In accordance with Regulation 32 of the **Overseas Companies** Regulations 2009.

OS AA01

BLUEPRINT

OneWorld

Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company

What this form is for You may use this form to accompany your accounts disclosed under parent law. X What this form is NOT You cannot use this form an alteration of manner of with accounting requirem



18/10/2018 **COMPANIES HOUSE**

Part 1	Corporate company name	→ Filling in this form Please complete in typescript or in
Corporate name of overseas company •	WORLD FUEL COMMODITIES SERVICES (UK)	bold black capitals. All fields are mandatory unless specified or indicated by *
UK establishment number	B R 0 1 9 2 5 7	This is the name of the company in its home state.
Part 2	Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company	
A1	Legislation	
	Please give the legislation under which the accounts have been prepared and, if applicable, the legislation under which the accounts have been audited.	This means the relevant rules or legislation which regulates the preparation and, if applicable, the
Legislation ②	IRISH LAW - COMPANIES ACT 2014	audit of accounts.
A2	Accounting principles	
Accounts	Have the accounts been prepared in accordance with a set of generally accepted accounting principles?	Please insert the name of the appropriate accounting organisation
	Please tick the appropriate box.	or body.
	No. Go to Section A3.	
	Yes. Please enter the name of the organisation or other body which issued those principles below, and then go to Section A3.	
Name of organisation or body •	INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND	
А3	Accounts	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Accounts	Have the accounts been audited? Please tick the appropriate box.	
	No. Go to Section A5.	
	Yes. Go to Section A4.	

OS AA01

Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company

A4	Audited accounts		
Audited accounts	Have the accounts been audited in accordance with a set of generally accepted auditing standards?	Please insert the name of the appropriate accounting	
	Please tick the appropriate box.	organisation or body.	
	No. Go to Part 3 'Signature'.		
	Yes. Please enter the name of the organisation or other body which issued those standards below, and then go to Part 3 'Signature'.		
Name of organisation or body •	GENERAL ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE IN IRELAND		
A5	Unaudited accounts		
Unaudited accounts	Is the company required to have its accounts audited?		
	Please tick the appropriate box.		
	☐ No.		
	Yes.		
Part 3	Signature		
	I am signing this form on behalf of the overseas company.		
Signature	Signature		
	X		
	This form may be signed by: Director, Secretary, Permanent representative.		

OS AA01

Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company

Presenter information

You do not have to give any contact information, but if you do it will help Companies House if there is a query on the form. The contact information you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

Contact name									
Company name	REE	D S	МІТ	H LI	-P				
Address	REF	: CC	RP	OR/	TE:	SER'	VIC	ES	
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County/Region									
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Telephone									

✓ Checklist

We may return forms completed incorrectly or with information missing.

Please make sure you have remembered the following:

- The company name and, if appropriate, the registered number, match the information held on the public Register.
- You have completed all sections of the form, if appropriate.
- ☐ You have signed the form.

Important information

Please note that all this information will appear on the public record.

Where to send

You may return this form to any Companies House address:

England and Wales:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, Wales, CF14 3UZ. DX 33050 Cardiff.

Scotland:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Fourth floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 9FF. DX ED235 Edinburgh 1 or LP - 4 Edinburgh 2 (Legal Post).

Northern Ireland:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Second Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT2 8BG. DX 481 N.R. Belfast 1.

Further information

For further information, please see the guidance notes on the website at www.companieshouse.gov.uk or email enquiries@companieshouse.gov.uk

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ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

For the year ended at 31 December 2016

Board of Directors

Richard Donald McMichael Sean Kavanagh Martin Lacey

Bankers

Bank of America Merrill Lynch Central Park Block D Leopardstown Dublin 18 Ireland

Joint Secretary

MHC Corporate Services Limited South Bank House, Barrow Street, Dublin 4, Ireland

Secretary and Registered Office

Mason Hayes & Curran 6th Floor, South Bank Honse, Barrow Street, Dublin 4, Ireland

Solicitors

Mason Hayes & Curran South Bank House, Barrow Street, Dublin 4, Ireland

Registered Number: 535955

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 1 Embankment Place London WC2N 6RH

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended at 31 December 2016

The directors present herewith their report together with the audited financial statements of World Fuel Commodities Services (Ireland) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The Company, incorporated in Ireland on 27 November 2013, is a wholly owned subsidiary of World Fuel Services (Singapore) Pte Ltd., incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate holding company is World Fuel Services Corporation (the "Ultimate Parent Undertaking"), incorporated in the State of Florida, in the United States of America. The Company underwent a name change at 26 August 2016 to World Fuel Commodities Services (Ireland) Limited, based on the Company entering into the physical sale of natural gas and electricity in certain EU countries.

The Company's principal activity is that of aviation fuel supply and flight operation services.

Business review and future outlook

The profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 was \$3,367,584 (2015: \$1,447,367). The company's net assets as at 31 December 2016 were \$5,677,214 (2015: \$2,309,630). The primary key performance indicators used by the directors to assess the performance and position of the Company are as follows:

	<u>2016</u> S	<u>2015</u> \$	<u>Change</u> \$	Change %
Revenue	242,971,084	58,613,609	184,357,475	314.5%
Gross profit	5,581,901	2,642,389	2,939.512	111.2%

The Company's profit increase resulted from volume increases in both inventory location sales and non-inventory fuel sales. The Company's reported results for the year ended 31 December 2015 are skewed given the acquisition of airport inventory locations of Arlanda, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Malmo from Air BP Norway AS on 30 September 2015 versus a full year of results included in the year ended 31 December 2016. The Company's sales outside of company-owned inventory locations reflected an increase in volume resulting in increased gross profit. Gross profit amounts increased at a lesser percentage to revenue given the shift in mix towards more inventory locations since 30 September 2015.

The current directors are satisfied with the results for the financial year. There are no significant changes planned in the Company's operations in the foreseeable future.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the company's obligation to keep adequate accounting records are the use of appropriate systems and procedures and employment of competent persons. The accounting records are kept at 9800 NW 41st Street Suite 200, Doral, Florida 33178.

DIRECTORS' REPORT For the year ended at 31 December 2016

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the Group and are not managed separately. World Fuel Services Corporation is the parent undertaking of the only group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. The principal risks and uncertainties of World Fuel Services Corporation, the ultimate parent undertaking, are discussed in the 2016 annual report on Form 10-K which does not form part of this report.

Directors' and secretary's interests

The directors and secretary had no interests in the share capital of the company or any other group company at 31 December 2016.

Dividends

The Company did not pay an interim dividend for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015; \$nil). No final dividend is proposed for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015; \$nil).

Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effect of changes in market risk (including currency risk, and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

Given the size of the company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The risk management policies are set by the board of directors and are implemented by the company's finance department. The holding company's treasury department identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the company's management. The board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non – derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk to the extent that the Company may maintain fuel inventory for competitive reasons. The Company may not be able to sell inventory at market value or average cost reflected in the financial statements due to a decline in fuel price which may result in writedown of inventory cost. The Company mitigates its price risk associated with fuel inventory heldings through the use of commodity derivative contracts.

Foreign exchange risk

The company has exposure primarily due to tax balances in foreign currency. Currency risk exposure is managed at a group level through foreign currency contracts.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended at 31 December 2016

Financial risk management - continued

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash at bank as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding debtors. The Company has credit standards and performs credit evaluations of our customers, which are based in part on our credit history with the applicable party.

Liquidity risk

The company has sufficient funds available for operations and planned capital expenditures. Accordingly, the company does not have any outstanding short-term debt financing, nor does the company use derivative financial instruments.

Going concern

The company had net assets of \$5,677,214 at 31 December 2016 however it relies on funding via intercompany loans from its ultimate parent undertaking, World Fuel Services Corporation. The directors have obtained confirmation from World Fuel Services Corporation that it will provide adequate financial support to enable the company to meet its current obligations for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Directors

The directors who served during the year ended 31 December 2016 and up to the date of signing the financial statements are as follows:

Adrienne Bolan (resigned 6 June 2017)
Richard Donald McMichael (appointed 6 June 2017)
Sean Kavanagh
Martin Lacey

Audit committee

The Company's ultimate parent company, World Fuel Corporation, has established an audit committee which oversees the operation of the Company. The Company has not established a separate audit committee.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended at 31 December 2016

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law.

Irish law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 101 (FRS101) "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (FRS 101) and Irish law).

Under Irish law, the directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year.

in preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the company;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors in office at the date of this report have each confirmed that:

- As far as he/she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- He/she has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the year ended at 31 December 2016

Directors' compliance statement

The Directors acknowledge that they are responsible for securing compliance by the Company with its relevant obligations, within the meaning of the Companies Act 2014 (the "Act").

The Directors confirm:

- (a) that they are in the process of putting in place a compliance policy statement, setting out the company's policies (that, in the directors' opinion, are appropriate to the Company) respecting compliance by the Company with its relevant obligations (within the meaning of
- (b) that they are in the process of putting in place appropriate arrangements or structures that are, in the directors' opinion, designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations; and
- (c) a review of those arrangements and structures will be conducted for financial years commencing from 1 January 2017.

The arrangements and structures include reliance on the assistance and advice of persons employed by the Group and by external legal, compliance and tax advisors that the Directors consider to have the requisite knowledge and experience to advise on the Company's compliance with its relevant obligations.

Company Number: 535955 6th Floor, South Bank House, Barrow Street, Dublin 4,

Ireland

On behalf of the board,

Richard Donald McMichael, Director

12 December 2017

Sean Kavanagh, Director

12 December 2017

Independent auditors' report to the members of World Fuel Commodities Services (Ireland) Limited

Report on the financial statements

In our opinion, World Fuel Commodities Services (Ireland) Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland;
 and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2016;
- · the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion, the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion, the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.

Matter on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- · the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- · the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Kevin McGhee

Wernerschoo

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

London

12 December 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2016

		2016	2015
	Note	\$	\$
Turnover	3	242,971,084	58,613,609
Cost of sales Gross profit		(237,389,183) 5,581,901	(55,971,220) 2,642,389
Administrative expenses		(1,714,082)	(860,595)
Operating profit	4	3,867,819	1,781,794
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges		438,856 (553,940)	(151,902)
Profit before taxation		3,752,735	1,629,892
Income tax expense	5	(385,151)	(182,525)
Profit for the financial year		3,367,584	1,447,367
Other comprehensive income		•	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,367,584	1,447,367

The notes to the financial statements on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET As at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 \$	2015 \$
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6	5,548,807	6,450,394
Tangible assets		901	2,226
Investments	7	2,338,247	2,407,228
		7,887,955	8,859,848
Current assets			
Stocks	8	2,139,808	912,717
Debtors	9	38,869,172	13,576,572
Cash at bank and in hand		338,044	863,628
		41,347,024	15,352,917
			w
Total assets		49,234,979	24,212,765
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(32,909,151)	(11,792,240)
Crossors, accounted remaining was resulted and your	10	(32,909,151)	(11,792,240)
		(52,765,152)	(11,1/2,270)
Net current assets		8,437,873	3,560,677
Non-current liabilities	11	(10,648,614)	(10,110,895)
Net assets		5,677,214	2,309,630
itel abocts		3,077,4214	2,307,030
Equity			
Share capital	12	119	119
Retained earnings		5,677,095	2,309,511
Total shareholders' funds		5,677,214	2,309,630

The notes to the financial statements on pages 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on page 8 to 22 were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 December 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Sean Kavanagh *Director*

2 December 2017

Richard Donald McMichael

Takin Cal

Director

2 December 2017

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Share capital \$	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' funds \$
Balance at 01 January 2015	119	862,144	862,263
Profit for the financial year Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income	-	1,447,367	1,447,367
Balance at 31 December 2015	119	2,309,511	2,309,630
Profit for the financial year Other comprehensive income Total comprehensive income	- 	3,367,584	3,367,584
Balance at 31 December 2016	119	5,677,095	5,677,214

The notes to the financial statements on page 11 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended at 31 December 2016

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION

World Fuel Commodities Services (Ireland) Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of World Fuel Services (Singapore) Pte Ltd., incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate holding company is World Fuel Services Corporation (the "Ultimate Parent Undertaking"), incorporated in the State of Florida, in the United States of America.

The company has a subsidiary, Spire Flight Solutions Limited, of which it owns 100% of the equity share capital. As the company and its subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements of World Fuel Services Corporation it is exempt, by virtue of Section 300 of the Company's Act 2014 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

The Company's principal activity is that of aviation fuel supply and flight operation services.

(2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies are as follows:

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2014. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The following exemptions from the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS") have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
 - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
 - 38 (comparative information requirements in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1);
 - 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements);
 - 111 (cash flow statement information), and
 - 134-136 (capital management disclosures).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED For the year ended at 31 December 2016

(2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

2.1 Basis of preparation - continued

- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation).
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

2.2 Going concern

The Company relies on funding via intercompany loans from the ultimate parent company, World Fuel Services Corporation. The directors have obtained confirmation from World Fuel Services Corporation that it will provide adequate support to enable the Company to meet its current obligations for a period of at least one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

As a result of the support from the ultimate parent company, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adoption the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, and represents amounts receivable for fuel supplied, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes. Turnover from the sale of fuel is recognised when the company has delivered fuel to the customer, the customer has accepted the fuel, the amount of turnover can be reliable measured, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

2.4 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED For the year ended at 31 December 2016

(2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

2.4 Current and deferred income tax - continued

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.5 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar; as this represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. For purposes of financial statement presentation, the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 as well as the comparatives for the financial year ending 31 December 2015 have been presented in U.S. dollars.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Currency exchange differences resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the closing rates at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Business combinations

The company applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a business is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the company. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED For the year ended at 31 December 2016

(2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

2.6 Business combinations - continued

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

2.7 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured at fair value is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the CGUs, or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of the cash-generating unit (CGU) containing the goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

(b) Customer relationship - intangibles

Customer relationship intangibles acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Customer relationship intangibles have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated based on the timing of projected cash flows of the contracts over their estimated useful lives of 10 years.

2.8 Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not ready to use are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED For the year ended at 31 December 2016

(2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets - continued

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (CGUs).

Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

2.10 Stocks

Stocks consist of aviation fuel products bought for resale and are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value using the average cost method. Components of stocks cost include fuel purchase and related transportation costs.

2.11 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other highly liquid investment with original maturity of three months or less and bank overdrafts which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

2.12 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

2.13 Trade payables

Trade payables represent obligations to pay for goods and services provided to the Company in the ordinary course of business. Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.14 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

2.15 Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity are set out below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED For the year ended at 31 December 2016

(2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

2.15 Critical accounting judgements and estimates - continued

The valuation of stocks

The Company's stocks consist of aviation fuel. In calculating the net realisable value of stocks, Management considers the nature and condition of the inventory, as well as applying assumptions around the saleability of stocks and the amount of related transportation costs to include within the valuation calculations.

Impairment of trade receivables

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other receivables. When assessing impairment of trade and other receivables, management considers factors including current market and industry conditions and historical experience.

Impairment of intangible assets

The Company assesses the carrying value of goodwill for impairment when impairment indicators exist. Where an indication of impairment is identified, the carrying value of goodwill is calculated with reference to the recoverable value of the cash generating units (CGUs). This requires estimation of the future cash flows from the CGUs and also selection of appropriate discount rates in order to calculate the net present value of those cash flows.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of investments in subsidiaries on an annual basis. When assessing impairment of investments in subsidiaries, management considers factors including current market and industry conditions and historical experience.

(3) TURNOVER

A geographical analysis of turnover is as follows:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
European Union (excluding freland and the United Kingdom)	230,258,118	55,704,738
United Kingdom	10,394,310	2,908,753
Ireland	567,149	-
Rest of the world	1,751,507	118
	242,971,084	58.613,609

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED For the year ended at 31 December 2016

(4) OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2016	2015	
	\$	\$	
Inventory recognised as an expense	220,494,984	52,580,263	
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(781,418)	23,780	
Employment services	652,930	165,725	
Impairment of investments	68,891		

Remuneration for the statutory audit carried out by the Company's auditors was \$21,000 for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2015; \$46,284).

The average monthly number of persons employed by the Company during the year was as follows:

	2016 No	2015 No
Sales	4	~
Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Wages and salaries	198,244	<u>-</u>
Social security costs	33.604	-
Pension	37,429	•
Termination Benefits	114,352	
	383,629	Managarananananananananananananananananan

The Company reimburses World Fuel Services Europe Limited for various employment services charged at the costs of its operation on a monthly basis. The amount recharged for the year ended at 31 December 2016 was \$3,348,610 (2015: \$165,725). Two of the directors received €5,000 remuneration for the year ended at 31 December 2016 (2015: €5,000) in connection with their services to the Company. The other director is an employee of a related company and was compensated in that capacity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED For the year ended at 31 December 2016

(5) INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
	2016 \$	2015 \$
Current taxation		
Irish corporation tax on profit of the year	348,062	202,994
Adjustment in respect of prior years	60,581	(20,469)
, , , , ,	408,643	182,525
Deferred taxation		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(23,492)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•
• • •	(23,492)	***************************************
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	385,151	182,525

The tax charge differs from the standard Irish corporation tax rate of 12.5% due to certain factors. The factors affecting the tax charge are reconciled below:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Profit before taxation	3,752,735	1,629,892
Profit before taxation multiplied by the Irish corporation tax rate of 12.5% (2015: 12.5%) Effects of:	469,092	203,736
Origination and reversal of timing differences Income not subject to tax Adjustments in respect of prior years	(23,492) (121,030) 60,581	(742) (20,469)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	385,151	182,525

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED For the year ended at 31 December 2016

(6) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The net book value of the Company's intangible assets as at 31 December 2016 is presented below:

Goodwill	Cost \$	Accumulated amortisation \$	Net book value \$
At 1 January 2016	1,703,769	-	1,703,769
At 31 December 2016	1,703,769		1,703,769
Customer relationships			
At 1 January 2016 Amortisation	4,930,000	(183,375) (901,587)	4,746,625 (901,587)
At 31 December 2016	4,930,000	(1,084,962)	3,845,038
Intangible assets at 31 December 2016	6,633,769	(1,084,962)	5,548,807
Intangible assets at 31 December 2015	6,633,769	(183,375)	6,450,394
(7) INVESTMENTS			Investments in joint venture undertakings \$
Cost At 1 January 2016			2,407,228
At 31 December 2016			2,407,228
Accumulated Impairment At 1 January 2016			(68,981)
Impairment in the year			***************************************
As at 31 December 2016			(68,981)
Net book value at 31 December 2016			2,338,247
Net book value at 31 December 2015			2,407,228

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED For the year ended at 31 December 2016

(7) INVESTMENTS - CONTINUED

The Company has ownership interest in the common shares of various entities at 31 December 2016:

Name	Country of incorporation	Principal business activities	Address	Percentage of ownership
Spire Flight Solutions Limited	Ireland	Flight Ferrying	South Bank House 6th Floor, Barrow Street, Dublin 4, Ireland	100%
A Flybranslehantering AB	Sweden	Aviation fuel supply	Box 135, 190 46, Stockholm-Arlanda	25%
Malmö Fuelling Services AB	Sweden	Aviation fuel supply	Sturup Flygplats, Box 22230, 32 MALMÖ- STURUP, Solna	33 %
Shell-Statoil-Total I/S	Denmark	Aviation fuel supply	c/o Shell-Statoil- Total I/S, Københavns Lufthavn 12770, Kastrup	33%
Stockholm Fuelling Services AB	Sweden	Aviation fuel supply	Box 85 190 45 Stockholm-Arlanda Sigtuna	33%
Bændstoflageret Københavns Lufthavn I/S	Denmark	Aviation fuel supply	Københavns Lufthavn 12770, Kastrup	21%
Gothenburg Fuelling Company AB	Sweden	Aviation fuel supply	Box 2154, 438 14 Landvetter, Stockholm	33%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED For the year ended at 31 December 2016

(8) STOCKS		
	2016 \$	2015 \$
Aviation fuel	2,139,808	912,717
	2,139,808	912,717
(9) DEBTORS		
	2016 \$	2015 \$
Trade receivables Value added tax receivable Deferred income tax receivable	18,176,618 20,669,062 23,492	12,672,850 903,722
	38,869,172	13,576,572
(10) CREDITORS: AMOUNTS DUE FALLING WITHIN ONE YE	<u>AR</u>	
	2016	2015 \$
Trade payables	19,295,458	9,708,833
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13,165,157	1.323,473
Accrued expenses	4,295	36,099
Income taxes payable Other payables	51,28 1 392,960	330,895 392,940
	32,909,151	11,792,240

Amounts owed to group undertakings are non-interest bearing, have no fixed repayment date and are payable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED For the year ended at 31 December 2016

(11) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

2016 2015 \$ \$

10,110,895

10,648,614

Amounts owed to group undertakings

On 30 September 2015, the Company entered into a loan agreement with World Fuel Services Finance Company S.a.r.L for a principal loan amount of \$10,000,000. The loan bears an interest rate of one-year LIBOR + 3.5% per annum. The principal loan amount and interest are due to be repaid on 30 September 2020.

In the prior year financial statements, the loan and interest were classified as a current liability.

(12) SHARE CAPITAL

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Authorised: 1,000,000 (2015: 1,000,000) ordinary shares of €1 each	1,190,000	1,190,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid 100 (2015: 100) ordinary shares of €1 each	119	119

The Company has allotted 100 shares with a nominal value of €100 translated to US\$119.

(13) ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of World Fuel Services (Singapore) Pte Ltd., a company incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is World Fuel Services Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States.

World Fuel Services Corporation is the parent undertaking of the only group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of World Fuel Services Corporation may be obtained from World Fuel Services Corporation, 9800 NW 41st Street, Suite 400, Miami, Florida USA 33178.

(14) APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 12 December 2017 and were signed on its behalf on that date