair value is based on their quoted closing bid market prices or dealer price quotations at the reporting date without any deduction for transaction costs. For investments in managed funds, the net asset values quoted by the fund managers are considered representative of fair value of those investments.

B.1.6 De-recognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets have ceased to exist or the assets have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets are also transferred (that is, if substantially all the risks and rewards have not been transferred, the Group tests control to ensure that continuing involvement on the basis of any retained powers of control does not prevent derecognition).

**Significant accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2013**

B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**B-1 FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)****B.1.7 Impairment**

All financial assets that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial association is impaired only if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset or group of financial assets that can be estimated reliably.

Assets carried at amortised cost

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise, indications that a borrower or an issuer will enter bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

The Group considers evidence of impairment, for loans and other financial assets carried at amortised cost, at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant financial assets are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant assets found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics. In assessing collective impairment, the Group uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

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 asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in statement of income and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. If an asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in statement of income, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in statement of income.

Assets classified as available-for-sale

In case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of security below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

Debt instruments, classified as available-for-sale, are considered as impaired, if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the instrument, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that instrument that can be estimated reliably.

If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in statement of income, is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in the statement of income on equity instruments are reversed directly through comprehensive income. For debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, if in a subsequent period, the fair value increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in statement of income, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of income.

**Significant accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2013**

B FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**B-2 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES****B.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement**

The Group has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: deposits from banks, deposits from corporates, deposits from shareholders, bank term financing, financing received under repurchase agreements for securities and bonds issued. Financial liabilities are initially recognized, on the trade date at which the Group becomes a part to the contractual provisions of the instrument, at fair value, representing the proceeds received net of premiums, discounts and transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liability.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

B.2.2 Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are classified as non-trading liabilities and are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

B.2.3 De-recognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Group's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

C CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances on hand and bank balances with original maturities of less than 3 months from the acquisition date, which are subject to insignificant risk of fluctuation in their realisable value.

D REPURCHASE AND RESALE AGREEMENTS

Assets sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase at a specified future date (repos) are not derecognised, as the Group retains all or substantially all the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. Amounts received under these agreements are treated as liabilities and the difference between the sale and repurchase price treated as interest expense using the effective interest method.

Assets purchased with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date (reverse repos) are not recognised in the statement of financial position. Amounts paid under these agreements are treated as assets and the difference between the purchase and resale price treated as interest income using the effective interest method.

E PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND VESSELS**E-1 Recognition and Measurement**

Items of property, equipment and vessels are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Where items of property, equipment and vessels comprise significant components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items of property, equipment and vessels.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, equipment and vessels (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised within other income in the statement of income.

E-2 Subsequent expenditure

Expenditure incurred subsequently to replace a major component of an item of property, equipment and vessels that is accounted for separately is capitalised. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits expected to accrue from the item of property, equipment and vessels. All other expenditure, for example on maintenance and repairs, is expensed in the statement of income as incurred.

Significant accounting policies for the year ended 31 December 2013

E Property, equipment and vessels (Continued)

E-3 Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the items of property, equipment and vessels. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of the Group's property, equipment and vessels are as follows:

· Buildings	40 years
· Computers, Furniture & Equipment	5 to 10 years
· Vessels	25 years from the date built

The property, equipment and vessels residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. The effects of any revision of the residual value, useful life and depreciation method are included in statement of income for the year in which the changes arise.

E-4 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment (or reversal of impairment) at each reporting date, and whenever there is indication that the assets may have changed in value. If any such indications exist, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss (if any).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying value, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, although the increased carrying amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of income.

F EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

The Group provides end of service benefits to its employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service subject to the completion of a minimum service period. Provision for the unfunded commitment (which is a defined benefit scheme under IAS 19) has been made by calculating the liability, had all the employees left at the reporting date.

G INCOME RECOGNITION

G-1 Interest income and expenses

Interest income and interest expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within "interest income" and "interest expense" in the statement of income using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses. Fees, including loan origination less any early redemption fees are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate to the extent that they are considered to be an integral part of the effective interest rate.

G-2 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of income when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

G-3 Fee income

Fee income arises from financial services provided by the Group including project and structured finance transactions, for example advising on underwriting and arranging syndicated loan facilities, and is recognised when the service is provided.

Fees that are analogous to interest and are considered to be part of the overall yield on loans, specifically participation and upfront fees are initially deferred and then amortised over the lives of the related loans. The amortised income is included in interest income.

**Significant accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2013**

G INCOME RECOGNITION (Continued)**G-4 Other income**

Rent income is recognised in the statement of income on a time apportionment basis. Bareboat charter income is recognised on straight-line basis over the period of the contractual lease term. Call option premiums in the form of a flat fee are treated as an advance and amortized to income over the charter period.

H DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments are contracts, the value of which is derived from one or more underlying financial instruments and include interest rate swaps and forward currency contracts. The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures.

The Group designates interest rate swaps (“hedging instruments”) as fair value hedges to hedge the interest rate risk on its fixed income securities (“hedged items”) classified as available-for-sale securities. On initial designation of the hedge, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, 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 Group 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 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 80-125 percent.

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognised in the statement of income as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

H-1 Fair value hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or a firm commitment that could affect statement of income, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised immediately in statement of income together with changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk (in the same line item in the statement of income as the hedged item).

If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Any adjustment up to that point to a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used, is amortised to statement of income as part of the recalculated effective interest rate of the item over its remaining life.

H-2 Other non-trading derivatives

When a derivative is not held for trading, and is not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, all changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in statement of income as a component of other income.

H-3 Fair value

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using Zero Coupon curve (based on LIBOR). The fair value of interest rate swaps is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows based on the terms and maturity of each contract and the same Zero Coupon curve at the measurement date. Fair values recognized reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Group and counterparty when appropriate.

I FINANCIAL GUARANTEE

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee liabilities are recognised initially at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The financial guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected payment to settle the liability when a payment under the guarantee has become probable.

**Significant accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2013**

J CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the consolidated 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.

J-1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

Impairment of available-for-sale investments

The Group considers available for sale equity investments that are at fair value, as impaired, when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires considerable judgment. In addition, objective evidence for impairment may be deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flows.

Operating leases

The Group has entered into a bareboat charter hire agreement for its vessels. The management considers that not all significant risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the vessels have been transferred to the lessee at the inception, during or at the end of the charter hire agreement, and accordingly, has classified the lease of the vessels as an operating lease. In determining significant risks and rewards of ownership, the management considered, among others, the significance of the lease term as compared with the estimated useful life of the vessels as well as the attractiveness or otherwise of a purchase option given to the sub-bareboat charter.

Residual value of the commercial marine vessels

The depreciable amount of the commercial marine vessels comprise of the cost of the vessel less an estimated residual value. Industry steel price will be used to determine the residual value of the vessel as at each reporting date. Changes in industry steel price could impact the residual value of the vessel; thereby having an impact on the depreciation charge in subsequent reporting periods

J-2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Group reviews its loans portfolio at every reporting period to assess whether a provision for impairment should be recorded in the statement of income. In particular, considerable judgment by Group is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provisions required. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty, and actual results may differ resulting in future changes to such provisions.

Collective impairment provisions on loans and advances

In addition to specific provisions against individually significant loans and advances, the Group also makes a collective impairment provision against loans and advances which although not specifically identified as requiring a specific provision have a greater risk of default than when originally granted. The amount of the provision is based on the historical loss pattern for loans within each category and is adjusted to reflect current economic changes. The loans are categorised based on various credit risk characteristics of the loans.

**Significant accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2013**

Fair value measurement

Some of the Group's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group's Projects Department perform the valuation. The Group's Projects Department works closely to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.

K PROVISIONS

The Group recognizes a provision when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

L LEGAL AND GENERAL RESERVES

Under Article 35 of APICORP's establishment agreement and statute, 10% of annual net income is to be transferred to a legal reserve until such reserve equals the paid up share capital. The legal reserve is not available for distribution.

Article 35 also permits the creation of other reserves such as a general reserve. The general reserve may be applied as is consistent with the objectives of the Group, and as may be resolved by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors.

M OFFSETTING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

N OPERATING LEASES

Leases, where substantially all risk and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the owner are classified as operating lease. Rental income/expense from operating leases is recognised in statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease period

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**1. PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS**

	2013	2012
With Islamic financial institutions	54,467	89,957
With conventional financial institutions	437,432	428,733
Reverse repurchase agreements	52,343	265,073
Margin call accounts on securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,630	8,384
	545,872	792,147

Reverse repurchase agreements: The Group enters into collateralised placement transactions (Reverse repurchase agreements) in the ordinary course of its financing activities. At 31 December 2013, the fair value of securities that had been obtained as collateral under resale agreements was US\$ 54,459 (2012: 269,689). These transactions are conducted under the terms that are usual and customary to standard securities lending and borrowings activities.

2. TRADING SECURITIES

	2013	2012
Listed equity	-	41

3. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE SECURITIES

	2013	2012
Fixed-rate bonds	921,187	734,684
Floating-rate bonds	194,618	158,611
Structured notes	29,781	28,970
Managed funds	3,805	8,407
Listed equities	34,073	21,457
	1,183,464	952,129

	2013	2012
Movement on allowance for impairment:		
Balance at 01 January	1,030	6,848
Net reversal for the year	(1,064)	(1,024)
Fair value changes	253	206
Write off of impaired investments	-	(5,000)
Balance at 31 December	219	1,030

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase: The Group enters into collateralised borrowing transactions (repurchase agreements) in the ordinary course of its financing activities. Collateral is provided in the form of securities held within the available-for-sale portfolio. At 31 December 2013, the fair value of available-for-sale securities that had been pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements was US\$ 191,735 (2012: US\$ 393,981). These transactions are conducted under the terms that are usual and customary to standard securities borrowings and lending activities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**4. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE DIRECT EQUITY INVESTMENTS**

	2013	2012
Unlisted equities – (see below)		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia		
Saudi European Petro Co. (Ibn Zahr)	464,476	142,219
The Industrialization and Energy Services Company (TAQA)	46,832	-
Republic of Iraq		
Arab Company for Detergent Chem (Aradet)	5,120	5,120
Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		
Arab Drilling and Workover Co. (Adwoc)	11,686	11,686
Arab Geophysical Exploration Svcs Co. (Agesco)	594	594
Arab Republic of Egypt		
Alexandria Fiber Co. SAE (AFC)	-	2,150
Egyptian Methanex Methanal Co.	107,642	15,603
MISR Oil Processing Company SAE	33,911	33,911
Egyptian Bahraini Gas Derivative Co.	5,000	5,000
Non-shareholder countries		
Tankage Mediterranee (Tankmed), Tunisia	1,112	1,112
	676,373	217,395
Listed equities – carried at fair value		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia		
Yanbu National Petrochemical Company (Yansab)	146,234	100,607
	822,607	318,002
Movements during the year:		
	2013	2012
Balance at 1 January	318,002	324,284
Additions during the year	131,232	-
Sold during the year (see below)	(7,039)	(10,451)
Impairment during the year	(2,150)	(2,850)
Change in fair value during the year	382,562	7,019
Balance at 31 December	822,607	318,002
Movements on allowance for impairment		
	2013	2012
Balance at 01 January	93,382	90,532
Impairment charge for the year	2,150	2,850
Impairment reversal on sale for the year(see below)	(4,166)	-
Balance at 31 December	91,366	93,382

Available-for-sale investments are re-measured to fair value, except in case of certain unlisted available-for-sale direct equity investments, where a reliable measure of fair value is not available and hence are carried at cost less impairment allowances, if any.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**4 Available-for-sale direct equity investments (Continued)**

During the year, the Group sold a partial stake in Yanbu National Petrochemical Company (Yansab) which resulted in a profit of US\$ 6,897 thousand (2012: US\$ 10,622 thousand).

During the year, the Group sold 100% of its holding in Oriental Petrochemical Co. amounting to US \$ 4,166 thousand which was fully impaired. The disposal resulted in an impairment reversal of US\$ 4,166 thousand and a profit of US\$ 611 thousand.

Commitments – uncalled share capital

At the beginning of the year
 Commitments fulfilled /expired

2013	2012
11,130	51,130
(6,481)	(40,000)
4,649	11,130

Commitments at 31 December**Commitments – Guarantees**

At the beginning of the year
 Additional commitments during the year

2013	2012
14,000	14,000
5,300	-
19,300	14,000

Commitments at 31 December

Companies in which the Group holds 20% or more of the equity are not treated as associates under IAS 28 - Investments in Associates because the Group's philosophy is that it should act in a fiduciary and advisory capacity and not exercise significant influence over the management and operations of the companies. These investments primarily include private equity investments in closely held project companies where the Group intends to exit these investments principally by means of strategic buy outs by an existing shareholder or through initial public offerings. The investment committee regularly evaluates exit opportunities. Accordingly, these investments are classified as available-for-sale assets.

As of 31 December 2013, all the Group's shares in Egyptian Bahraini Gas Derivative Co. of US \$ 5,000 thousand are pledged as security in favour of a bank to guarantee a loan issued to Egyptian Bahraini Gas Derivative Co.

5. SYNDICATED AND DIRECT LOANS**Unimpaired loans**

- Islamic
- Conventional

Unamortized participation and upfront fees

Collective impairment allowance

Impaired loans

Non-performing loans (see below)

Performing loans

Allowance for specific impairments

Dividends due to Government of Iraq, offset against defaulted loans (see below)

2013	2012
855,910	825,582
2,117,411	2,121,082
(60,039)	(61,821)
(12,924)	(12,324)
68,408	68,408
30,224	30,174
(34,355)	(32,555)
(41,500)	(41,500)
2,923,135	2,897,046

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**5 Syndicated and direct loans (Continued)****Impaired loans to companies fully owned by Government of Iraq**

As a result of the 1990-1991 second Gulf war, certain Government of Iraq controlled companies defaulted on loans amounting to US \$ 51,848 thousand (2012: US \$ 51,848 thousands) from the Corporation.

With effect from 1998, the Corporation reduced impairment allowances against the defaulted loans by the amount of the unpaid dividends, while still carrying the dividends as liabilities in the statement of financial position up to 2003.

In May 2003, APICORP Board of Directors adopted a resolution authorizing management, in cases where no settlement is reached, to set-off bad debts owed to the Corporation by companies and public corporations fully owned by any of APICORP's shareholder governments, against accounts held by the Corporation belonging to such bodies and governments including dividends, provided all legal requirements are satisfied and complied with.

Accordingly, and until negotiation is undertaken with the Government of Iraq, the Corporation starting from 2003, has made a primary offset of the unpaid dividends due to the Government of Iraq, against the principal amounts of the defaulted loans due from Government of Iraq controlled companies.

Accordingly dividends of US \$ 41,500 thousand (2012: US \$ 41,500 thousand) due to the Government of Iraq (a shareholder in APICORP) have not been paid.

Since the beginning of default during 1990-92, the Corporation had kept memorandum record for contractual interest and fee on the defaulted Iraqi loans. Total contractual uncharged interest and fee on these impaired Iraqi loans amounts to US \$ 136,937 thousands (2012: US \$ 135,480 thousands).

	2013	2012
Unimpaired loans movement during the year		
Outstanding at 01 January	2,946,664	2,826,234
Draw-downs on new and existing loans	999,864	3,609,869
Repayments during the year	(975,298)	(3,487,176)
Reclassified as impaired	-	(3,289)
Exchange rate movements	2,091	1,026
Unimpaired loans outstanding at 31 December	2,973,321	2,946,664
Undrawn loan commitments and guarantees		
At 01 January	510,959	344,836
Additional underwriting and commitment during the year	1,323,913	4,074,512
Drawdowns during the year	(999,864)	(3,609,869)
Expired commitments and other movements - net	(183,087)	(298,520)
Undrawn commitments at 31 December	651,921	510,959
Allowance for specific impairment		
At 01 January	32,555	44,809
Charge for the year	1,800	1,800
Reversal of Specific impairment allowance	-	(9,554)
Recovering of unpaid dividends due to the Government of Iraq	-	(4,500)
Balance at 31 December – net	34,355	32,555

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$ 000)

5 Syndicated and direct loans (Continued)

Allowance for collective impairment	2013	2012
Balance at 01 January	12,324	10,264
Additional allowance during the year	600	2,060
Balance at 31 December	12,924	12,324

6. PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND VESSELS

	Land	Building	Vessels	Computers, Furniture & Equipment	Total
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2012	4,004	55,491	-	15,665	75,160
Additions	-	28	47,061	448	47,537
Balance at 31 December 2012	4,004	55,519	47,061	16,113	122,697
Additions	-	-	70,193	334	70,527
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2013	4,004	55,519	117,254	16,447	193,224
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2012	-	35,408	-	12,920	48,328
Depreciation for the year	-	1,885	233	781	2,899
Balance at 31 December 2012	-	37,293	233	13,701	51,227
Depreciation for the year	-	1,714	4,246	662	6,622
Balance at 31 December 2013	-	39,007	4,479	14,364	57,850
Carrying Amount					
Balance at 31 December 2013	4,004	16,512	112,775	2,084	135,375
Balance at 31 December 2012	4,004	18,226	46,828	2,412	71,470

During the year, the Group purchased a further three commercial marine vessels for US \$ 69 million. All the five vessels have been leased to HETCO in the capacity of bareboat charterer for a non-cancellable period of 5 years. The bareboat charterer has entered into a Call Option Agreement affording it the right to buy the vessel declarable at any time but not exercisable before the 1st anniversary of the acquisition of the relevant vessel (the relevant "Exercise Date"). These vessels are mortgaged against the term loan facilities taken (note 10).

7. OTHER ASSETS

	2013	2012
Accrued interest receivable	20,963	18,014
Employee loans and advances	1,761	1,232
Derivatives at fair value (note 13)	14,764	1,820
Advance for purchase of assets	-	4,845
Miscellaneous receivables and advance payments	2,318	3,503
	39,806	29,414

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**8. DEPOSITS FROM BANKS**

	2013	2012
Short-term deposits from conventional banks		
Non US dollar currencies	157,066	317,200
Short-term Murabaha financing from Islamic financial institutions		
US dollar currency	241,100	183,074
Other currencies	42,410	192,545
	440,576	692,819

9. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2013	2012
Accrued interest payable	18,804	21,385
Dividend payable to shareholders	5,850	12,600
Employees' end of service benefits	10,898	9,629
Accrued expenses	7,903	8,418
Derivatives at fair value (note 13)	12,775	26,396
Call liabilities	4,683	1,130
Other payables	1,852	1,174
	62,765	80,732

Movement on employees' end of service benefits

Balance as at 1 January	9,629	8,121
Charge for the year	1,815	1,640
Paid during the year	(546)	(132)
	10,898	9,629

10. BANK TERM FINANCING

	2013	2012
SAR 2,500 million loan 2012 - 2015 – fully drawn	666,667	666,667
SAR 500 million loan 2012 – 2017 – fully drawn	133,333	133,333
SAR 440 million loan 2012 – 2017 – fully drawn	117,333	117,333
US\$ 105 million loan 2012 – 2018 – fully drawn (see below)	81,362	34,371
Unamortised front-end fee	(4,779)	(5,430)
	993,916	946,274

The Corporation borrows at margins ranging from 80 basis points to 88 basis points (2012: 80 basis points to 88 basis) over the Saudi riyal interbank offered rate.

The Corporation's bank term financing are subject to following financial covenants, with which the Corporation has complied:

- The ratio of total shareholders' funds to total assets shall at all times be equal to or greater than 16.67%; and
- The amount of total shareholders' funds shall at all times be greater than US\$ 800 million.

During 2012, the subsidiary of the Group obtained a total line of credit amounting to US\$ 105,000 thousand. Total draw down during availability period was US \$ 86,309 thousand. The facility is borrowed at 3 months LIBOR plus margin of 3.25% (2012: 3 months LIBOR plus margin of 3.25%).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**11. BONDS ISSUED**

	2013	2012
US\$ 533 million bonds 2010 – 2015 – fully drawn	533,333	533,333
Interest rate: Saudi riyal interbank offered rate plus 110 basis points		
Unamortised front-end fee	(819)	(1,323)
	532,514	532,010

The Bonds are subject to following financial covenants, with which the Group has complied:

- The ratio of total shareholders' funds to total assets shall at all times be equal to or greater than 16.67%; and
- The amount of total shareholders' funds shall at all times be greater than US\$ 550 million.

12. OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES

	2013	2012
Commitments to underwrite and fund loans (refer note 5)	651,921	510,959
Commitments to subscribe capital to available-for-sale direct equity investments(refer note 4)	4,649	11,130
Guarantees to bank on loans of investee companies (refer note 4)	19,300	14,000
	675,870	536,089

13. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value hedges The Group uses interest rate swaps to hedge its exposure to changes in fair value, of certain investments in fixed rate bonds, attributable to changes in market interest rate. Fair values of the interest rate swap agreements are estimated based on the prevailing market rates of interest.

Other derivatives held for risk management The Group uses derivatives, not designated in qualifying accounting hedge relationship, to manage its exposure to market risks. The Group enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to manage against foreign exchange fluctuations. Fair values of the forward currency contracts are estimated based on the prevailing market rates of interest and forward rates of the related foreign currencies, respectively.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments held by the Group as at 31 December are provided below:

	2013		2012	
	Asset	Liabilities	Asset	Liabilities
Interest rate swaps (Fair value hedges)	11,670	12,012	405	23,798
Foreign exchange contracts (Other derivatives held for risk management)	3,094	763	1,415	2,598
At 31 December	14,764	12,775	1,820	26,396

The notional amount of derivative financial instruments held by the Group as at 31 December are provided below:

	2013	2012
Interest rate swaps (Fair value hedges)	824,448	617,144
Foreign exchange contracts (Other derivatives held for risk management)	2,262,079	2,472,111
At 31 December	3,086,527	3,089,255

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**13 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)**

The contractual maturity analysis of the derivative instruments are included as part of liquidity risk information in note 26.

14 NET INTEREST INCOME

	2013	2012
Interest income		
Cash and bank balances	4	24
Placements with banks – Islamic	1,670	2,485
– Conventional	7,038	8,941
Available-for-sale securities (net)	34,457	28,664
Syndicated and direct loans – Islamic	12,664	13,440
– Conventional	41,959	40,558
Amortisation of loan participation and upfront fees	11,292	10,617
Total interest income	109,084	104,729
Interest expense		
Deposits from banks and other cost – Conventional	(3,322)	(4,601)
– Islamic	(3,566)	(4,881)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase deposits	(1,312)	(2,399)
Deposits from corporates & shareholders	(14,532)	(15,480)
Interest rate swaps	(11,164)	(8,991)
Bank term financing	(18,182)	(14,952)
Bonds issued	(11,211)	(10,765)
Amortisation of bank term financing front - end fees	(2,774)	(2,310)
Unpaid dividends	(158)	(144)
Total interest expense	(66,221)	(64,523)
Net interest income	42,863	40,206

15 NET FEE INCOME

	2013	2012
Fee income		
Underwriting and arranging services	-	120
Agency, advisory and other services	3,294	1,241
Fee from securities lending activities	-	48
	3,294	1,409
Fee expense		
Custody fees and other charges paid to banks	(359)	(333)
Net fee income	2,935	1,076

16 DIVIDEND INCOME

	2013	2012
Available-for-sale securities	1,147	793
Available-for-sale direct equity investments	72,221	73,681
	73,368	74,474

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**17 LOSS ON TRADING SECURITIES**

	2013	2012
Net loss on revaluation	(1)	(12)
	(1)	(12)

18 GAIN ON SALE OF AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE PORTFOLIO

	2013	2012
Available-for-sale direct equity investments	7,508	10,622
Available-for-sale securities	2,800	750
	10,308	11,372

19 OPERATING EXPENSES

	2013	2012
Staff costs	16,908	15,469
Employees' end of service benefits	1,692	1,640
Premises costs, including depreciation	9,795	4,627
Equipment and communications costs	2,401	1,513
Key Management's & Board benefits, fees and expense	4,435	3,881
Donations	300	300
Consultancy and legal fee	1,485	1,432
Other corporate expenses	1,587	1,995
	38,603	30,857

20 IMPAIRMENT REVERSALS

	2013	2012
Charge for the year		
Syndicated and direct loans (note 5):		
Specific impairment allowance	1,800	1,800
Collective impairment allowance	600	2,060
Available-for-sale direct equity investments (note 4)	2,150	2,850
	4,550	6,710
Less: recoveries		
Syndicated and direct loans (note 5)		
Government of Iraq – reversal through unpaid dividend	-	(4,500)
Specific impairment allowance reversals	-	(9,554)
Interest expense on unpaid dividend (note 14)	(158)	(144)
Available-for-sale direct equity investments (note 4)	(4,166)	-
Available-for-sale securities (note 3)	(1,064)	(1,024)
	(5,388)	(15,222)
Net impairment reversals	(838)	(8,512)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**21 OTHER INCOME**

	2013	2012
Exchange gains/(losses)	1,748	(898)
Fair value hedge ineffectiveness	115	11
Rent – head office building and housing compound	2,640	2,395
Bareboat charter income (see below)	12,567	645
Miscellaneous income	3,279	1,967
	20,349	4,120

As at December 31, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases are receivable as follows:

	2013	2012
Less than one year	13,676	7,992
Between one and five years	44,176	21,926

22 APPROPRIATIONS

	2013	2012
Legal reserve	11,400	11,000
Dividends to equity holders	-	45,000
Retained earnings	97,931	94,854

23 SHARE CAPITAL AND PER SHARE INFORMATION

The calculation of **earnings per share** at 31 December 2013 was based on the profit of **US\$ 112,005** thousand (2012: US\$ 108,931 thousand) and a weighted average number of shares of 750 thousand outstanding as at 31 December 2013 (2012: based on 750 thousand shares). The calculation of **net asset value per share** at 31 December 2013 was based on the net assets of **US\$ 1,804,575** thousand as at 31 December 2012: (2012: US\$ 1,308,039 thousand) and a weighted number of shares of 750 thousand outstanding as at 31 December 2013 (2012: based on 750 thousand shares).

24 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

APICORP's principal related parties are its shareholders. Although the Group does not transact any commercial business directly with the shareholders themselves, it is engaged in financing activities with companies, which are either controlled by the shareholder governments or over which they have significant influence.

Loans to related parties

	2013	2012
Loans outstanding at 31 December – gross	1,918,617	1,930,868
Allowance for specific impairments outstanding at 31 December	(10,348)	(10,348)
Dividends due to Government of Iraq, offset against defaulted loans at 31 December	(41,500)	(41,500)
Commitments to underwrite and fund loans at 31 December	486,282	315,568
Interest from loans during the year	27,618	33,250
Loan fees received during the year	7,820	7,091

Loans to related parties are made at prevailing market interest rates and subject to normal commercial negotiation as to terms. The majority of loans to related parties are syndicated, which means that participation and terms are negotiated by a group of arrangers, of which the Group may, or may not, be a leader. No loans to related parties were written off in 2013 and 2012.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**24 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)**

Available-for-sale direct equity investments in related parties	2013	2012
Investments	822,607	318,002
Commitments to invest	4,649	11,130
Guarantees as shareholder	19,300	14,000
Dividends received during the year	72,221	73,681
Others		
Deposits from corporates	1,036	450,084
Deposits from shareholders	105,476	104,476
Dividend payable to shareholders	5,850	12,600
Interest expense on deposits from corporates during the year	12,696	9,855
Interest expense on deposits from shareholders during the year	1,000	1,004
Balances due to key management	762	494

For key management's compensation, refer note 19.

25 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The risk asset ratio at 31 December is as follows:

Carrying values	2013	2012
On-balance sheet assets (page 4)	5,675,163	5,077,575
Off-balance sheet exposures (note 12)	675,870	536,089
	6,351,033	5,613,664
Risk-weighted exposures		
On-balance sheet assets	4,751,235	3,858,976
Off-balance sheet exposures	412,360	536,089
Total risk-weighted exposures	5,163,595	4,395,065
Capital adequacy ratio		
Tier – 1 capital: share capital, legal & general reserves and retained earnings	1,207,531	1,096,719
Tier – 2 capital: Investments fair value reserve & collective impairment allowance	274,492	98,360
Qualifying capital	1,482,023	1,195,079
Capital base expressed as a percentage of total risk-weighted exposures:		
Qualifying capital	28.70%	27.2%
Tier 1 capital	23.39%	24.9%

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognized and the Group recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Group manages / monitors its capital based on the capital adequacy ratios prescribed by Basel Committee. The Group has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year (note 10 and 11). There have been no material changes in the Group's management of capital during the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013**(US\$ 000)****26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT*****Financial risk management objectives***

The Group's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established the Group Risk Management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring Group risk management policies.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group, The Group Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Group Audit Committee.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or counter-party of the Group will be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the Group, causing a financial loss to the Group. It arises from the lending, treasury and other activities undertaken by the Group. Policies and procedures have been established for the control and monitoring of all such exposures.

Proposed loans and available-for-sale direct equity investments are subject to systematic investigation, analysis and appraisal before being reviewed by the Credit Committee (consisting of the General Manager and Senior Managers of the Corporation), which makes appropriate recommendations to the Board of Directors, who have the ultimate authority to sanction commitments. These procedures, plus the fact that most of the loans are backed by sovereign guarantees and commitments and export credit agency cover, limit the Group's exposure to credit risk.

The Group faces a credit risk on undrawn commitments because it is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However the eventual loss, if any, will be considerably less than the total unused commitments, since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon borrowers maintaining specified credit standards. All loan commitments, whether drawn or undrawn, are subject to systematic monitoring so that potential problems may be detected early and remedial action taken.

Treasury activities are controlled by means of a framework of limits and external credit ratings. Dealing in marketable securities is primarily restricted to GCC countries, United States and major European stock exchanges. Dealings are only permitted with approved internationally rated banks, brokers and other counter-parties. Securities portfolios and investing policies are reviewed from time to time by the Assets and Liabilities Committee ("ALCO").

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$ 000)

26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)
Credit risk management (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk on cash and bank balances is their carrying amount. Details of credit risk exposure on other financial instruments are as follows:

	Syndicated and direct loans (note 5)		Placements with banks (note 1)		Available-for-sale securities (note 3)	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Impaired individually						
Grade F	68,408	68,408	-	-	-	-
Grade E	17,745	-	-	-	-	-
Grade D	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade C	12,479	30,174	-	-	-	-
Gross amount	98,632	98,582	-	-	-	-
Unpaid dividends and interest due to Government of Iraq	(41,500)	(41,500)	-	-	-	-
Allowance for impairment	(34,355)	(32,555)	-	-	-	-
<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>22,777</i>	<i>24,527</i>	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired						
Gross amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carrying amount</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neither past due nor impaired						
Accounts without renegotiable terms						
Grade B	12,864	14,406	-	-	-	-
Grade A	2,960,457	2,932,258	-	-	-	-
Allowance for impairments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts with renegotiable terms						
Grade B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade A	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal neither past due nor impaired</i>	<i>2,973,321</i>	<i>2,946,664</i>	-	-	-	-
Bank placements in OECD countries (see below) Rated A-	-	-	60,975	339,073	-	-
Banks placement in non-OECD countries						
Rated A to AA	-	-	400,000	397,220	-	-
Rated B to BB	-	-	84,897	55,854	-	-
Not Rated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Externally rated (investment-grade) available-for-sale investments						
Financial institutions						
Rated A to AA	-	-	-	-	600,994	490,196
Rated B to BB	-	-	-	-	283,468	200,500
Governments and public sector						
Rated A to AA	-	-	-	-	32,825	20,055
Rated B to BB	-	-	-	-	60,485	43,700
Others sectors						
Rated A to AA	-	-	-	-	167,814	167,814
Rated B to BB	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotal total</i>	<i>2,996,098</i>	<i>2,971,191</i>	<i>545,872</i>	<i>792,147</i>	<i>1,145,586</i>	<i>922,265</i>
Collective impairment allowance	(12,924)	(12,324)	-	-	-	-
Unamortised participation and commitment	(60,039)	(61,821)	-	-	-	-
Total carrying amount on 31 December	2,923,135	2,897,046	545,872	792,147	1,145,586	922,265

*OECD(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**26 Financial instruments and risk management (Continued)****Credit risk management (continued)**

The Group monitors concentration of credit risk by sector and by geographic location. An analysis of concentration of risk at the reporting date is shown below (also refer note 32 and 33).

	Syndicated and direct loans (note 5)		Placements with banks (note 1)		Available-for-sale securities (note 3)	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Concentration of credit risk by sector						
Oilfield production development services	564,289	464,399	-	-	3,411	2,301
Floating production, storage and offloading Facilities	204,714	190,825	-	-	-	-
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Plants	39,393	11,580	-	-	33,519	22,500
Petroleum and petrochemicals	683,806	744,919	-	-	48,394	49,013
Maritime transportation	38,459	48,865	-	-	-	-
Refineries	591,558	512,204	-	-	-	-
Power generation	295,196	251,092	-	-	4,602	-
Other petroleum	502,969	670,412	-	-	-	194
Banks and financial institutions	2,751	2,750	545,872	792,147	17,193	13,387
Governments and public sector	-	-	-	-	993,425	787,899
Other industries	-	-	-	-	45,042	46,971
Carrying amount on 31 December	2,923,135	2,897,046	545,872	792,147	1,145,586	922,265

	Syndicated and direct loans (note 5)		Placements with banks (note 1)		Available-for-sale securities (note 3)	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Concentration of credit risk by location						
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1,187,479	1,244,120	132,670	135,000	173,286	139,997
State of Qatar	821,894	869,248	215,104	269,709	191,279	209,066
Other Gulf Cooperation Council states	502,914	398,789	138,757	48,422	607,404	446,154
Egypt and North Africa	182,810	147,713	-	-	-	-
Total Arab World	2,695,097	2,659,870	486,531	453,131	971,969	795,217
Europe	99,897	177,565	51,804	310,455	81,036	81,495
Asia pacific	128,141	59,204	7,537	28,561	-	-
United States	-	407	-	-	92,581	45,553
Carrying amount on 31 December	2,923,135	2,897,046	545,872	792,147	1,145,586	922,265

Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk is the risk that Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk management ensures that funds are available at all times to meet the funding requirements of the Group.

The Group's liquidity management policies are designed to ensure that even under adverse conditions, the Group has access to adequate funds to meet its obligations, and to service its core investment and lending functions. This is achieved by the application of prudent but flexible controls, which provide security of access to liquidity without undue exposure to increased costs from the liquidation of assets or to bid aggressively for deposits.

As part of liquidity management the Group also ensures availability of bank term financing at competitive rates, at all times to meet long term funding requirements of the Group. During 2008, the Group also obtained, from its existing shareholders, a total line of credit amounting to US\$ 1 billion. This line of credit is available to the Group to draw funds from its shareholders, if required. At 31 December 2013 unutilised funding from this credit line was **US \$894,524** thousand (2012: US \$895,524 thousand).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)****Liquidity risk and funding management (Continued)**

Daily liquidity position is monitored and regular stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. All liquidity policies are subject to review and approval by ALCO. Liquidity controls are provided for an adequately diversified deposit base in terms of maturities and the range of counter-parties. The asset and liability maturity profile based on estimated repayment terms is set out in note 29.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities (including interest)

2013

	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Contractual Outflows	Carrying value
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	(120,264)	(324,447)	-	-	(444,711)	(440,576)
Deposits from corporates	(723,528)	(846,527)	-	-	(1,570,055)	(1,561,201)
Deposits from shareholders	(105,562)	-	-	-	(105,562)	(105,476)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(275)	-	(171,983)	-	(172,258)	(171,983)
Bank term financing	(3,243)	(9,768)	(1,060,448)	-	(1,073,459)	(993,916)
Bond	(2,616)	(8,000)	(544,107)	-	(554,723)	(532,514)
	(955,488)	(1,188,742)	(1,776,538)	-	(3,920,768)	(3,805,666)
Derivative instruments:						
Interest rate swaps	(9,425)	(24,197)	(87,458)	(31,144)	(152,224)	(12,012)
Forward exchange contracts	(1,681,463)	(576,372)	-	-	(2,257,835)	(763)
Off-balance sheet exposures	(103,662)	(126,396)	(298,699)	(147,113)	(675,870)	(675,870)
	(1,794,550)	(726,965)	(386,157)	(178,257)	(3,085,929)	(688,645)

2012

	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Contractual Outflows	Carrying Value
Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	(580,633)	(118,364)	-	-	(698,997)	(692,819)
Deposits from corporates	(874,186)	(187,919)	-	-	(1,062,105)	(1,057,429)
Deposits from shareholders	(31,684)	(73,169)	-	-	(104,853)	(104,476)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(143,440)	(213,170)	-	-	(356,610)	(354,603)
Bank term financing	(4,542)	(15,539)	(985,657)	(20,079)	(1,025,817)	(946,274)
Bond	(2,757)	(8,423)	(555,754)	-	(566,934)	(532,010)
	(1,637,242)	(616,584)	(1,541,411)	(20,079)	(3,815,316)	(3,687,611)
Derivative instruments						
Interest rate swaps	(4,217)	(24,747)	(61,115)	(23,500)	(113,579)	(23,798)
Forward exchange contracts	(2,032,500)	(456,187)	-	-	(2,488,687)	(2,598)
Off-balance sheet exposures	(146,159)	(147,870)	(186,400)	(55,661)	(536,090)	(536,089)
	(2,182,876)	(628,804)	(247,515)	(79,161)	(3,138,356)	(562,485)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$ 000)

26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Market risk management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market factors, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates will affect the Group'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 optimizing the return on risk.

The Group holds (but currently does not actively trade) debt and equity securities. Treasury activities are controlled by the Assets and Liabilities Committee and are also subject to a framework of Board-approved currency, industry and geographical limits and ratings by agencies including Standard & Poor's.

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instrument because of a change in market interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

Interest rate risk: Syndicated and direct loans are normally denominated in United States dollars, as is the Group's funding, and interest rates for both are normally linked to LIBOR. The Group's exposure to interest rate fluctuations on certain financial assets and liabilities is also hedged by entering into interest rate swap agreements.

Exposure to interest rate risk is restricted by permitting only a limited mismatch between the re-pricing of the main components of the Group's assets and liabilities. The re-pricing profile of assets and liabilities is set out in note 30.

The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered on a periodic basis include a 100 basis point (bp) parallel fall or rise in all yield curves worldwide. An analysis of sensitivity of the Group's statement of income and equity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates (assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant statement of financial position) is as follows:

	100 bp parallel increase		25 bp parallel decrease	
	Profit/loss	Equity	Profit/loss	Equity
At 31 December 2013	1,036	(56)	(259)	55
At 31 December 2012	1,073	(80)	(321)	31

At reporting date the interest rate profile of Group's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2013	2012
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	921,187	734,684
Financial liabilities	(824,448)	(617,144)
	96,739	117,540
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	3,756,188	3,876,774
Financial liabilities	(3,805,666)	(3,687,611)
	(49,478)	189,163

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$ 000)

26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Market risk management (Continued)

Currency risk is minimised by regular review of exposures to currencies other than United States dollars to ensure that no significant positions are taken, which may expose the Group to undue risks. Currently there is no trading in foreign exchange. The Group's net currency exposures are set out in note 31. The Group's exposures in the currencies other than US \$ is also hedged by entering into forward contracts. An analysis of the Group's statement of income sensitivity to 5% strengthening or 5% weakening of US \$ against major un-pegged foreign currencies is shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain same.

At 31 December 2013	5% strengthening of US \$	5% weakening of US \$
EUR	234	(234)
GBP	(319)	319
CHF	2	(2)
KWD	36	(36)
JPY	13	(13)
EGP	52	(52)

At 31 December 2012	5% strengthening of US \$	5% weakening of US \$
EUR	1,236	(1,236)
GBP	(318)	318
CHF	2	(2)
KWD	55	(55)
JPY	3	(3)
EGP	(45)	45

Equity prices risk is the risk that Groups quoted equity investments will depreciate in value due to movements in the quoted equity prices. The overall authority of equity prices risk management is vested in ALCO. Periodical listed equity prices movements are reviewed by executive management and ALCO. Group's exposure to listed equities is insignificant hence sensitivity to equity prices risk is not significant.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of unexpected losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal controls or procedures, systems failures, fraud, business interruption, compliance breaches, human error, management failure or inadequate staffing. A framework and methodology has been developed to identify and control the various operational risks. While operational risk cannot be entirely eliminated, it is managed and mitigated by ensuring that the appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems, procedures, and trained and competent people are in place throughout the Group. A strong internal audit function makes regular, independent appraisals of the control environment in all identified risk areas. Adequately tested contingency arrangements are also in place to support operations in the event of a range of possible disaster scenarios.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$ 000)**27 EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATES**

The weighted average effective interest rates of the Group's financial instruments at the reporting date were:

	2013	2012
Interest-bearing financial assets		
Fixed-rate bonds	4.65%	4.66%
Floating-rate bonds	1.21%	1.38%
Structured notes	0.00%	0.00%
Placements with banks	1.25%	1.58%
Syndicated and direct loans	1.64%	1.67%
US dollar denominated	1.63%	1.66%
Non-dollar	1.87%	1.92%
Interest-bearing financial liabilities		
Deposits from banks	1.11%	1.37%
US dollar denominated	1.22%	1.34%
Non-dollar – Euros, Swiss francs and Saudi riyals	0.97%	1.38%
Deposits from corporates	1.01%	1.22%
Deposits from shareholders	0.92%	0.96%
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	0.62%	0.81%
Bank term financing	2.01%	2.07%
Bonds issued	2.15%	2.16%
US\$ LIBOR at 31 December was:		
One-month	0.17%	0.21%
Three-month	0.25%	0.31%
Six-month	0.35%	0.51%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$ 000)

28 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY AND CATEGORIES**Valuation of financial instruments**

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The table below analyses financial instruments, measured at fair value as at the end of the year, by level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2013				
Trading securities	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale securities				
Fixed-rate bonds	921,187	-	-	921,187
Floating-rate bonds	194,618	-	-	194,618
Structured notes	29,781	-	-	29,781
Managed funds	3,805	-	-	3,805
Listed equities	34,073	-	-	34,073
Available-for-sale direct equity	146,234	464,476	154,475	765,185
Derivative financial assets	-	14,764	-	14,764
	1,329,698	479,240	154,475	1,963,413
Derivative financial liabilities	-	12,775	-	12,775
2012				
Trading securities	41	-	-	41
Available-for-sale securities				
Fixed-rate bonds	734,684	-	-	734,684
Floating-rate bonds	158,611	-	-	158,611
Structured notes	28,970	-	-	28,970
Managed funds	8,407	-	-	8,407
Listed equities	21,457	-	-	21,457
Available-for-sale direct equity	100,607	-	-	100,607
Derivative financial assets	-	1,820	-	1,820
	1,052,777	1,820	-	1,054,597
Derivative financial liabilities	-	26,396	-	26,396

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$ 000)

28 FAIR VALUE INFORMATION HIERARCHY AND CATEGORIES (Continued)

The table below sets out the allocation of financial assets and liabilities into various IAS 39 categories and the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial assets and liabilities (excluding interest).

2013	Fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	AFS investments	Others at amortised cost	Carrying amount	Fair values
Cash and bank balances	-	24,904	-	-	24,904	24,904
Placements with banks	-	545,872	-	-	545,872	545,872
Trading securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available for sale securities	-	-	1,183,464	-	1,183,464	1,183,464
Available-for-sale direct equity (see below)	-	-	822,607	-	822,607	822,607
Syndicated and direct loans (<i>Fair value - based on discounted cash flows at current market prices</i>)	-	-	-	2,923,135	2,923,135	3,027,755
Other assets	14,764	1,761	-	-	16,525	16,525
Total assets	14,764	572,537	2,006,071	2,923,135	5,516,507	5,621,127
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	440,576	440,576	440,576
Deposits from corporates	-	-	-	1,561,201	1,561,201	1,561,201
Deposits from shareholders	-	-	-	105,476	105,476	105,476
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	-	-	-	171,983	171,983	171,983
Other liabilities	12,775	-	-	1,852	14,627	14,627
Bank term financing (<i>Fair value - based on current market rates for similar remaining maturity</i>)	-	-	-	993,916	993,916	993,916
Bonds issued (<i>Fair value - based on current market rates for similar remaining maturity</i>)	-	-	-	532,514	532,514	532,514
Total liabilities	12,775	-	-	3,807,518	3,820,293	3,820,293

Certain unquoted available-for-sale direct equity investments are carried at cost in the absence of reliable measure of fair value. The fair value of these investments cannot be reliably measured due to lack of information from the investee companies, which is primarily due to lack of influence of the Group on the investee companies.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$ 000)

28 FAIR VALUE INFORMATION HIERARCHY AND CATEGORIES (Continued)

	Fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	AFS investments	Others at amortised cost	Carrying amount	Fair values
2012						
Cash and bank balances	-	17,326	-	-	17,326	17,326
Placements with banks	-	792,147	-	-	792,147	792,147
Trading securities	41	-	-	-	41	41
Available for sale securities	-	-	952,129	-	952,129	952,129
Available-for-sale direct equity	-	-	318,002	-	318,002	318,002
Syndicated and direct loans (Fair value - based on discounted cash flows at current market prices)	-	-	-	2,897,046	2,897,046	3,012,640
Other assets	1,820	9,580	-	-	11,400	11,400
Total assets	1,861	819,053	1,270,131	2,897,046	4,988,091	5,103,685
Deposits from banks	-	-	-	692,819	692,819	692,819
Deposits from corporate	-	-	-	1,057,429	1,057,429	1,057,429
Deposits from shareholders	-	-	-	104,476	104,476	104,476
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	-	-	-	354,603	354,603	354,603
Other liabilities	26,396	-	-	19,756	46,152	46,152
Bank term financing (Fair value - based on current market rates for similar remaining maturity)	-	-	-	946,274	946,274	946,274
Bonds issued (Fair value - based on current market rates for similar remaining maturity)	-	-	-	532,010	532,010	532,010
Total liabilities	26,396	-	-	3,707,367	3,733,763	3,733,763

Unquoted available-for-sale direct equity investments are carried at cost in the absence of reliable measure of fair value. The fair value of these investments cannot be reliably measured due to lack of information from the investee companies, which is primarily due to lack of influence of the Group on the investee companies.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**28 FAIR VALUE INFORMATION HIERARCHY AND CATEGORIES (Continued)**

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, some of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

Financial assets/financial liabilities	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of Unobservable inputs to fair value
	2013	2012				
1) Interest rate swap (refer note 13)	Asset 11,670 Liabilities 12,012	Asset 405 Liabilities 23,798	Level 2	Discounted cash flow. Future cash flow estimated based on forward interest rates from observable yield curves at the end of the reporting period) and contract interest rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counter parties	N/A	N/A
2) Foreign currency forward contracts (refer note 13)	Asset 3,094 Liabilities 763	Asset 1,415 Liabilities 2,598	Level 2	Discounted cash flow. Future cash flows are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.	N/A	N/A

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**28 FAIR VALUE INFORMATION HIERARCHY AND CATEGORIES (Continued)**

Financial assets/financial liabilities	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of Unobservable inputs to fair value
	2013	2012				
3) Available-for-sale direct equity investments (refer note 4)	Saudi European Petro Co. (Ibn Zahr) Asset 464,476	Asset 142,219	Level 2	EV/EBITDA Multiple method	Discount for lack of marketability determined by reference to the share price of listed entities in similar industries	The higher the discount, the lower the fair value.
Available-for-sale direct equity investments (refer note 4)	Egyptian Methanex Methanal Co. Asset 107,643	Asset 15,603	Level 3	Recent Transaction	Discount for lack of marketability determined by reference to the share price of listed entities in similar industries	The higher the discount, the lower the fair value.
Available-for-sale direct equity investments (refer note 4)	The Industrialization and Energy Services Company (TAQA) Asset 46,832	Asset Nil	Level 3	Recent Transaction	Discount for lack of marketability determined by reference to the share price of listed entities in similar industries	The higher the discount, the lower the fair value.

The movement in level 3 investments represents change in fair value during the year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**29 MATURITY PROFILE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

The maturity profile of the Group's assets and liabilities, based on management's estimate of its realizations, is set out below. The apparent significant short-term mismatch between maturities of assets and liabilities is substantially reduced in practice because the majority of deposits from banks are routinely rolled over on maturity.

	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and over	Total
2013					
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	24,904	-	-	-	24,904
Deposits with banks	462,014	83,858	-	-	545,872
Trading securities	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale securities	-	162,796	646,025	374,643	1,183,464
Available-for-sale direct equity investments	-	-	-	822,607	822,607
Syndicated and direct loans	114,271	366,108	1,244,321	1,198,435	2,923,135
Property, equipment and vessels	-	-	-	135,375	135,375
Other assets	18,056	10,081	1,113	10,556	39,806
Total assets	619,245	622,843	1,891,459	2,541,616	5,675,163
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
Deposits from banks	(120,025)	(320,551)	-	-	(440,576)
Deposits from corporate	(721,825)	(839,376)	-	-	(1,561,201)
Deposits from shareholders	(105,476)	-	-	-	(105,476)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	-	-	(171,983)	-	(171,983)
Other liabilities	(14,691)	(26,324)	(6,354)	(15,396)	(62,765)
Bank term financing	(977)	(2,931)	(990,008)	-	(993,916)
Bond	126	378	(533,018)	-	(532,514)
Equity	-	-	-	(1,804,575)	(1,804,575)
Non-controlling Interest	-	-	-	(2,157)	(2,157)
Total liabilities and equity	(962,868)	(1,188,804)	(1,701,363)	(1,822,128)	(5,675,163)
Maturity gap	(343,623)	(565,961)	190,096	719,488	-
Cumulative maturity gap	(343,623)	(909,584)	(719,488)	-	-
2012					
Total assets	876,672	343,723	2,019,040	1,838,140	5,077,575
Total liabilities and equity	(1,650,950)	(605,547)	(1,455,818)	(1,365,260)	(5,077,575)
Maturity gap	(774,278)	(261,824)	563,222	472,880	-
Cumulative maturity gap	(774,278)	(1,036,102)	(472,880)	-	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$ 000)

30 REPRICING PROFILE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The repricing profile of the Group's interest bearing financial assets and liabilities at 31 December was as follows:

2013	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
ASSETS					
Placements with banks	462,011	83,861	-	-	545,872
Available for sale securities					
Floating-rate bonds	158,618	36,000	-	-	194,618
Structured notes	-	-	29,781	-	29,781
Syndicated and direct loans					
US\$ denominated	1,885,535	995,030	-	44,220	2,924,785
Non US\$ denominated	-	78,758	-	-	78,758
LIABILITIES					
Deposits from banks					
US\$ denominated	(3,100)	(238,000)	-	-	(241,100)
Non US\$ denominated	(116,925)	(82,551)	-	-	(199,476)
Deposits from corporate	(721,824)	(839,377)	-	-	(1,561,201)
Deposits from shareholders	(105,476)	-	-	-	(105,476)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(171,983)	-	-	-	(171,983)
Bank term financing	(800,000)	(198,695)	-	-	(998,695)
Bonds issued	(533,333)	-	-	-	(533,333)
Interest rate sensitivity gap	53,523	(164,974)	29,781	44,220	-37,450
Cumulative Gap	53,523	(111,451)	(81,670)	(37,450)	

2012	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
ASSETS					
Placements with banks	792,147	-	-	-	792,147
Available for sale securities					
Fixed-rate bonds					
Floating-rate bonds	158,671	-	-	-	158,671
Structured notes			28,970		28,970
Syndicated and direct loans					
US\$ denominated	1,876,138	990,213	-	18,620	2,884,971
Non US\$ denominated	-	91,867	-	-	91,687
LIABILITIES					
Deposits from banks					
US\$ denominated	(121,652)	(61,422)	-	-	(183,074)
Non US\$ denominated	(454,278)	(55,467)	-	-	(509,745)
Deposits from corporate	(870,936)	(186,493)	-	-	(1,057,429)
Deposits from shareholders	(31,657)	(72,819)	-	-	(104,476)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(143,403)	(211,200)	-	-	(354,603)
Bank term financing	(818,371)	(133,333)	-	-	(951,704)
Bonds issued	(533,333)	-	-	-	(533,333)
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(146,674)	361,346	28,970	18,620	262,262
Cumulative Gap	(146,674)	214,672	243,642	262,262	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013

(US\$ 000)**31 CURRENCY EXPOSURES**

The Group's currency exposures at 31 December were as follows:

	Assets	Liabilities and equity	2013 Net Exposure	2012 Net exposure
ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
United States dollar	3,504,201	(3,519,696)	(15,495)	(104,946)
Euro	23,406	(18,731)	4,675	24,716
Other OECD currencies (see below)	51	(6,147)	(6,096)	(6,278)
Arab currencies				
GCC (see below)	2,147,505	(2,131,629)	15,876	87,406
Egypt and North Africa	-	1,040	1,040	(898)
	5,675,163	(5,675,163)	-	-

COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES

United States dollar

2013	2012
675,870	536,089

Other OECD currencies

The other member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, excluding the United States and the European Monetary Union countries are: Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

GCC

The member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council are: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Their currencies except for Kuwait are pegged against the United States dollar.

Significant exchange rates

The following year-end rates have been used in translating other currencies to United States dollars:

		2013	2012
Euro	EUR 1=US\$	1.3812	1.3221
Saudi riyal	SAR 1=US\$	0.2666	0.2666
Swiss franc	CHF 1=US\$	1.1260	1.0887
British pound	GBP 1=US\$	1.6478	1.6264
Egyptian pound	EGP 1=US\$	0.1441	0.1570

Since the Group's net foreign currency exposures to currencies other than US dollar and GCC currencies is not significant, the sensitivity of fluctuation in the currencies will not be significant.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**32 INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

The industry distribution of the Group's assets and liabilities was as follows:

	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Petroleum and petrochemicals		
Refineries	591,558	512,204
Oilfield production development and services	639,619	491,588
Floating production, storage and offloading facilities	239,921	193,375
Liquefied natural gas (LNG) plants	84,308	42,803
Petrochemical plants	1,501,589	1,117,139
Maritime transportation	121,413	50,324
Power generation	301,258	252,215
Other petroleum	516,363	679,778
Total petroleum and petrochemicals	3,996,029	3,339,426
Banks and financial institutions	604,728	826,009
Other industries	49,679	106,468
Governments and public sector institutions	1,024,727	805,672
Total assets at 31 December	5,675,163	5,077,575
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Banks and financial institutions	2,997,033	2,810,216
Other petroleum and petrochemicals	336,054	422,680
Government and public sector institutions	535,344	535,447
Equity	1,806,732	1,309,232
Total liabilities and equity at 31 December	5,675,163	5,077,575
COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES		
Petroleum and petrochemicals		
Refineries	61,400	40,000
Oilfield production development and services	193,203	222,840
Petrochemicals plants	218,249	67,348
Maritime transportation	48,067	13,090
Power generation	100,756	123,672
Other petroleum	54,195	69,139
Total commitments and guarantees at 31 December	675,870	536,089

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2013
(US\$ 000)**33 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF RISK**

The geographical distribution of risk of the Group's assets and liabilities, after taking into account insurance and third-party guarantees, was as follows:

	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2,231,951	1,824,472
State of Qatar	1,219,209	1,361,562
Other Gulf Cooperation Council states	1,279,473	901,299
Other Middle East states	5,120	5,120
Egypt and North Africa	348,066	230,116
Total Arab World	5,083,819	4,322,569
Europe	231,426	561,823
Asia pacific	136,141	90,437
United States	66,322	48,126
Other North and South America	157,455	54,620
Total assets	5,675,163	5,077,575
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2,602,201	2,638,980
State of Qatar	261,180	279,330
Other Gulf Cooperation Council states	1,865,415	1,355,768
Other Middle East states	276,860	211,970
Egypt and North Africa	492,110	380,957
Total Arab World	5,497,766	4,867,005
Europe	2,935	34,644
Asia pacific	173,346	173,664
United States	1,116	446
Other North and South America	-	1,816
Total liabilities and equity	5,675,163	5,077,575
COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES		
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	231,209	111,060
State of Qatar	47,899	66,362
Other Gulf Cooperation Council states	106,764	85,435
Other Middle East states	-	15,000
Egypt and North Africa	80,834	84,100
Total Arab World	466,706	361,957
Europe	52,593	125,588
Asia pacific	101,990	40,016
United States	-	-
Other North and South America	54,581	8,528
	675,870	536,089

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