

إشعار إلى السادة مساهمي شركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات ش.م.ع.ق.

يسرنا أن ندعوكم لحضور اجتماع الجمعية العامة العادية للشركة والمقرر عقده في تمام الساعة الثالثة والنصف عصرأً بتوقيت الدوحة من يوم الأحد الموافق 10 مارس 2024م في قاعة الريان بفندق شيراتون – الدوحة. وفي حال عدم تحقق النصاب القانوني للحضور، فسيعقد اجتماع ثانٍ بنفس المكان عند الساعة العاشرة مساءً من يوم الأربعاء الموافق 27 مارس 2024م.

جدول أعمال اجتماع الجمعية العامة العادية

- سماع كلمة رئيس مجلس الإدارة بشأن السنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2023.
- المصادقة على تقرير مجلس الإدارة حول نشاط الشركة والأداء المالي للسنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2023.
- سماع تقرير مدقق حسابات الشركة بشأن البيانات المالية المُوحدّة للشركة للسنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2023 والمصادقة عليه.
- مناقشة البيانات المالية المُوحدّة للشركة للسنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2023 والمصادقة عليها.
- عرض تقرير حوكمة الشركة لسنة 2023 والمصادقة عليه.
- الموافقة على اقتراح مجلس الإدارة بشأن توزيع أرباح نقدية على المساهمين عن سنة 2023 بواقع 0.15 ريال قطري للسهم الواحد، وبما يمثل نسبة 15 ٪ من القيمة الاسمية للسهم.
- إبراء ذمة أعضاء مجلس إدارة الشركة من المسؤولية عن أعمالهم خلال السنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2023 وتحديد مكافآتهم.
- تعيين مدققي حسابات الشركة للسنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024 وتحديد أتعابهم.
- انتخابات عضوية مجلس الإدارة لمدة ثلاث سنوات (2024-2027).

الشيخ / خالد بن خليفة آل ثاني

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

شركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات

يسر مجلس الإدارة أن يقدم تقريره السنوي بشأن الأداء المالي والتشغيلي لشركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات للسنة المالية 2023.

استعراض عام للاقتصاد الكلي

في ظل البيئة الديناميكية لقطاع خدمات النفط والغاز، يبقى مسار القطاع مرتبطا ارتباطا وثيقا بتقلبات أسعار النفط والتوسع الكبير للقطاع، الذي يُعزى إلى الاستثمارات الرأسمالية الهائلة. فعلى مدار العام، ساد التفاؤل في القطاع، حيث كان المنتجون يتربحون بحماس التوسعات الاستراتيجية، وخصوصا تلك التي تحدث في المنطقة. في الحقيقة، إن هذا الحماس السائد لا يعكس فقط التوجه الإيجابي للقطاع فحسب، بل إنه أيضا يؤكد على وجود آفاق نمو واعدة لقطاع خدمات النفط والغاز. وهكذا، فإن الرغبة في التوسع تعزز من قدرة القطاع على التكيف، مما يجعله على أهبة الاستعداد لمستقبل قوي.

تحديثات بشأن التوسع في الأعمال والسوق

- **قطاع الحفر**

في قطاع الحفر، استمر ظهور التطورات الإيجابية بفضل العمل على تحسين مستوى المعدلات اليومية لإثنين من منصات الحفر البحرية، إضافة إلى النجاح في إعادة نشر منصات الحفر البرية التي كانت سابقا خارج التعاقد، مما ساعد في تعزيز استخدام منصات الحفر بشكل شامل. ولكن هذه المكاسب انخفضت جزئياً بسبب أعمال الصيانة التي تم إجراؤها لمنصتي حفر بحريتين، وهي خطوة ضرورية لضمان استمرار أدائها وعملياتها على أكمل وجه. وخلال العام، نجح القطاع في تجديد عقود بعض منصات الحفر البحرية بما في ذلك مشروع الحفر البحري المشترك، الأمر الذي ساهم في تأمين تمديد المشاريع لمدة تتراوح ما بين سنتين إلى ثلاث سنوات. حيث إنَّ عملية التجديد هذه لن تساعد في تحسين التوقعات المالية للقطاع فحسب، بل إنها تستعمل أيضاً على تعزيز استقرار القطاع على المدى الطويل. بالإضافة إلى ما سبق، واصل القطاع حضوره الدولي عبر تأمين تمديد عقد المنصة البحرية ذاتية الرفع في المملكة العربية السعودية، وهو ما ساعد على زيادة تعزيز معدلات استخدام الأصول، وبناء حضور قوي للقطاع على المستوى الدولي.

- **قطاع الطيران**

شهد قطاع الطيران ارتفاع في أداء الأعمال، والذي ارتبط ارتباطاً مباشراً بزيادة نشاط الطيران على الصعيدين المحلي والدولي. كما أن القطاع استفاد أيضاً من مساهمات أعمال الصيانة والإصلاح و التشغيل (MRO). حيث إنَّ هذه المحركات الرئيسية ساهمت في رفع مستوى الأداء العام للقطاع، وهو ما يظهر التزامنا الراسخ من أجل تحقيق التميز التشغيلي، وتأمين مكانة استراتيجية في سوق الطيران العالمي.

وخلال العام، تميزت شركة هيليكوبتر الخليج (GHC) في تأمين توقيع العديد من العقود الجديدة القصيرة والمتوسطة الأجل في مناطق مختلفة، ليؤكد هذا الإنجاز قدرتنا على بناء تحالفات أعمال قوية في الأسواق المتنوعة، والمحافظة على هذه التحالفات أيضاً. كما أن هذا التوسع يزيد من تعزيز حضورنا العالمي في قطاع الطيران، وهو ما يجعل من شركة هليكوبتر الخليج شريكاً جديراً بالثقة في مجال تقديم الخدمات على مستوى العالم.

- **قطاع التأمين**

يرتكز الأداء القوي لقطاع التأمين على التوسع في مجال التأمين الطبي، حيث يركز على العقود مرتفعة الأقساط ومنخفضة المطالبات في ذات الوقت. ومن ناحية أخرى، يبذل القطاع حالياً جهوداً استباقية لاستكشاف فرص جديدة في أسواق التجزئة ومؤسسات الأعمال الصغيرة والمتوسطة الحجم محلياً. وفي الوقت نفسه، أظهرت المحفظة الاستثمارية للقطاع مؤواً متوافقاً

مع الاتجاهات الإيجابية المواتية الملحوظة في محفظتنا الاستثمارية الإجمالية. وإلى جانب ذلك، تستعد الكوت أيضاً للاستفادة من نظام التأمين الصحي الإلزامي الذي أطلقته الحكومة مؤخراً حيث من المتوقع أن يكون له تأثير إيجابي على أقساط التأمين الطبي.

- **قطاع التمويل**

شهد قطاع التمويل تحقيق مجموعة من النتائج على خلفية نجاح عملية اندماج «أمواج» مع «الشقب» و « أطياب»، حيث أن هذه الخطوة الاستراتيجية لم تساهم في تكوين شركة وطنية رائدة في قطاع تقديم خدمات التمويل فحسب، بل ساعدت أيضاً في جعل الشركة الجديدة الجهة المفضلة لتلبية احتياجات الشركات الصناعية من خدمات التمويل و توفير أماكن سكن للعمال وعديد الخدمات الأخرى.

ومماشياً مع الإعلان الذي نشرناه في تاريخ 21 سبتمبر2023، وموافقة الجمعية العامة غير العادية بتاريخ 13 مارس 2023، أعلن المساهمين الاستراتيجيون الجدد لشركة أمواج، بالتعاون مع شركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات، رسمياً تحديد تاريخ النفاذ الاقتصادي لعملية الاندماج في 1 يناير2023. ولقد بذل مجلس الإدارة كافة الجهود الممكنة في سبيل إنجاح عملية الاندماج، حيث قام بحل مجلس الإدارة السابق لشركة أمواج، وعين أعضاء مجلس إدارة جدد من المساهمين المحليين. كما تم تعيين رئيس تنفيذي جديد للشركة المندمجة حديثا، وبالتالي فقد حصلت عملية دمج جامعة ما بين إدارة رفيعة المستوى وخبرات كبيرة في القطاع تحت إشراف مجلس إدارة واحد. وبكل تأكيد، ستساهم هذه الخطوة الاستراتيجية بشكل كبير في تعزيز كفاءتنا التشغيلية، ورفع مكانتنا أكثر، لنكون بذلك جهةً رائدة في قطاع تقديم خدمات التمويل.

استراتيجيتنا في المرحلة المقبلة

تعمل شركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات بشكل استراتيجي على تعزيز تواجدها في السوق القطرية والأسواق العالمية، بما يتوافق مع متطلبات جميع قطاعات الأعمال كما أن الخليج الدولية للخدمات تهدف إلى إعادة هيكلة عملياتها الأساسية على نحو استراتيجي، وذلك من خلال ضمان استمرار الفعالية من حيث التكلفة، ومواصلة تحسين استخدام الأصول. وعليه، فإن هذه المبادرات تلعب دوراً هاماً في تمكين قطاعات أعمالنا من خلال تعزيز نقاط القوة التي تتمتع بها على الصعيدين المحلي والدولي، وبالتالي تحقيق النجاح في خلق قيمة كبيرة للمساهمين. وإلى جانب ذلك، نعتزم المجموعة العمل بشكل استراتيجي لخلق مصادر إيرادات جديدة عبر اغتنام الفرص المرتبطة بعملية توسعة حقل الشمال في قطر.

النجاح في تحقيق الفعالية من حيث التكلفة والاستفادة المثلى من استخدام الأصول

يُعتبر تحسين مستوى التكاليف والاستخدام الأمثل للموارد من أهم الأهداف الأساسية لشركات المجموعة، وهو ما يعكس التزامنا للنحو إلى كيانات ذات كفاءة عالية وأكثر حكمة في إدارة التكاليف والموارد. وسعيًا منها لضبط التكاليف، تواصل الكيانات التابعة لنا جهودها الحثيئة نحو رفع مستوى الكفاءة والفعالية.

وفيما يتعلق باستخدام الأصول، تولي شركات مجموعتنا اهتماماً كبيراً بضرورة تعظيم الاستفادة من الأصول، مع التقيّد بأعلى معايير السلامة والجودة. ففي قطاع الحفر، بلغ معدل تشغيل منصات الحفر، 95%، وهو ما يسلط الضوء على التزامنا بتحقيق أقصى درجات الكفاءة التشغيلية. وبالمثل، أيضا، شهد قطاع الطيران تحسّناً ملحوظاً في إجمالي عدد ساعات طيران الأسطول بنسبة بلغت 20%، وهو ما يعكس ازدياد نشاط الطيران في العمليات المحلية والدولية. وبالنسبة، فإنّ هذه الإنجازات لخير برهان على الاهتمام البالغ الذي نوليه للوصول إلى التميّز التشغيلي.

تقرير مدققي الحسابات المستقل

ملخصا في التقيق

نظرة عامة

التدقيق الرئيسية	المحاسبة عن معاملة شركة أمواج لخدمات التمويل المحدودة (شركة أمواج)
	• التقييم وجودات ومظبوطات عقود التأمين • الانخفاض في قيمة مخزونات
كجزء من تصميم التدقيق الخاص بنا، خذنا الأهمية النسبية وتقييم مخاطر التحريف الذي في البيانات المالية الموحدة. وعلى وجه الخصوص، أخذنا بعين الاعتبار الأحكام الشخصية التي وضعها أعضاء مجلس الإدارة، على سبيل المثال، ما يتعلق بالتقنيات المحاسبية الهامة التي تتضمن وضع افتراضات ومراجعة الأحداث المستقبلية التي نعتبر غير مؤكدة بطبيعتها. وكما هو متبع في جميع عمليات التدقيق لدينا، فإننا أيضاً نأخذ مخاطر تجاوز الإدارة للتصايط الرقابية الداخلية، بما في ذلك من أمور أخرى، النظر فيما إذا كان هناك دليل على التحيز يُمكن أخذ مخاطر التحريف الناتجة نتيجة الاحتيال. وقد صممنا لنطاق التدقيق الذي قمنا به من أجل ما أمكن من عمل لنتمكن من إيداء رأي حول البيانات المالية الموحدة ككل، أحيان في الاعتبار هيكل المجموعة والعمليات والصوابط المحاسبية ومجالات الصناعة التي تعمل فيها المجموعة.	

أمور التقيق الرئيسية

إن أمور التقيق الرئيسية هي تلك التي، في تقريرنا المهني، كانت أكثر الأمور أهمية أثناء تقيقنا للبيانات المالية الموحدة للفترة الحالية. وقد نلّمزنا لهذه الأمور في سياق تقيقنا للبيانات المالية الموحدة ككل، وفي مياةة رأينا في هذا الشأن، ونحن لا نبدى أي رأي متصل بخصوص هذه الأمور.

أمور التقيق الرئيسية	المحاسبة عن معاملة شركة أمواج لخدمات التمويل المحدوة (شركة أمواج)
	في 16 أكتوبر 2023، استحوذت إحدى الشركات التابعة للمجموعة، وهي شركة أمواج لخدمات التمويل المحدوة (شركة أمواج)، والتي تمثل قطاع التمويل للمجموعة، على 100% من أسهم مشكّات مختار من شركة الشقب أوبلا للتمويل ذ.م.م. وشركة أطياب للتصايط والرفاهة ذ.م.م. وفي الوقت نفسه، خوّلت المجموعة 35,7% من ملكيتها في شركة أمواج لخدمات التمويل إلى شركة تيمون كايلا، و34,3% إلى شركة أوبلا قطر الدولية. أدى هذا الاستحواذ إلى إلغاء التوحيد في شركة أمواج التي أدرج في هذه البيانات المالية الموحدة كمعاملات متوقّعة وتم الاعتراف بالقيمة المحفظ بها كأستثمار في شركة مستمرة في طريقة حقوق الملكية مع ملكية قطية بنسبة 90%. بلغت القيمة المدوّلة للقيمة المحفظ 345 مليون ريال قطري، وبلغت القيمة التقديرية لأمالي الموجودات التي أُلغى توحيدها 371 مليون ريال قطري، ما أدى إلى خسارة من إلغاء التوحيد بقيمة 26 مليون ريال قطري. وتم الاعتراف بالمشورة الاسمية بقيمة 294 مليون ريال قطري كجزء من المعاملة. كما هو مطّوب بموجب المعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 28 "إستثمارات في الشركات الوُحدة والمصاريع المشتركة" تم إجراء توزيع سعر الشراء الاسمي وهما للمعيار الدولي للتقارير المالية رقم 9 "اندماج الأعمال" لحساب هذه المعاملة. يتطلب ذلك من الإدارة إجراء افتراضات جوهرية كجزء من تحديد القيمة المدوّلة للموجودات القليلة لتكديد المستحقر عليها والمظبوطات المقرضة.
	قرّأ بعض المدخلات الرئيسية غير القليلة للمنظمة التي تشكل القيم المدوّلة للرتائق اداعة مثل الخطط المالية المصنّدة. اختفروا على أساس الفجة بإيادت المدخلات اداعة لحساب الموجودات غير الملموسة المعزوف بها. في حالة معطوقية القيم المدوّلة القليلة بناءً على بيانات السوق القليلة المتغيرة. نظرنا في مدى ملاءمة السياسات المحاسبية والإصداحات ذات الصلة في البيانات المالية الموحدة.

النتائج المالية

حققت المجموعة صافي أرباح بقيمة 392 مليون ريال قطري، بنسبة ارتفاع وصلت إلى 30% بالمقارنة مع السنة الماضية. وتحسّن إجمالي إيرادات المجموعة خلال السنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر2023 بواقع 17 ٪ مقارنة مع ما كان عليه الوضع في عام 2022. وبلغ إجمالي إيراداتها 3.5 مليار ريال قطري في السنة المنتهية في تاريخ 31 ديسمبر2023، مقارنة مع إجمالي إيرادات السنة الماضية الذي بلغ 3 مليار ريال قطري. وخلال السنة المنتهية في تاريخ 31 ديسمبر 2023، سجلت المجموعة تحقيق أرباح قبل استقطاع الفوائد والضرائب والإهلاك والاستهلاك (الأرباح قبل الاستقطاعات) بقيمة بلغت 898 مليون ريال قطري.

وشهد مستوى الربحية تحسّناً بشكل رئيسي بفضل النتائج المتميزة التي حققتها جميع قطاعات الأعمال. حيث شهد قطاع الحفر تعافياً على خلفية ارتفاع معدلات الحفر وتحسّن استخدام الأصول. ومن جهة أخرى، استفاد قطاع الطيران من انتعاش قطاع الطيران، مصحوباً بتحسن مستوى المساهمات من أعمال الصيانة والإصلاح و التشغيل . أما فيما يتعلق بقطاع التأمين، فقد تحسنت النتائج مدعومة بشكل رئيسي من ارتفاع الإيرادات، إلى جانب انتعاش المحفظة الاستثمارية.

بالإضافة إلى ذلك، ارتفع إجمالي أصول المجموعة بنسبة 3% خلال السنة، ليصل إلى 10.4 مليار ريال قطري كما في 31 ديسمبر 2023 أما بخصوص السيولة، فقد بلغت رصيد النقد الختامي، بما في ذلك الاستثمارات قصيرة الأجل، 1.3 مليار ريال قطري. وسجلت المجموعة إجمالي ديون بلغت 4.4 مليار ريال قطري كما في 31 ديسمبر 2023.

إعادة هيكلة قروض شركة الخليج العالمية للحفر

يمثّل نجاح إتمام اتفاق إعادة هيكلة الديون مع مُقرضي مجموعتنا إنجازاً كبيراً بالنسبة للخليج العالمية للحفر. مع توقيع عقد جديد طويل الأجل لمدة 25 عاما، وسداد دفعة أخيرة تصل نسبتها إلى 35%، ستُتيح عملية إعادة الهيكلة لشركة الخليج العالمية للحفر إمكانية الحد تدريجيًا من التزاماتها المالية على مدار فترة سداد الدين. ويعتبر هذا الإنجاز بمثابة علامة بارزة في الجهود التي نبذلها لتحسين المكانة المالية للشركة، مما يساهم في تعزيز مستوى المرونة، وتحسين السيولة، وخلق فرص مواتية للاستثمارات الاستراتيجية. كما أنّ ذلك يؤدي إلى توفير مباشر في التكاليف المتعلقة بالأقراض، وهو ما يساهم في تعزيز قدرة الخليج العالمية للحفر على التعامل مع تقلبات الاقتصاد الكلي بشكل أفضل.

ويؤكد هذا الإنجاز على التقدم الكبير الذي أحرزناه تجاه بلوغ أهدافنا المالية والتشغيلية، مما يؤكد على تفانينا في تعزيز المركز المالي للمجموعة، وزيادة قيمة الشركة في ذات الوقت.

توزيعات الأرباح

نظراً لأداء الأداء المالي الاستثنائي للمجموعة، يوصي مجلس الإدارة بتوزيع أرباح سنوية بقيمة إجمالية تبلغ 279 مليون ريال قطري للسنة المنتهية بتاريخ 31 ديسمبر 2023. أي ما يعادل 0.15 ريال قطري للسهم الواحد، بنسبة 71% من صافي أرباح المجموعة.

وفي الختام

يُعرب مجلس الإدارة عن امتنانه وشكره لحضرة صاحب السمو الشيخ تميم بن حمد آل ثاني، أمير البلاد المفدى، على توجيهاته الحكيمة ورؤيته الاستراتيجية. كما نعرب عن امتنانتنا أيضاً لى عملاء المجموعة على ثقتهم الراسخة بنا، ونثمن أيضاً الجهود الحثيئة التي بذلتها الإدارات العليا لشركات المجموعة، وإخلاصها في العمل. وأخيرا وليس آخراً، نتقدم بجزيل الشكر إلى المساهمين الكرام في مجموعتنا على استمرار ثقتهم بنا.



الخليج الدولية للخدمات ش.م.ق
Gulf International Services qsc

ملاحظات

- لكل مساهم حق حضور اجتماع الجمعية العامة، ويكون له عدد من الأصوات يعادل عدد أسهمه، وتصدر القرارات بالأغلبية المطلقة للأسهم الممثلة في الاجتماع، وبما لا يتعارض مع أحكام النظام الأساسي للشركة.
- يُمثّل القصر والمحجور عليهم النائبون عنهم قانوناً.
- يجوز لأي مساهم في حال كان شركة أن يفوض أي شخص لتمثيله في اجتماع الجمعية العامة.
- يجوز التوكيل في حضور اجتماع الجمعية العامة بشرط أن يكون الوكيل مساهماً، وأن يكون التوكيل خاصاً وثابتاً بالكتابة، ولا يجوز للمساهم توكيل أحد أعضاء مجلس الإدارة في حضور اجتماع الجمعية العامة نيابة عنه. يمكن الحصول على نموذج التوكيل بزيارة الموقع الإلكتروني للشركة وهو **www.gis.com.qa** .
- يجوز للمساهم نفسه أن يمثل (بالوكالة) مساهم واحد أو أكثر من مساهمي الشركة، وذلك طبقاً لما ورد بالنظام الأساسي للشركة. وفي جميع الأحوال، لا يجوز أن يزيد عدد الأسهم التي يحوزها الوكيل بهذه الصفة على (5%) من رأس مال الشركة.
- يجب تقديم مستندات تعيين المفوضين والوكلاء إلى الشركة قبل 48 ساعة على الأقل من موعد انعقاد اجتماع الجمعية العامة.

تقرير مجلس الإدارة

	قامت المجموعة بتعيين خبراء تقيم مستقلين لقيمة المدوّلة للخدمة المحفظ بها والقيم المدوّلة التي تشكل جزءاً من مخصص سعر الشراء الاسمي. لقد أعترنا ذلك مسألة ذات أهمية قصوى بالنسبة لتقيق السنة الحالية نظراً للافتراضات الجوهرية المستخدمة في تحديد القيمة المدوّلة للخدمة المحفظ بها والقيم المدوّلة للموجودات القليلة لتكديد المستحقر عليها والمظبوطات المقرضة. راجع الإصداحات التمسمة للبيانات الموحدة لمزيد من التفاصيل: - إيضاح 10: الشركات المستمرة فيها بطريقة حقوق الملكية و - إيضاح 17: العمليات المتوقّعة.
	تقييم موجودات ومظبوطات عقود التأمين تقييم مظبوطات المظبوطات المتكّدة: أفضل تغير لمظبوطات ونسوة المخاطر تمستت إجراءات تقييم مظبوطات المظبوطات المتكّدة - قيم وتغيير عملية الإدارة تقييم المظبوطات القائمة واحتيطاط المظبوطات المتكّدة عبر المبلغ عنها - قمنا باختبار مدى اكتمال بيانات المدخلات المستخدمة لقواس مطبوطات المظبوطات المتكّدة في تاريخ التقييم (31 ديسمبر 2021) وكل فترات اللاحقة - وقمنا باختبار، على أساس الفجة، دقة بيانات المدخلات المستخدمة لقواس مطبوطات المظبوطات المتكّدة في تاريخ التقييم (31 ديسمبر 2021) وكل فترات اللاحقة - وقد تم الحصول عليها من مستشاري الإدارة والخارجيين المستقلين المتكّدة عبر المبلغ عنها لقطاعات الأعمال المالية - لقد التزمنا المتخصصون الاكثرون فيما يلي: - تقييم المظبوطات المتكّدة عبر المبلغ عنها وتعمل المخاطر، والخمسم مقابل مطبوطات المعيار الدولي للتقارير المالية رقم 17 ("المعيار") في تاريخ التقييم (31 ديسمبر 2021) وكل فترات اللاحقة (31 ديسمبر 2022 و2021) - إعادة إجراء، على أساس الفجة، دقة بيانات المدخلات المستخدمة لتقدير المظبوطات المتكّدة عبر المبلغ عنها والأحكام والافتراضات الداعة - لقد التزمنا المتخصصون الاكثرون فيما يلي: - تقييم المظبوطات المتكّدة عبر المبلغ عنها وتعمل المخاطر، والخمسم مقابل المظبوطات المعيار الدولي للتقارير المالية رقم 17 ("المعيار") في تاريخ التقييم (31 ديسمبر 2021) وكل فترات اللاحقة (31 ديسمبر 2022 و2021) - إعادة إجراء، على أساس الفجة، دقة بيانات المدخلات المستخدمة لتقدير المظبوطات المتكّدة عبر المبلغ عنها لقطاعات الأعمال المالية - تمديد نطاق عملنا لحساب تقييم المخاطر باستخدام بيانات الشركة - اختبار الإصداحات ذات الصلة المطبّقة بموجب المعيار - تقيا إيرادات تحليلية شاملة مستقلة على أربعة مظبوطات المظبوطات المتكّدة.

	<i>تقرير مراقب الحسابات المستقل إلى السادة المساهمين في شركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات ش.م.ع.ق</i> <i>تقرير عن تقيق البيانات المالية الموحدة</i> <i>رأينا</i>
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في رأينا، أن البيانات المالية الموحدة تُظهر بصورة علّنة ومن كفاءة التوازي الجوهري المركز المالي الموحّد لشركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات ش.م.ع.ق(«الشركة») وشركتها التابعة (بمعاً «المجموعة») كما في 31 ديسمبر 2023 وأداءها المالي الموحّد ونكفاتها لتققيها الموحدة للسنة المتيتية في ذلك التاريخ وفقاً للمعايير المحاسبية الدولية للتقارير المالية.

قُصفاً بتقيقلي ما يلي

البيانات المالية الموحدة للمجموعة التي تتكون من:

- بيان المركز المالي الموحّد كما في 31 ديسمبر 2023.
- بيان الأرباح أو الخسائر والنّخل الشامل الآخر الموحّد للسنة المنتهية في ذلك التاريخ.
- بيان التغيرات في حقوق الملكية الموحّد للسنة المنتهية في ذلك التاريخ.
- بيان التدفّقات النقدية الموحّد للسنة المنتهية في ذلك التاريخ.
- الإيضاحات التمسمة للبيانات المالية الموحدة، والتي تشمل معلومات السياسة المحاسبية الجوهرية المستخدمة والمعلومات التفسيرية الأخرى.

أسس الرأي

لقد أجرينا عملية التقيق وتقييم المعايير التقيق الدولية. إلى مسؤوليتنا بموجب هذه المعايير مبنية بالتفصيل ضمن قسم مسؤوليات مراقب الحسابات عن تقيق البيانات المالية الموحدة من هذا التقرير.

نعتد بأن لئلة التقيق التي حصلنا عليها كافية ولامثلة أساساً لنسب ما نطالب رأينا.

الاستقلالية

نحن مستقلون عن المجموعة وفقاً لمفارء السلوك الأخلاقي الدولي للمحاسبين المهنيين (التي تشمل معايير الاستقلال الدولية) الصادرة عن مجلس معايير السلوك الأخلاقي الدولي للمحاسبين ومظبوطات السلوك الأخلاقي في دولة قطر والمنظمة بعملية التقيق التي قمنا بها للبيانات المالية الموحدة. وقد استوفينا مسؤوليتنا الأخلاقية الأخرى وفقاً لمفاد مجلس معيير السلوك الأخلاقي الدولي للمحاسبين ومظبوطات السلوك الأخلاقي في دولة قطر.

للحصول على المزيد من المعلومات حول مرفقات جدول أعمال الاجتماع، يرجى زيارة الموقع الإلكتروني للشركة: **www.gis.com.qa**

أو مراسلتنا على عنوان البريد الإلكتروني التالي: **gis@qtarenergy.qa** أو الاتصال بنا على رقم الهاتف: **974 4013 2088**



يضاحات المتمة للبيانات المالية الموحدة
(تتمه)
جميع المبالغ بالآلاف الريالات القطرية ما لم يذكر خلاف ذلك

444,741	%3 -/+	2023
62,367	%3 -/+	2022

(31,106)	(13,782)	مستفيدا الشركة التابعة
-	(35,869)	
49,571	28,386	

للحصول على المزيد من المعلومات حول مرفقات جدول أعمال الاجتماع، يرجى زيارة الموقع الإلكتروني للشركة: www.gis.com.qa
أو مراسلتنا على عنوان البريد الإلكتروني التالي: gis@qatarenergy.qa أو الاتصال بنا على رقم الهاتف: +974 4013 2088



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الإيضاحات المتممة للبيانات المالية الموحدة (تمة)					(تمة)
(جميع المبالغ بالآلاف الريالات القطرية ما لم يذكر خلاف ذلك)					
جلفريل ش.م.م	مشروع مشترك	227,263	240,605		
شركة قطر للوقود (وقود) ش.م.ع.ق.	طرف آخر ذو علاقة	-	16,881		
شركة نفط الشمال	طرف آخر ذو علاقة	17,672	22,706		
السيف المحدودة	طرف آخر ذو علاقة	-	-		
شركة قطر للأسمدة الكيماوية (فافكو) ش.م.ع.ق.	طرف آخر ذو علاقة	-	24,801		
شركة راس لفان أولفين المحدودة	طرف آخر ذو علاقة	-	-		
شركة غزال المحدودة	طرف آخر ذو علاقة	-	-		
أخرى	طرف آخر ذو علاقة	5,647	34,027		
		636,650	671,219		

إن الأرصدة المذكورة أعلاه ذات طبيعة تجارية، ولا تحمل أي فوائد أو أوراق مالية، وهي مدينة في تاريخ الاستحقاق وفقاً للتعود ذات العلاقة، والتي تكون أقل من 12 شهراً من تاريخ التقرير. تتضمن هذه الأرصدة أيضاً إيرادات مستحقة التي لم يتم إصدار فواتيرها للعملاء في نهاية السنة.

(ج) مبالغ مستحقة إلى أطراف ذات علاقة – ذمم دائنة تجارية

العلاقة	2023	2022
اسم الكيان قطر للطاقة	8,590	9,636
مساهم		
الجهة المستثمر فيها بطريقة	19,691	-
حقوق الملكية	5,215	7,354
طرف آخر ذو علاقة	3,490	3,905
أطراف أخرى ذات علاقة	36,986	20,895

تمثل الأطراف الأخرى ذات العلاقة الكيانات التي تسيطر عليها أو تسيطر عليها بشكل مشترك شركة قطر للطاقة (مساهم).

(1) يشتمل هذا على الرصيد المتعلق بمستحقات آتاعب مجلس الإدارة وبديل الحضور.

(2) إن الأرصدة المذكورة أعلاه، باستثناء (1)، ذات طبيعة تجارية ولا تحمل أي فوائد أو ضمانات وتستحق عند الطلب.

(د) مكافآت موظفي الإدارة العليا

العلاقة	2023	2022
بذلات مجلس الإدارة	3,800	2,660
موظفو الإدارة العليا الآخرون	20,850	27,757

25 الإيرادات

1-25 الإيرادات من العقود مع العملاء

تحقق المجموعه بشكل رئيسي إيرادات من خدمات الطيران والحفر وإدارة الحفارة والتأمين وإعادة التأمين.

(أ) الإيرادات من العقود مع العملاء

في الجدول التالي، تُصنّف الإيرادات من العقود المبرمة مع العملاء حسب خطوط الخدمة الرئيسية وتوقيت الاعتراف بالإيرادات.

	2023	2022
*الإيرادات من خدمات الحفر والخدمات ذات الصلة		
خدمات الحفر	1,018,754	927,514
الخدمات المدارة	310,590	302,822
	1,329,344	1,230,336
*الإيرادات من خدمات الطيران		
خدمات النقل	909,685	790,962
خدمات تشغيلية	80,838	82,710
توريد قطع الغيار	42,133	39,401
خدمات تدريبيات	2,591	2,379
	1,035,247	915,452
	2,364,591	2,145,788

	2023	2022
*الإيرادات حسب المواقع الجغرافية		
قطر	1,926,140	1,806,830
تركيا	301,547	231,467
أخرى	136,904	107,491
	2,364,591	2,145,788

*قسمت الإدارة الإيرادات بشكلٍ إضافي مقارنة بالسنة السابقة لتحسين عرض البيانات المالية.

عقود طويلة الأجل غير مستوفاه

يوضح الجدول التالي التزامات الأداء غير المستوفاه الناتجة عن عقود طويلة الأجل ذات أسعار ثابتة:

	2023	2022
القيمة الإجمالية لسعر المعاملة المخصصة للعقود طويلة الأجل التي لم يتم الوفاء بها جزئياً أو كلياً كما في 31 ديسمبر	2,070,710	3,103,183

تتوقع الإدارة أن يُعترف بنسبة 50٪ من سعر المعاملة المخصص للالتزامات الأداء غير المستوفاه حتى 31 ديسمبر 2023 كإيرادات خلال فترة التقرير القادمة (1.03 مليار ريال قطري). وسيتم الاعتراف بنسبة 42٪ (0.87 مليار ريال قطري) في السنة المالية 2025، وسيتم الاعتراف بنسبة 14٪ المتبقية (0.15 مليار ريال قطري) في السنوات القادمة.

جميع العقود الأخرى هي لفترات مدتها سنة واحدة أو أقل أو يتم إصدار فواتير لها على أساس الوقت الذي يتم تكبده. وفقاً لما هو مسموح به بموجب المعيار الدولي للتقارير المالية رقم 15، لم يتم الإصحاح عن سعر المعاملة المخصص لهذه العقود غير المستوفاه.

2-25 عقود التأمين وإعادة التأمين

1-2-25 التحليل حسب التغطية المتبقية والمطالبات المتكبدة لغود إعادة التأمين

السنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2023				
التغطية المتبقية	مؤمن	باستثناء تأمين المخاطر	مطالبات متكبدة	
بإستثناء مؤمن الحفارة	استرداد الحفارة	لتخاطر غير المالية	تأمين المخاطر	الإجمالي
عقد إعادة التأمين المحفظ بها:				
موجبات عقد إعادة التأمين الاتحادي	2,964	1,322,580	54,798	668,446
مصرفات خدمة إعادة التأمين	-	-	-	(664,393)
مبالغ قبلة للاسترداد للمطالبات المتكبدة ومصرفات أخرى	-	196,879	12,957	209,836
استرداد الحفارة من العقود الأساسية فقطة بالاتزامات والتعديلات	17,702	-	-	17,702
تعديلات في مبالغ قبلة للاسترداد للمطالبات المتكبدة	-	155,816	61,189	217,005
مبالغ قبلة للاسترداد من شركات إعادة التأمين على المطالبات المتكبدة	17,702	352,095	74,146	444,543
صافي الإيرادات أو المصروفات من عقود إعادة التأمين المحفظ بها	17,702	352,695	74,146	(216,850)
إيرادات التمويل من عقود شركات إعادة التأمين المحفظ بها	-	59,949	2,857	53,806
تأثير التغيرات في مخاطر عدم الأداء لشركات إعادة التأمين	-	990	-	990
إجمالي التغيرات في بيان الدخل	17,702	404,634	77,003	(162,054)
التفككات تقنية				
الأقساء المدفوعة صافية من عوالت النقل وغيرها مباشرة	-	-	-	521,692
استرداد من إعادة التأمين	-	(252,418)	-	(252,418)
إجمالي التفككات تقنية	-	(252,418)	-	269,274
موجبات عقد إعادة التأمين الخاسي	20,666	1,474,796	131,801	775,666

السنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2022				
التغطية المتبقية	مؤمن	باستثناء تأمين المخاطر	مطالبات متكبدة	
بإستثناء مؤمن الحفارة	استرداد الحفارة	لتخاطر غير المالية	تأمين المخاطر	الإجمالي
عقد إعادة التأمين المحفظ بها:				
موجبات عقد إعادة التأمين الاتحادي	-	1,190,648	48,545	677,901
مصرفات خدمة إعادة التأمين	-	-	-	(501,488)
مبالغ قبلة للاسترداد للمطالبات المتكبدة ومصرفات أخرى	-	334,600	25,646	360,246
استرداد الحفارة من العقود الأساسية فقطة بالاتزامات والتعديلات	2,964	30,831	-	2,964
تعديلات في مبالغ قبلة للاسترداد للمطالبات المتكبدة	-	365,431	11,809	16,994
مبالغ قبلة للاسترداد من شركات إعادة التأمين على المطالبات المتكبدة	2,964	305,431	11,809	380,204
صافي الإيرادات أو المصروفات من عقود إعادة التأمين المحفظ بها	2,964	365,431	11,809	(121,284)
إيرادات التمويل (المصرفات) من عقود شركات إعادة التأمين المحفظ بها	-	(20,289)	444	(19,845)
تأثير التغيرات في مخاطر عدم الأداء لشركات إعادة التأمين	-	1,346	-	1,346
إجمالي التغيرات في بيان الدخل	2,964	346,488	12,253	(139,784)
التفككات تقنية				
الأقساء المدفوعة صافية من عوالت النقل وغيرها مباشرة	-	-	-	344,885
استرداد من إعادة التأمين	-	(214,555)	-	(214,555)
إجمالي التفككات تقنية	-	(214,555)	-	344,885
موجبات عقد التأمين الخاسي	2,964	1,322,580	54,798	668,446



الإيضاحات المتممة للبيانات المالية الموحدة (تمة)	جميع المبالغ بالآلاف الريالات القطرية ما لم يذكر خلاف ذلك
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للتعديلات	37
أعدت الإدارة تقييم المعالجة المحاسبية لبعض المعاملات والأرصدة المسجلة في البيانات المالية الموحدة في السنوات السابقة لتحديد ما إذا كانت هذه المعاملات والأرصدة قد تم احتسابها بشكل مناسب بموجب المعايير الدولية للتقارير المالية.	

فيما يلي ملخص لتأثير هذه التعديلات على الأرقام الواردة في التقرير السابق:

1) المحاسبة عن مخصص إيقاف العمل:

تسجل المجموعة حاليًا مخصص إيقاف العمل فيما يتعلق بقطع الأراضي المستأجرة من طرف ذي علاقة. ومع ذلك، تاريخيًا، اعترفت المجموعة بتكلفة إيقاف العمل كمصروف في بيان الأرباح أو الخسائر والدخل الشامل الآخر ومخصصات إيقاف العمل في بيان المركز المالي.

فيما يلي بالمعيار الدولي للتقارير المالية رقم 16 - عقود الإيجار، فإن المعيار يتطلب من المستأجر تضمين مبلغ إيقاف العمل المتوقع كجزء من موجودات حق الانقاع، والتكاليف التي سيكتبها المستأجر في تفكيك وإزالة الأصل الأساسي، أو إعادة الأصل الأساسي إلى الحالة التي تتطلبها شروط وأحكام عقد الإيجار، كجزء من موجودات حق الانقاع.

خلال السنة، أعدت المجموعة تقييم معاملاتها المحاسبية، واستنادًا إلى متطلبات المعيار الدولي للتقارير المالية رقم 16 فقد تم الاعتراف بمخصص إيقاف العمل كجزء من موجودات حق الانقاع، كما تم تعديل الأثر المقابل للسنوات السابقة في الأرباح المدورة. يتم استهلاك موجودات حق الانقاع في بيان الأرباح أو الخسائر والدخل الشامل الآخر الموحّد على مدى فترة عقد الإيجار ضمن تكلفة المبيعات.

2) تطبيق المعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 29:

لدى المجموعة شركة تابعة في تركيا والعلمة الوظيفية للشركة التابعة هي الليرة التركية. اعتباراً من 1 أبريل 2022، اعتبر الاقتصاد التركي على أنه ذو تضخم مفرط بناءً على الخصائص التي حددها المعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 29، "التقارير المالية في الاقتصادات ذات التضخم المفرط". قامت المجموعة بتطبيق المعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 29 للفترة المنتهية في 30 يونيو 2022.

خلال السنة، أعدت الإدارة تقييم تطبيق المعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 29 وأشارت إلى ما يلي:

يضع المعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 21 - أثر التغيرات في أسعار صرف العملات الأجنبية - على أنه عند تحويل المبالغ إلى عملة الاقتصاد ذات التضخم غير المفرط، فإن المبالغ المقارنة يجب أن تكون تلك التي تم عرضها كمبلغ مالي في البيانات المالية الحالية في السنة المالية ذات الصلة للسنة السابقة (أي غير معجلة للتغيرات اللاحقة في مستوى الأسعار أو التغيرات اللاحقة في أسعار الصرف). علاوة على ذلك، يتطلّب المعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 29 - التقارير المالية في الاقتصادات ذات التضخم المفرط - إدراج الربح أو الخسارة في صافي المركز التقدي في الربح أو الخسارة.

متشابهًا مع المتطلبات المذكورة أعلاه، أعدت الإدارة تقييم تطبيق المعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 29 خلال السنة وعدلت بيان الفترة السابقة للبيانات المالية على النحو التالي:

- قامت الإدارة بمراجعة وتحديث حساب التطبيق الأولي للمعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 29 بين حقوق الملكية الختامية للسنة السابقة وحقوق الملكية الافتتاحية للسنة الحالية. عرضت المجموعة التأثير المشترك الناتج عن تعديل البيان وفقًا للمعيار المحاسبي الدولي 29 والتحويل وفقًا للمعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 21 كصافي التغير في الدخل الشامل الآخر.
- إن تأثير التغير في مؤشر أسعار المستهلك من بداية فترة إعداد التقرير الأولي إلى نهاية فترة إعداد التقرير للموجودات والمطلوبات غير النقدية قد عكس كصافي ربح تقدي ناتج عن التضخم المفرط في بيان الربح أو الخسارة والدخل الشامل الآخر بدلاً من تسجيله في الأرباح المدورة.
- علاوة على ذلك، ونتيجة لهذه التغييرات، قامت المجموعة بعكس "صافي (الخسارة)/الربح الناتج عن التضخم المفرط" في بيان الربح أو الخسارة والدخل الشامل الآخر كجزء من "الربح التشغيلي".

3) إعادة تصنيف الفوائد المستحقة على الاقتراضات:

في السنوات السابقة، تم إدراج الفوائد المستحقة ضمن "تمم داتنة تجارية وضمم داتنة أخرى". أعدت إدارة المجموعة تصنيف هذه الأرصدة من "تمم داتنة تجارية وتصنف داتنة أخرى" إلى "قروض واقتراضات" لتعكس طبيعة هذه الأرصدة وكذلك لإعادة تنظيم محاسبة القروض والاقتراضات مع محاسبة الديون المطفأة. وقد تم إعادة تصفية أرقام المقارنة لهذه الأرصدة وفقًا لذلك.

4) إعادة التصنيفات الأخرى

خلال الفترة، أجرت المجموعة عملية لتحديد فيما إذا كان عرض البيانات المالية الموحدة يتوافق مع المعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 1، "عرض البيانات المالية". نتج عن هذه العملية إعادة تصنيف لبعض البنود المدرجة في البيانات المالية الموحدة. تم إعادة تصنيف أقام المقارنة لتتوافق مع عرض الفترة الحالية. قامت المجموعة بعمليات إعادة التصنيف المذكورة لتحسين جودة المعلومات المقدمة ولتيسر لها تأثير على حقوق الملكية والأرباح المسجلة سابقًا.

أ) الطرف ذات العلاقة، موجودات العقد وضمم المدينة / الداتنة التجارية
خلال السنة، أعدت الإدارة تصنيف المبالغ المستحقة من وإلى أطراف ذات علاقة وموجودات العقد لتعكس ضمن التزم المدينة/الداتنة التجارية والأخرى في بيان المركز المالي الموحّد، حيث كانت ذات طبيعة تجارية. ولم يؤثر هذا التغيير على إجمالي المطلوبات أو صافي الموجودات أو إجمالي المطلوبات أو صافي الموجودات المقارنة.

ب) موجودات متداولة أخرى
خلال السنة، أعدت الإدارة تصنيف المبالغ المدفوعة ومتداً والسلفيات لتعكس بشكل منفصل عن إجمالي المطلوبات والأخرى في بيان المركز المالي الموحّد حيث لا تعد المبالغ المدفوعة ومتداً والمطلوبات المالية. ولم يؤثر هذا التغيير على إجمالي الموجودات أو صافي الموجودات أو صافي المطلوبات المقارنة.

ج) أرصدة بنكية أخرى
خلال السنة، أعدت الإدارة تصنيف أرصدة النقد المعيد لتعكس بشكل منفصل عن النقد والأرصدة البنكية في بيان المركز المالي الموحد، حيث يمثل المبلغ نقد مقيد الذي لا يفي بتعريف النقد وشبه النقد. ولم يؤثر هذا التغيير على إجمالي الموجودات أو صافي المطلوبات أو صافي الموجودات المقارنة.

د) الأدوات المالية
خلال السنة، عدلت الإدارة أرباح القيمة العادلة للسنة السابقة من استثمارات في أوراق مالية بالقيمة العادلة من خلال الربح أو الخسارة من "صافي أرباح بيع الاستثمارات المالية" إلى "الربح المصنوع" ربح القيمة العادلة من استثمارات في أوراق مالية بالقيمة العادلة من خلال الربح أو الخسارة" المبين بشكل منفصل. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن أرباح القيمة العادلة لاستثمارات الديون بقيمة العادلة من خلال الدخل الشامل الآخر المعد تدويرها إلى الربح أو الخسارة من الدخل الشامل الآخر عند التخلص من الاستثمارات تم عرضها في بند منفصل في الربح أو الخسارة.

5) الضريبة الموحدة

اعترفت الإدارة بالالتزام الضريبي الموجل خلال السنة وعدّلت بيان المركز المالي الموحد المقارن.

فيما يلي ملخص لآثر هذه التعديلات على بيان المركز المالي وبيان الأرباح والخسائر والدخل الشامل الآخر وبيان التدفقات النقدية:

الأثر على بيان المركز المالي الموحّد كما في 31 ديسمبر 2022:

المركز المالي التقدير (مبلغ في الآلاف)	تعديل 1	تعديل 2	تعديل 3	تعديل 4	تعديل 5	تعديل 6	تعديل 7	تعديل 8	تعديل 9	تعديل 10	تعديل 11	تعديل 12	تعديل 13	تعديل 14	تعديل 15	تعديل 16	تعديل 17	تعديل 18	تعديل 19	تعديل 20	تعديل 21	تعديل 22	تعديل 23	تعديل 24	تعديل 25	تعديل 26	تعديل 27	تعديل 28	تعديل 29	تعديل 30	تعديل 31	تعديل 32	تعديل 33	تعديل 34	تعديل 35	تعديل 36	تعديل 37	تعديل 38	تعديل 39	تعديل 40	تعديل 41	تعديل 42	تعديل 43	تعديل 44	تعديل 45	تعديل 46	تعديل 47	تعديل 48	تعديل 49	تعديل 50	تعديل 51	تعديل 52	تعديل 53	تعديل 54	تعديل 55	تعديل 56	تعديل 57	تعديل 58	تعديل 59	تعديل 60	تعديل 61	تعديل 62	تعديل 63	تعديل 64	تعديل 65	تعديل 66	تعديل 67	تعديل 68	تعديل 69	تعديل 70	تعديل 71	تعديل 72	تعديل 73	تعديل 74	تعديل 75	تعديل 76	تعديل 77	تعديل 78	تعديل 79	تعديل 80	تعديل 81	تعديل 82	تعديل 83	تعديل 84	تعديل 85	تعديل 86	تعديل 87	تعديل 88	تعديل 89	تعديل 90	تعديل 91	تعديل 92	تعديل 93	تعديل 94	تعديل 95	تعديل 96	تعديل 97	تعديل 98	تعديل 99	تعديل 100	تعديل 101	تعديل 102	تعديل 103	تعديل 104	تعديل 105	تعديل 106	تعديل 107	تعديل 108	تعديل 109	تعديل 110	تعديل 111	تعديل 112	تعديل 113	تعديل 114	تعديل 115	تعديل 116	تعديل 117	تعديل 118	تعديل 119	تعديل 120	تعديل 121	تعديل 122	تعديل 123	تعديل 124	تعديل 125	تعديل 126	تعديل 127	تعديل 128	تعديل 129	تعديل 130	تعديل 131	تعديل 132	تعديل 133	تعديل 134	تعديل 135	تعديل 136	تعديل 137	تعديل 138	تعديل 139	تعديل 140	تعديل 141	تعديل 142	تعديل 143	تعديل 144	تعديل 145	تعديل 146	تعديل 147	تعديل 148	تعديل 149	تعديل 150	تعديل 151	تعديل 152	تعديل 153	تعديل 154	تعديل 155	تعديل 156	تعديل 157	تعديل 158	تعديل 159	تعديل 160	تعديل 161	تعديل 162	تعديل 163	تعديل 164	تعديل 165	تعديل 166	تعديل 167	تعديل 168	تعديل 169	تعديل 170	تعديل 171	تعديل 172	تعديل 173	تعديل 174	تعديل 175	تعديل 176	تعديل 177	تعديل 178	تعديل 179	تعديل 180	تعديل 181	تعديل 182	تعديل 183	تعديل 184	تعديل 185	تعديل 186	تعديل 187	تعديل 188	تعديل 189	تعديل 190	تعديل 191	تعديل 192	تعديل 193	تعديل 194	تعديل 195	تعديل 196	تعديل 197	تعديل 198	تعديل 199	تعديل 200	تعديل 201	تعديل 202	تعديل 203	تعديل 204	تعديل 205	تعديل 206	تعديل 207	تعديل 208	تعديل 209	تعديل 210	تعديل 211	تعديل 212	تعديل 213	تعديل 214	تعديل 215	تعديل 216	تعديل 217	تعديل 218	تعديل 219	تعديل 220	تعديل 221	تعديل 222	تعديل 223	تعديل 224	تعديل 225	تعديل 226	تعديل 227	تعديل 228	تعديل 229	تعديل 230	تعديل 231	تعديل 232	تعديل 233	تعديل 234	تعديل 235	تعديل 236	تعديل 237	تعديل 238	تعديل 239	تعديل 240	تعديل 241	تعديل 242	تعديل 243	تعديل 244	تعديل 245	تعديل 246	تعديل 247	تعديل 248	تعديل 249	تعديل 250	تعديل 251	تعديل 252	تعديل 253	تعديل 254	تعديل 255	تعديل 256	تعديل 257	تعديل 258	تعديل 259	تعديل 260	تعديل 261	تعديل 262	تعديل 263	تعديل 264	تعديل 265	تعديل 266	تعديل 267	تعديل 268	تعديل 269	تعديل 270	تعديل 271	تعديل 272	تعديل 273	تعديل 274	تعديل 275	تعديل 276	تعديل 277	تعديل 278	تعديل 279	تعديل 280	تعديل 281	تعديل 282	تعديل 283	تعديل 284	تعديل 285	تعديل 286	تعديل 287	تعديل 288	تعديل 289	تعديل 290	تعديل 291	تعديل 292	تعديل 293	تعديل 294	تعديل 295	تعديل 296	تعديل 297	تعديل 298	تعديل 299	تعديل 300	تعديل 301	تعديل 302	تعديل 303	تعديل 304	تعديل 305	تعديل 306	تعديل 307	تعديل 308	تعديل 309	تعديل 310	تعديل 311	تعديل 312	تعديل 313	تعديل 314	تعديل 315	تعديل 316	تعديل 317	تعديل 318	تعديل 319	تعديل 320	تعديل 321	تعديل 322	تعديل 323	تعديل 324	تعديل 325	تعديل 326	تعديل 327	تعديل 328	تعديل 329	تعديل 330	تعديل 331	تعديل 332	تعديل 333	تعديل 334	تعديل 335	تعديل 336	تعديل 337	تعديل 338	تعديل 339	تعديل 340	تعديل 341	تعديل 342	تعديل 343	تعديل 344	تعديل 345	تعديل 346	تعديل 347	تعديل 348	تعديل 349	تعديل 350	تعديل 351	تعديل 352	تعديل 353	تعديل 354	تعديل 355	تعديل 356	تعديل 357	تعديل 358	تعديل 359	تعديل 360	تعديل 361	تعديل 362	تعديل 363	تعديل 364	تعديل 365	تعديل 366	تعديل 367	تعديل 368	تعديل 369	تعديل 370	تعديل 371	تعديل 372	تعديل 373	تعديل 374	تعديل 375	تعديل 376	تعديل 377	تعديل 378	تعديل 379	تعديل 380	تعديل 381	تعديل 382	تعديل 383	تعديل 384	تعديل 385	تعديل 386	تعديل 387	تعديل 388	تعديل 389	تعديل 390	تعديل 391	تعديل 392	تعديل 393	تعديل 394	تعديل 395	تعديل 396	تعديل 397	تعديل 398	تعديل 399	تعديل 400	تعديل 401	تعديل 402	تعديل 403	تعديل 404	تعديل 405	تعديل 406	تعديل 407	تعديل 408	تعديل 409	تعديل 410	تعديل 411	تعديل 412	تعديل 413	تعديل 414	تعديل 415	تعديل 416	تعديل 417	تعديل 418	تعديل 419	تعديل 420	تعديل 421	تعديل 422	تعديل 423	تعديل 424	تعديل 425	تعديل 426	تعديل 427	تعديل 428	تعديل 429	تعديل 430	تعديل 431	تعديل 432	تعديل 433	تعديل 434	تعديل 435	تعديل 436	تعديل 437	تعديل 438	تعديل 439	تعديل 440	تعديل 441	تعديل 442	تعديل 443	تعديل 444	تعديل 445	تعديل 446	تعديل 447	تعديل 448	تعديل 449	تعديل 450	تعديل 451	تعديل 452	تعديل 453	تعديل 454	تعديل 455	تعديل 456	تعديل 457	تعديل 458	تعديل 459	تعديل 460	تعديل 461	تعديل 462	تعديل 463	تعديل 464	تعديل 465	تعديل 466	تعديل 467	تعديل 468	تعديل 469	تعديل 470	تعديل 471	تعديل 472	تعديل 473	تعديل 474	تعديل 475	تعديل 476	تعديل 477	تعديل 478	تعديل 479	تعديل 480	تعديل 481	تعديل 482	تعديل 483	تعديل 484	تعديل 485	تعديل 486	تعديل 487	تعديل 488	تعديل 489	تعديل 490	تعديل 491	تعديل 492	تعديل 493	تعديل 494	تعديل 495	تعديل 496	تعديل 497	تعديل 498	تعديل 499	تعديل 500	تعديل 501	تعديل 502	تعديل 503	تعديل 504	تعديل 505	تعديل 506	تعديل 507	تعديل 508	تعديل 509	تعديل 510	تعديل 511	تعديل 512	تعديل 513	تعديل 514	تعديل 515	تعديل 516	تعديل 517	تعديل 518	تعديل 519	تعديل 520	تعديل 521	تعديل 522	تعديل 523	تعديل 524	تعديل 525	تعديل 526	تعديل 527	تعديل 528	تعديل 529	تعديل 530	تعديل 531	تعديل 532	تعديل 533	تعديل 534	تعديل 535	تعديل 536	تعديل 537	تعديل 538	تعديل 539	تعديل 540	تعديل 541	تعديل 542	تعديل 543	تعديل 544	تعديل 545	تعديل 546	تعديل 547	تعديل 548	تعديل 549	تعديل 550	تعديل 551	تعديل 552	تعديل 553	تعديل 554	تعديل 555	تعديل 556	تعديل 557	تعديل 558	تعديل 559	تعديل 560	تعديل 561	تعديل 562	تعديل 563	تعديل 564	تعديل 565	تعديل 566	تعديل 567	تعديل 568	تعديل 569	تعديل 570	تعديل 571	تعديل 572	تعديل 573	تعديل 574	تعديل 575	تعديل 576	تعديل 577	تعديل 578	تعديل 579	تعديل 580	تعديل 581	تعديل 582	تعديل 583	تعديل 584	تعديل 585	تعديل 586	تعديل 587	تعديل 588	تعديل 589	تعديل 590	تعديل 591	تعديل 592	تعديل 593	تعديل 594	تعديل 595	تعديل 596	تعديل 597	تعديل 598	تعديل 599	تعديل 600	تعديل 601	تعديل 602	تعديل 603	تعديل 604	تعديل 605	تعديل 606	تعديل 607	تعديل 608	تعديل 609	تعديل 610	تعديل 611	تعديل 612	تعديل 613	تعديل 614	تعديل 615	تعديل 616	تعديل 617	تعديل 618	تعديل 619	تعديل 620	تعديل 621	تعديل 622	تعديل 623	تعديل 624	تعديل 625	تعديل 626	تعديل 627	تعديل 628	تعديل 629	تعديل 630	تعديل 631	تعديل 632	تعديل 633	تعديل 634	تعديل 635	تعديل 636	تعديل 637	تعديل 638	تعديل 639	تعديل 640	تعديل 641	تعديل 642	تعديل 643	تعديل 644	تعديل 645	تعديل 646	تعديل 647	تعديل 648	تعديل 649	تعديل 650	تعديل 651	تعديل 652	تعديل 653	تعديل 654	تعديل 655	تعديل 656	تعديل 657	تعديل 658	تعديل 659	تعديل 660	تعديل 661	تعديل 662	تعديل 663	تعديل 664	تعديل 665	تعديل 666	تعديل 667	تعديل 668	تعديل 669	تعديل 670	تعديل 671	تعديل 672	تعديل 673	تعديل 674	تعديل 675	تعديل 676	تعديل 677	تعديل 678	تعديل 679	تعديل 680	تعديل 681	تعديل 682	تعديل 683	تعديل 684	تعديل 685	تعديل 686	تعديل 687	تعديل 688	تعديل 689	تعديل 690	تعديل 691	تعديل 692	تعديل 693	تعديل 694	تعديل 695	تعديل 696	تعديل 697	تعديل 698	تعديل 699	تعديل 700	تعديل 701	تعديل 702	تعديل 703	تعديل 704	تعديل 705	تعديل 706	تعديل 707	تعديل 708	تعديل 709	تعديل 710	تعديل 711	تعديل 712	تعديل 713	تعديل 714	تعديل 715	تعديل 716	تعديل 717	تعديل 718	تعديل 719	تعديل 720	تعديل 721	تعديل 722	تعديل 723	تعديل 724	تعديل 725	تعديل 726	تعديل 727	تعديل 728	تعديل 729	تعديل 730	تعديل 731	تعديل 732	تعديل 733	تعديل 734	تعديل 735	تعديل 736	تعديل 737	تعديل 738	تعديل 739	تعديل 740	تعديل 741	تعديل 742	تعديل 743	تعديل 744	تعديل 745	تعديل 746	تعديل 747	تعديل 748	تعديل 749	تعديل 750	تعديل 751	تعديل 752	تعديل 753	تعديل 754	تعديل 755	تعديل 756	تعديل 757	تعديل 758	تعديل 759	تعديل 760	تعديل 761	تعديل 762	تعديل 763	تعديل 764	تعديل 765	تعديل 766	تعديل 767	تعديل 768	تعديل 769	تعديل 770	تعديل 771	تعديل 772	تعديل 773	تعديل 774	تعديل 775	تعديل 776	تعديل 777	تعديل 778	تعديل 779	تعديل 780	تعديل 781	تعديل 782	تعديل 783	تعديل 784	تعديل 785	تعديل 786	تعديل 787	تعديل 788	تعديل 789	تعديل 790	تعديل 791	تعديل 792	تعديل 793	تعديل 794	تعديل 795	تعديل 796	تعديل 797	تعديل 798	تعديل 799	تعديل 800	تعديل 801	تعديل 802	تعديل 803	تعديل 804	تعديل 805	تعديل 806	تعديل 807	تعديل 808	تعديل 809	تعديل 810	تعديل 811	تعديل 812	تعديل 813	تعديل 814	تعديل 815	تعديل 816	تعديل 817	تعديل 818	تعديل 819	تعديل 820	تعديل 821	تعديل 822	تعديل 823	تعديل 824	تعديل 825	تعديل 826	تعديل 827	تعديل 828	تعديل 829	تعديل 830	تعديل 831	تعديل 832	تعديل 833	تعديل 834	تعديل 835	تعديل 836	تعديل 837	تعديل 838	تعديل 839	تعديل 840	تعديل 841	تعديل 842	تعديل 843	تعديل 844	تعديل 845	تعديل 846	تعديل 847	تعديل 848	تعديل 849	تعديل 850	تعديل 851	تعديل 852	تعديل 853	تعديل 854	تعديل 855	تعديل 856	تعديل 857	تعديل 858	تعديل 859	تعديل 860	تعديل 861	تعديل 862	تعديل 863	تعديل 864	تعديل 865	تعديل 866	تعديل 867	تعديل 868	تعديل 869	تعديل 870	تعديل 871	تعديل 872	تعديل 873	تعديل 874	تعديل 875	تعديل 876	تعديل 877	تعديل 878	تعديل 879	تعديل 880	تعديل 881	تعديل 882	تعديل 883	تعديل 884	تعديل 885	تعديل 886	تعديل 887	تعديل 888	تعديل 889	تعديل 890	تعديل 891	تعديل 892	تعديل 893	تعديل 894	تعديل 895	تعديل 896	تعديل 897	تعديل 898	تعديل 899	تعديل 900	تعديل 901	تعديل 902	تعديل 903	تعديل 904	تعديل 905	تعديل 906	تعديل 907	تعديل 908	تعديل 909	تعديل 910	تعديل 911	تعديل 912	تعديل 913	تعديل 914	تعديل 915	تعديل 916	تعديل 917	تعديل 918	تعديل 919	تعديل 920	تعديل 921	تعديل 922	تعديل 923	تعديل 924	تعديل 925	تعديل 926	تعديل 927	تعديل 928	تعديل 929	تعديل 930	تعديل 931	تعديل 932	تعديل 933	تعديل 934	تعديل 935	تعديل 936	تعديل 937	تعديل 938	تعديل 939	تعديل 940	تعديل 941	تعديل 942	تعديل 943	تعديل 944	تعديل 945	تعديل 946	تعديل 947	تعديل 948	تعديل 949	تعديل 950	تعديل 951	تعديل 952	تعديل 953	تعديل 954	تعديل 955	تعديل 956	تعديل 957	تعديل 958	تعديل 959	تعديل 960	تعديل 961	تعديل 962	تعديل 963	تعديل 964	تعديل 965	تعديل 966	تعديل 967	تعديل 968	تعديل 969	تعديل 970	تعديل 971	تعديل 972	تعديل 973	تعديل 974	تعديل 975	تعديل 976	تعديل 977	تعديل 978	تعديل 979	تعديل 980	تعديل 981	تعديل 982	تعديل 983	تعديل 984	تعديل 985	تعديل 986	تعديل 987	تعديل 988	تعديل 989	تعديل 990	تعديل 991	تعديل 992	تعديل 993	تعديل 994	تعديل 995	تعديل 996	تعديل 997	تعديل 998	تعديل 999	تعديل 1000	تعديل 1001	تعديل 1002	تعديل 1003	تعديل 1004	تعديل 1005	تعديل 1006	تعديل 1007	تعديل 1008	تعديل 1009	تعديل 1010	تعديل 1011	تعديل 1012	تعديل 1013	تعديل 1014	تعديل 1015	تعديل 1016	تعديل 1017	تعديل 1018	تعديل 1019	تعديل 1020	تعديل 1021	تعديل 1022	تعديل 1023	تعديل 1024	تعديل 1025	تعديل 1026	تعديل 1027	تعديل 1028	تعديل 1029	تعديل 1030	تعديل 1031	تعديل 1032	تعديل 1033	تعديل 1034	تعديل 1035	تعديل 1036	تعديل 1037	تعديل 1038	تعديل 1039	تعديل 1040	تعديل 1041	تعديل 1042	تعديل 1043	تعديل 1044	تعديل 1045	تعديل 1046	تعديل 1047	تعديل 1048	تعديل 1049	تعديل 1050	تعديل 1051	تعديل 1052	تعديل 1053	تعديل 1054	تعديل 1055	تعديل 1056	تعديل 1057	تعديل 1058	تعديل 1059	تعديل 1060	تعديل 1061	تعديل 1062	تعديل 1063	تعديل 1064	تعديل 1065	تعديل 1066	تعديل 1067	تعديل 1068	تعديل 1069	تعديل 1070	تعديل 1071	تعديل 1072	تعديل 1073	تعديل 1074	تعديل 1075	تعديل 1076	تعديل 1077	تعديل 1078	تعديل 1079	تعديل 1080	تعديل 1081	تعديل 1082	تعديل 1083	تعديل 1084	تعديل 1085	تعديل 1086	تعديل 1087	تعديل 1088	تعديل 1089	تعديل 1090	تعديل 1091	تعديل 1092	تعديل 1093	تعديل 1094	تعديل 1095	تعديل 1096	تعديل 1097	تعديل 1098	تعديل 1099	تعديل 1100	تعديل 1101	تعديل 1102	تعديل 1103	تعديل 1104	تعديل 1105	تعديل 1106	تعديل 1107	تعديل 1108	تعديل 1109	تعديل 1110	تعديل 1111	تعديل 1112	تعديل 1113	تعديل 1114	تعديل 1115	تعديل 1116	تعديل 1117	تعديل 1118	تعديل 1119	تعديل 1120	تعديل 1121	تعديل 1122	تعديل
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Notice to the Shareholders of Gulf International Services Q.P.S.C.



We are pleased to invite you to attend the Company's Ordinary General Assembly Meetings to be held on Sunday, 10th March 2024 at 3:30 p.m. Doha Time, in Al-Rayyan Ballroom, Sheraton Hotel, Doha. In case a quorum is not met, a second meeting will be held on Wednesday, 27th March 2024 at the same location at 10 PM.

Agenda of the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting

1. Listen to the Chairman's message for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.
2. Approve the Board of Directors' report on GIS' operations and financial performance for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.
3. Listen and approve the Auditor's Report on GIS' consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.
4. Discuss and approve GIS' consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.
5. Present and approve 2023 Corporate Governance Report.
6. Approve the Board's recommendation for a dividend payment of QR 0.15 per share for 2023, representing 15% of the nominal share value.
7. Absolve the Board of Directors from liability for the year ended 31 December 2023 and fix their remuneration.
8. Appoint the external auditor for the financial year ending 31 December 2024 and approve their fees.
9. Board of Directors election for the term of three years (2024-2027)

Sheikh Khalid bin Khalifa Al-Thani
Chairman of the Board of Directors
Gulf International Services

Notes

1. Each shareholder shall have the right to attend the meeting of the General Assembly and shall have a number of votes that equals the number of shares owned thereby. Resolutions shall be passed by an absolute majority of shares duly represented therein, without prejudice to the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association.
2. Minors and the interdicted persons shall be represented by their legal guardians.
3. Any shareholder that is a company may authorize any one person to act as its representative at any meeting of the General Assembly.
4. Attendance by proxy at the General Assembly meeting is permitted, provided that the proxy is a shareholder and that the proxy is specific and in writing. A shareholder may not appoint a Board Director to act as his proxy at the meeting of the General Assembly. Proxy form can be downloaded from the Company's website: www.gis.com.qa.
5. A shareholder may act as proxy for one or more shareholders of the Company as contemplated under the Company's Articles of Association. In all cases, the number of shares held by the proxy in this capacity shall not exceed (5%) of the Company's share capital.
6. Instruments appointing authorized persons and proxies must be provided to the Company no less than forty-eight (48) hours prior to the commencement of the General Assembly.

Board of Directors' Report

The Board of Directors is pleased to present its annual review of the financial and operational performance of Gulf International Services for the financial year 2023.

Macroeconomic overview

In the dynamic landscape of the oil and gas services industry, the sector's trajectory remains intricately linked to the fluctuations in oil prices and the industry's broader expansion, driven by substantial capital investments. Throughout the year, the industry was marked by optimism, with producers eagerly eyeing strategic expansions, particularly in the region. This prevailing enthusiasm not only reflects the industry's positive sentiment but also underscores promising growth prospects for the oil & gas services sector. This collective drive for expansion underpins the sector's resilience, making it poised for a robust future.

Business and Market Expansion Updates

- Drilling business

In the drilling segment, positive developments persisted due to the implementation of improved day-rates for two of the offshore rigs in addition to the successful redeployment of specific on-shore rigs that were previously off-contract which helped boost the overall rig utilization. However, these gains were partially offset due to the planned maintenance of two offshore rigs, a necessary step in ensuring their continued optimal performance and operations. Throughout the year, the segment achieved successful contract renewals for various offshore rigs, including the sea drill joint venture, securing extensions ranging from 2 to 3 years. These renewals will not only enhance the segment's financial outlook but also will strengthen its long-term stability. Furthermore, the segment continued its international presence by securing the extension of its liftboat contract in KSA, further enhancing asset utilization rates and building international footprints for the segment.

- Aviation business

The aviation segment witnessed an increase in business performance, directly correlated with increased flying activities on both domestic and international fronts. Furthermore, the segment benefitted from contributions from MRO (Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul). These key drivers propelled the segment's overall performance, showcasing our unwavering dedication to operational excellence and strategic positioning in the global aviation market. Throughout the year, GHC excelled in securing several new medium-to-short term contracts across various regions. This accomplishment underscores our ability to build and maintain robust business alliances in diverse markets. This expansion further solidifies our global footprint within the aviation industry, establishing Gulf Helicopters as a trustworthy partner in delivering services globally.

- Insurance business

The insurance segment's robust performance is underpinned by its expansion in the medical line of business, focusing on contracts with higher premiums

and lower claims. Moreover, proactive measures are being taken to explore fresh opportunities within the domestic retail and SME markets. Concurrently, the segment's investment portfolio demonstrated growth, aligning with the favorable trends observed in our overall investment portfolio. Furthermore, Al-Koot is actively and carefully participating in the recently implemented mandatory health insurance scheme mandated by the government.

- Catering business

The catering segment witnessed an improved set of results, driven by the successful merger of Amwaj with Shaqab and Atyab. This strategic move has not only created a national champion in catering but has also positioned the combined entity as the go-to player for all large-scale catering and industrial accommodation needs in Qatar and potentially the wider region.

In line with our announcement on 21st September 2023 and the Extra-Ordinary General Assembly approval on 13th March 2023, the new strategic shareholders of Amwaj, in collaboration with GIS, have officially set the merger's economic effective date as 1st January 2023. The board diligently executed the merger, dissolving the previous board of Amwaj and appointed new board members from respective shareholders. Furthermore, a CEO was appointed for the newly merged entity, bringing together top-tier management and industry expertise under one roof. This strategic restructure will significantly boost our operational efficiency and further position us to be a leading player in the catering industry.

Our strategy going forward

GIS is strategically expanding its market presence in Qatar and international markets as applicable for each segment. Additionally, GIS is dedicated to strategically repositioning its core businesses by ensuring ongoing cost efficiencies and optimizing asset utilization. These initiatives empower our segments to maximize their domestic and international strengths, aiming to create significant shareholder value. In addition, the Group intends to strategically build new revenue streams by capitalizing on opportunities associated with Qatar's North Field expansion.

Achieving cost efficiencies and asset utilization

The optimization of costs and resources stands as a core objective for our Group companies, reflecting our commitment to transforming into leaner and highly efficient entities. Striving for stringent cost discipline, our entities are engaged in a continuous journey towards enhanced efficiency.

In terms of asset utilization, our Group companies place a strong emphasis on maximizing asset utilization while upholding the highest standards of quality and safety. In the drilling segment, contract rig utilization reached 95%, showcasing our dedication to optimal operational efficiency. Similarly, within the aviation segment, there was a notable improvement in total fleet flying hours by 20%, indicating increased flying activity in both domestic and international operations. These achievements underscore our unwavering focus on operational excellence.

Financial results

The Group posted a net profit of QR 392 million, up by 30% compared to last year. The Group's total revenue for the year ended 31 December 2023 improved by 17% compared to 2022 and amounted to QR 3.5 billion for the year ended 31 December 2023, compared to QR 3 billion for last year. For the year ended 31 December 2023, the Group reported an EBITDA of QR 898 million.

The profitability mainly improved on account of better results from all the segments. The drilling segment witnessed recovery on account of higher rig rates and improved asset utilization. While the aviation segment benefited from stronger flying activity, coupled with better contributions from the MRO business. Within the insurance segment, improved results were mainly supported by higher revenue coupled with recovery of investment portfolio.

The Group's total assets increased by 3% during the year, to reach QR 10.4 billion as at 31 December 2023. On the liquidity front, the closing cash, including short-term investments, stood at QR 1.3 billion. The Group reported a total debt of QR 4.4 billion as at 31 December 2023.

GDI Loan Restructure:

The successful completion of the debt restructuring deal with our lenders represents a significant achievement for GDI. With a new long-term tenor of 25 years and a 35% balloon, this restructuring will allow GDI to gradually reduce its financial obligations over the debt tenor. This accomplishment marks a major milestone in our efforts to enhance the company's financial position, providing increased flexibility, improved liquidity, and opportunities for strategic investments. Moreover, it results in immediate cost savings on borrowing, enabling GDI to better navigate macroeconomic volatility. This achievement underscores the substantial progress made in our financial and operational turnaround objectives, emphasizing our dedication to strengthening the Group's balance sheet and maximizing enterprise value.

Dividends
Given a strong recovery in terms of the Group's financial performance, the Board of Directors recommends a total annual dividend distribution of QR 279 million for the year ended 31 December 2023, equivalent to QR 0.15 per share and representing 71% of the Group's net profits.

Conclusion
The Board of Directors expresses its gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, the Amir of the State of Qatar, for his wise guidance and strategic vision. We also express our gratitude to GIS clients for their unwavering trust and confidence, as well as the senior management of the Group companies for their relentless dedication and hard work. Additionally, we extend our thanks to our esteemed shareholders for their continued trust and confidence in us.

Independent Auditors' Report

Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Gulf International Services Q.P.S.C.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Gulf International Services Q.P.S.C. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2023 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023;
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the State of Qatar. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with IESBA Code and the ethical requirements in the State of Qatar.

Our audit approach

Overview

Key Audit Matters	
	• Accounting for the Amwaj Catering Services Limited (Amwaj) transaction • Valuation of insurance contract assets and liabilities

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where the Directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of material accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the Key audit matters
Accounting for the Amwaj Catering Services Limited (Amwaj) transaction	
On 16 October 2023, one of the subsidiaries of the Group namely Amwaj Catering Services Limited ("Amwaj"), which represents the Group's catering segment, acquired 100% of the shares of selected entities of Shaqab Abela Catering W.L.L. and Atyab Fruits and Vegetables W.L.L. groups. Simultaneously the Group transferred 35.7% of its ownership in Amwaj Catering Services to Tamween Capital, and 34.3% to Abela Qatar International ("AQI").	Our procedures included the following: • We read the merger and related agreements and assessed the appropriateness of the transaction date being the date the Group lost control over Amwaj; • We evaluated the methodology adopted by management for the valuation of the fair value of the retained interest in Amwaj. We also assessed the key valuation assumptions used; • We assessed the competency, objectivity and independence of the external valuers engaged by the Group. We also obtained the valuation reports and discussed these with the external valuers regarding the methodologies and key assumptions used; • With input from our internal valuation experts (where considered necessary), we performed the following procedures, in relation to the fair value of the retained interest and the fair values of the identifiable net assets that formed part of the notional purchase price allocation, as deemed appropriate;
This acquisition resulted in the deconsolidation of Amwaj which has been shown in these consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations and the recognition of the retained interest as investment in an equity accounted investee with effective ownership of 30%.	
The fair value of the retained interest was QR 345 million and carrying amount of the net assets deconsolidated amounted to QR 371 million resulting in a loss on deconsolidation of QR 26 million. Notional goodwill of QR 294 million was recognised as the transaction.	
As required by IAS 28 'Investments in associates and joint ventures' a notional purchase price allocation (NPPA) was undertaken in accordance with IFRS 3 'Business combinations' to account for this transaction. This required management to	

make significant estimates as part of determining the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.	
The Group engaged independent valuers in order to determine the fair value of the retained interest and the fair values that formed part of the notional purchase price allocation.	
We considered this to be a matter of most significance to the current year's audit given the significant estimates involved in determining the fair value of the retained interest and the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.	
Refer to the following notes to the consolidated financial statements for details: • Note 7: Discontinued operations; and • Note 10: Equity accounted investees.	- Considered the appropriateness of the methodology and assumptions used in determining the fair values based on the applicable financial reporting requirements and established market practice; - Compared certain key unobservable inputs underlying the fair values to supporting documentation such as approved financial plans; - Tested on a sample basis input data supporting the calculation of intangible assets recognised; and - Evaluated the reasonableness of the resulting fair values based on comparable market data.

Valuation of insurance contract assets and liabilities	
Valuation of liability for incurred claims - Best estimate liability and Risk-adjustment	
The valuation of the liability for incurred claims (LIC) under IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' is a key judgemental area for management as it requires the use of complex actuarial methods and models, mainly for the calculation of Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) reserves, significant management judgements and actuarial assumptions with regards to the fulfilment cash flows.	
Complex actuarial methods are specifically needed to estimate contractual cash flows, in particular ultimate claim expectations and claim development patterns.	
Key judgements and assumptions include the approaches used to determine the time value of money and the technique used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risks and the determination of the discount rate that reflects the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts requires significant judgement and estimation. The risk adjustment, which reflects the compensation the Group requires for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows, is determined using complex actuarial models and other factors derived from regulatory requirements.	- Our procedures for the valuation of liability for incurred claims include the following: • Understood and evaluated management's process for the valuation of outstanding claims and IBNR; • We tested the completeness of input data used for the measurement of LIC at transition date and for each of the subsequent reporting periods; • On a sample basis, tested the accuracy of input data used for the measurement of LIC at the transition date and for each of the subsequent reporting periods; • We obtained from management's external independent consultants the IBNR estimation and the supporting judgements and assumptions; • We involved our actuarial specialists in: evaluating the methodology and assumptions related to the best estimate liability (IBNR), risk adjustment, and discounting against the requirements of the IFRS 17 standard ("the Standard") at the transition date (31 December 2023) and each of the subsequent reporting periods (31 December 2022 and 2023);

Other information

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' Report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the complete Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, identify material misstatements, if any, and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the complete Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of the Directors and those charged with governance for the consolidated financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and with the requirements of the Qatar Companies Law number 11 of 2015, as amended by Law number 8 of 2021 and for such internal control as the Directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's risks of material misstatement, including, where applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit will detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- * Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe those matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (ALL AMOUNTS ARE EXPRESSED IN QATARI RIYALS '000 UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)									
For the year ended 31 December									
	Note	2023	2022						
			(Restated) ¹						
Continuing operations									
Revenue	26.1	8,364,591	9,145,788						
Cost of sales	26.1	(3,763,783)	(3,634,852)						
Gross profit from non-insurance operations		4,600,807	5,510,936						
Insurance revenue	26.2, 2	1,173,899	887,784						
Insurance service expense	26.2, 2	(866,893)	(666,689)						
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held		(616,850)	(121,284)						
Insurance services result		557,046	761,095						
Gross profit and net insurance service results		5,157,853	6,272,031						
Finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts issued	34.1	(4,414)	(3,737)						
Finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	34.1	54,797	(18,500)						
Net insurance finance income / (expense)		50,383	(22,237)						
Other income	27	47,463	37,403						
General and administrative expenses	28	(95,535)	(66,222)						
Reclassified to profit or loss on disposal	29	(19,153)	(16,113)						
Net fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTPL	3	-	3,599						
Net monetary (loss) / gain arising from hyperinflation	3	(2,924)	20,760						
Net impairment (loss) / reversal on financial assets		(1,734)	(3,353)						
Operating profit		534,991	144,365						
Finance income	34.1	70,436	35,817						
Finance costs	34.1	(203,362)	(186,376)						
Finance costs – Net share of net profits of equity associated investees	34.1	(3,354)	(14,559)						
Profit before income tax		(236,280)	(165,222)						
Income tax expense	30	(9,081)	(13,014)						
Profit for the year from continuing operation		(245,361)	(178,236)						
(Loss) / Profit from discontinued operation (attributable to the shareholders of the Company)	7	(24,237)	766						
Profit for the year		(269,598)	(177,470)						
Profit for the year attributable to:									
Shareholders of the Company		391,785	309,318						
Non-controlling interests		(391,615)	(309,198)						
Earnings per share									
Basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to shareholders of the Company		0.322	0.16						
Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations attributable to shareholders of the Company		(0.013)	(0.000)						
Basic and diluted earnings per share from profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	31	0.311	0.163						
	Note	2023	2022						
			(Restated) ¹						
Other comprehensive income									
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss									
Changes in the fair value of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		9,237	(27,903)						
Net instruments at FVOCI classified to profit or loss									
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations including effect of hyperinflation		8,341	28,729						
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		10,688	(6,674)						
Total comprehensive income for the year		(258,909)	(184,150)						
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:									
Shareholders of the Company		403,865	299,639						
Non-controlling interests		(470)	(114)						
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to shareholders of the Company arises from:		403,395	299,525						
Continuing operations		427,933	298,790						
Discontinued operations		(24,537)	735						
		403,395	299,525						

¹ Refer to Note 3 regarding details of the restatements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (ALL AMOUNTS ARE EXPRESSED IN QATARI RIYALS '000 UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)									
For the year ended 31 December									
	Share capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2022 (previously reported)									
Impact of the initial application of IFRS 9 (Note 3)	1,508,495	377,308	74,508	(53,839)	3,786	98,054	3,128,387	(168)	3,128,169
Share-based payment (Note 31)	-	-	-	-	-	94,500	94,500	-	94,500
Balance at 31 January 2022	1,508,495	377,308	74,508	(53,839)	3,786	1,076,314	3,358,514	(168)	3,358,346
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	392,313	392,313	-	392,313

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS			
(ALL AMOUNTS ARE EXPRESSED IN QATARI RIYALS '000 UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)			
For the year ended 31 December			
	Note	2023	2022 (Restated)*
Cash flows from operating activities			
(Loss) / profit before income tax			
Continuing operations		444,933	315,386
Discontinued operations		(24,237)	726
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	6	351,238	347,417
Impairment loss on property and equipment	6	7,316	2,202
Loss on sale and write-off of property and equipment		4,009	1,053
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	8	13,701	31,166
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees		(24,798)	(17,577)
Loss from the disposal of a subsidiary		26,279	-
Write-down of inventories due to slow-moving and obsolete stock		763	1,554
Net impairment loss / (reversal) on financial assets	13	(1,341)	(3,353)
Net gain for employees' end of service benefits		16,236	24,625
Net (loss) / gain in fair value of financial investments at FVTPL		(21,028)	25,897
Net gain from sale of financial investments		(319)	(3,550)
Profit distribution from managed investment funds	27	(1,652)	(3,652)
Dividend income	27	(4,928)	(3,543)
Income tax benefit recognized pursuant to MOU	27	(5,723)	(5,688)
Finance income	34.1	(70,436)	(35,817)
Finance costs - leases	34.2	202	530
Finance costs - loans and borrowings		211,709	185,331
Finance costs - decommissioning	20	180	235
Net monetary gain arising from hyperinflation		2,924	(20,779)
Operating profit before working capital changes		906,813	842,260
Working capital changes:			
(Increase) in inventories		(61,712)	(107,528)
(Increase) in other assets		(28,783)	(17,974)
decrease / (increase) in trade and other receivables		27,118	(17,022)
(Increase) / decrease in reinsurance contract assets		(107,220)	(9,455)
Increase in trade and other payables		79,620	71,592
Increase in insurance contract liabilities		172,171	50,987
Increase in contract liabilities		(14,590)	11,143
Cash flows generated from operating activities		973,417	842,824
Social and sports contribution paid		(7,251)	(1,351)
Employees' end of service benefits paid	21	(1,851)	(13,856)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		950,595	827,617
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment	6	(333,300)	(275,987)
Acquisition of financial investments		(62,883)	(306,881)
Net movement in short-term investments		27,333	(397,494)
Finance income received		63,203	35,794
Proceeds from sale and maturity of financial investments		15,051	352,203
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		-	1,485
Profit distribution from managed investment funds	27	1,652	3,652
Proceeds from sale of a joint venture		3,537	-
Amwaj's cash at disposal	7	(127,414)	-
Dividends from equity-accounted investee	10	3,920	1,567
Dividends received		1,691	3,543
Net cash used in investing activities		(407,207)	(582,375)
Financing activities			
Principal elements of lease payments		(5,931)	(10,513)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		22,440	106,288
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(3,872)	(143,323)
Dividends paid to unclaimed dividends account		(185,841)	(1,810)
Finance costs paid - leases		(202)	(535)
Finance costs paid - loans and borrowings		(189,520)	(141,936)

Balance at 31 December 2022 (restated)	1,858,409	384,339	74,516	(25,961)	(27,646)	1,965,244	3,628,901	(312)	3,628,589
Balance at 1 January 2023	1,858,409	384,339	74,516	(25,961)	(27,646)	1,965,244	3,628,901	(312)	3,628,589

Social fund contribution (Note 22)	-	-	-	(9,790)	(9,790)	(9,790)
Transfer to legal reserve	-	10,028	-	(10,028)	-	-
Transactions with shareholders of the Company:						
Dividends declared	-	-	-	(185,841)	(185,841)	(185,841)

Estimates and assumptions

Fair value of retained interest

During the year the Group disposed 70% interest in one of its Subsidiaries representing the catering segment and retained the remaining 30% which has been recognised at fair value.

The Group applied judgment with the support of an independent valuer in order to determine the fair values of the combining entities and the fair values that formed part of the notional purchase price allocation using discounted cashflows

Impairment of non-financial assets - Rigs

The Group is required to undertake an test for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment testing is an assay involving management judgement, requiring from such assets using cash flow projections which have been discounted at an appropriate rate. In calculating the net present value of the cash flows, certain assumptions are required to be made in respect of highly uncertain matters, including management's expectations of:

- Cost inflation;
- Long term growth rates;
- The selection of discount rates to reflect the risks involved.

The recoverable amount is the maximum sum expected to receive given growth assumption for certain rigs and the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model.

The impairment test requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units which requires the Group to make subjective and estimable judgements. It is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions. The assumptions used are disclosed in Note 5-4.

Provision for expected credit losses of financial assets

The impairment model under IFRS-9 requires forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future probability of default of various categories of receivables. Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring an allowance and thereby considerable judgement. It is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions. The assumptions used are disclosed in Note 5-4.

0.4.1 Significant judgments and estimates in applying IFRS 17

The Group issues insurance contracts that transfer insurance risk. Insurance contracts are those contracts where the policyholder transfers uncertainty about a future event to the insurer in exchange for a premium. In making this assessment, all substantive rights and obligations, including the right to terminate the contract, must be considered.

[illegible]

Cashflows relating to discontinued operations are presented in Note 7.

[illegible]

The Group assumes that no contracts are entered at initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. At each reporting date, it assesses whether some contracts are entered at initial recognition or subsequently. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in the subsequent period in determining whether contracts have a significant possibility of becoming insurance contracts. This assessment is performed at a policyholder-pricing group level.

(c) If the Group determines that a contract is not an insurance contract, it uses an actuarial liability updated estimate and assumptions that reflect the timing of cash flows and any uncertainty relating to insurance contracts. The provisions are measured as the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the risk-free rate determined from the yield curve under the general measurement model ("PAA eligibility test") or if the coverage period of each contract in the portfolio exceeds one year, the PAA approach.

The Group uses the PAA for contracts with a coverage period of one year or less for the measurement of LRC. Some contracts may be covered by the PAA but do not meet the criteria for being recognized as insurance contracts. The Group applied the PAA approach to all its insurance contracts which include mainly equity, medical and other lines of business.

Before the Group accounts for an insurance contract based on the guidance in IFRS 7, it analyses whether the contract meets the definition of an insurance contract. It also identifies the components of components that have to be accounted for separately:

- a) Cash flows relating to embedded derivatives that are required to be separated;
- b) Cash flows relating to distinct investment components; and
- c) Cash flows relating to non-insurance goods or services other than insurance contract services.

The Group applies IFRS 7 to all remaining components of the contract. The Group does not have any contracts that require the application of IFRS 9.

Insurance contracts issued and subsequent measurement

Groups of insurance contracts issued are initially recognized at the earliest of the following:

- a) The beginning of the coverage period;
- b) The date when the contract is sold to the policyholder is due or actually received, if there is no due date; and
- c) The date when the contract is first subject to cancellation.

The Group initially recognizes a group of reinsurance contracts held at the earliest of the following:

- (a) The beginning of the coverage period or the company's reinsurance contracts and
- (b) The start date of any underlying contracts.

(c) All other groups of reinsurance contracts held are recognised from the beginning of the coverage period of the company's underlying contracts.

However, if the Group enters into the reinsurance contract held at or before the date when an entire group of underlying contracts is terminated, the Group recognizes the reinsurance contract held at the end of the coverage period of the underlying contracts. In this case, it is recognized at the same time as the company of underlying insurance contracts to which it relates.

Only contracts that individually meet the recognition criteria by the end of the reporting period are included in the consolidated statement of financial position. Contracts that do not meet the recognition criteria by the end of the reporting period are excluded. Compensation of the Group is not reassessed in subsequent periods.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group measures the LRC at the amount of premiums received, less any acquisition cash flow paid.

For reinsurance contracts held, an initial recognition, the Group measures the resulting coverage at the amount of cedding commissions plus the net amount of claims payable by the reinsurer and the amounts arising from the decommissioning of the contract.

An insurance contract is derecognized when it is:

- a) extinguished (that is, when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled);
- b) the contract is modified and additional criteria discussed below are met;
- c) the contract is transferred to another party; or
- d) the LRC and/or the CFCF are zero.

When an insurance contract is derecognized, the Group transfers the carrying amount of the reporting period to the sum of:

- a) the LRC and;
- b) the CFCF for "Insured Claims" ("LIC"), comprising the fulfillment cash flow ("CFCF") related to past service allocated to the Group at the reporting date.

For insurance contracts that are derecognized at the end of the reporting period, the LRC is:



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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(ALL AMOUNTS ARE EXPRESSED IN QATARI RIYALS '000 UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)

- a) increased for premiums received in the period;
b) decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period;
c) decreased for the amounts of expected premium receipts recognised as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period; and
d) increased for the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognised as insurance service expenses in the reporting period.

For reinsurance contracts held, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the remaining coverage is:

- a) increased for ceding premiums paid in the period;
b) decreased for net ceding commissions received in the period;
c) decreased for the expected amounts of ceding premiums and ceding commissions recognized as net reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period
For the Liability for Incurred Claims ("LIC"):

The Group estimates the liability for incurred claims and expenses as the fulfillment cash flows related to incurred claims and expenses. The fulfillment cash flows are an explicit, unbiased, and probability-weighted estimate of the present value of the future cash flows, within the contract boundary of a group of contracts, that will arise as the entity fulfill its obligation under the insurance contracts, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The Group disaggregates changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses.

The Group establishes insurance claims liabilities to cover the estimated liability for the cash flows associated with incurred losses as at the balance sheet date, including claims not yet reported ("IBNR") and loss adjustment expenses incurred with respect to insurance contracts underwritten and reinsurance contracts placed by the Group. The ultimate cost of claims liabilities is estimated by using generally accepted standard actuarial techniques.

The main assumption underlying these techniques is that the Group's past claims development experience can be used to project future claims development and hence ultimate claims costs. As such, these methods extrapolate the development of paid and incurred losses, average costs per claim (severity) and average number of claims (frequency) based on the observed development of earlier years and expected loss ratios. Historical claims development is analyzed by accident year, geographical area, as well as claim type.

Additional qualitative judgment is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future (e.g., to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling procedures) to arrive at the estimated ultimate cost of claims that present the probability-weighted expected value outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking into account all the uncertainties involved.

The Group has elected not to adjust the LRC for the effect of time value of money, as it expects the time between providing each part of the coverage and the related premium due date to be one year or less. On the other hand, the Group has decided to discount the LIC for the time value of money as some portfolios have significant amounts of claims paid after 12 months of date of loss. Hence, for all contracts measured under the PAA, the Group has decided to allow for the time value of money in estimating the Liability for Incurred Claims ("LIC").

The fulfillment cashflows are the current estimates of the future cash flows within the contract boundary of a group of contracts that the Group expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and the uncertainty of those amounts. As all contracts are measured under the PAA, unless the contracts are onerous, the FCF are only estimated for the measurement of the LIC.

The estimates of future cash flows:

- a) are based on a probability-weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes;
b) are determined from the perspective of the Group, provided that the estimates are consistent with observable market prices for market variables; and
c) reflect conditions existing at the measurement date.

An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is estimated separately from the other estimates. For contracts measured under the PAA, unless the contracts are onerous, the explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is only estimated for the measurement of the LIC.

The estimates of future cash flows are adjusted using the current discount rates to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent not included in the estimates of cash flows. The discount rates reflect the characteristics of the cash flows arising from the companys of insurance contracts, including timing, currency and liquidity of cash flows. The determination of the discount rate that reflects the characteristics of the cash flows and liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts requires significant judgement and estimation.

Risk of the Group's non-performance is not included in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts issued. In the measurement of groups of insurance contracts held, the probability estimates of future cash flows include the potential credit losses and other disputes of the reinsurer to reflect the non-performance risk of the reinsurer. The Group uses consistent assumptions to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the company of reinsurance contracts held and such estimates for the company's of underlying insurance contracts.

Discount rates

The Group has adopted a bottom-up approach for deriving the yield curves, the starting point being the liquid risk-free base curves in the currencies in which the contracts are denominated. The final discount rates are chosen with consideration to the following curves for liabilities denominated in Qatari Riyals (which will continue to be monitored, compared, and assessed for appropriateness):

- The United States ("US") treasury risk-free curves (since the Qatari Riyal is currently pegged to the US Dollar).
- The Qatar Central Bank's Money Lending Rate for Qatari Riyal.

Given the relatively liquid nature of the majority of the Group's contracts, the Group does not incorporate an illiquidity premium in the discount rates determined using the bottom-up approach. For the determination of a bottom-up approach, no adjustment for the removal of credit risk is required in the derivation of the Group's discount rates.

Contract boundary

The Group uses the concept of contract boundary to determine what cash flows should be considered in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts.

Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums or the Group has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation ends when:

- a) the Group has the practical ability to reprice the risks of the particular policyholder or change the level of benefits so that the price fully reflects those risks; or
b) both of the following criteria are satisfied:
(i) the Group has the practical ability to reprice the contract or a portfolio of contracts so that the price fully reflects the reassessed risk of that portfolio; and
(ii) the pricing of premiums up to the date when risks are reassessed does not reflect the risks related to periods beyond the reassessment date.

Cash flows outside the insurance contracts boundary relate to future insurance contracts and are recognised when those contracts meet the recognition criteria.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations of the Group that exist during the reporting period in which the Group is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or in which the Group has a substantive right to receive insurance contract services from the reinsurer.

Cash flows that are not directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts are recognised in other operating expenses as incurred.

Insurance acquisition costs and directly attributable expenses

Insurance acquisition cash flows are the costs that are directly associated with selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) and that are directly attributable to a portfolio of insurance contracts.

Directly attributable expenses are the costs that can be fully or partially attributed to the fulfillment of the companys of insurance contracts. The Group allocates the attributable costs based on a number of drivers. Both acquisition and attributable costs fall under the insurance service expense. While the non-attributable costs are reported under other operating expenses. The Group amortises the insurance acquisition costs over the contract period.

Insurance revenue

The insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts allocated to the period. The Group allocates the expected premium receipts to each period of insurance contract services on the basis of the passage of time. The impact of seasonality is not considered material in relation to recording the insurance revenue.

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

- a. incurred claims for the period.
b. other incurred directly attributable expenses.
c. insurance acquisition cash flows amortization.
d. changes that relate to past service – changes in the FCF relating to the LIC.
e. changes that relate to future service – changes in the FCF that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses.

Presentation of reinsurance contracts held

The Group presents financial performance of groups of reinsurance contracts held on a net basis in net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held, comprising the following amounts:

- a. reinsurance expenses;
b. incurred claims recovery;
c. other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;
d. effect of changes in risk of reinsurer non-performance;
e. changes relating to past service (i.e. adjustments to incurred claims).

Reinsurance expenses are recognised similarly to insurance revenue. The amount of reinsurance expenses recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of received insurance contract services at an amount that reflects the portion of ceding premiums that the Group expects to pay in exchange for those services. For groups of reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA, the Group recognises reinsurance expenses based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts.

Insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the companys of insurance contracts respectively arising from:

- a. the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
b. the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

Onerous contract

The Group assumes that no contracts are onerous at initial recognition, unless facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. If facts and circumstances indicate that some contracts are onerous, an additional assessment is performed to distinguish onerous contracts from non-onerous ones.

If facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts measured under the PAA is onerous on initial recognition or becomes onerous subsequently, the Group increases the carrying amount of the LRC to the amounts of the discounted FCF determined under the General Measurement Model ("GMM"), with the amount of such an increase recognised in insurance service expenses, and a loss component is established for the amount of the loss recognised. Subsequently, the loss component is remeasured at each reporting date as the difference between the amounts of the FCF determined under the GMM relating to the future service and the carrying amount of the LRC without the loss component. When a loss is recognised on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to that group, the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage for reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA is increased by the amount of income recognised in profit or loss and a loss-recovery component is established or adjusted for the amount of income recognised.

The referred income is calculated by multiplying the loss recognised on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Group expects to recover from the underlying insurance contracts. When underlying insurance contracts are included in the same group with insurance contracts issued that are not reinsured, the Group applies a systematic and rational method of allocation to determine the portion of losses that relates to underlying insurance contracts.

The Group does not have any reinsurance contracts held measured under the PAA with underlying contracts measured under the GMM.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is applied to the present value of the estimated future cash flows, and it reflects the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Group fulfils insurance contracts. The Group has chosen the confidence level between 55th percentile to 75th percentile of the distribution of the claim reserves, considering this level is adequate to cover sources of uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows. Various methods are used to determine the risk adjustment including Mack Model, Cost of Capital (CoC) approach and the factors derived from relevant regulatory requirements.

EXPLANATION OF TRANSITION TO IFRS 17 AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS

As stated in Note 2, this is the Group's first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 17.

The accounting policies set out in Note 4 have been applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 and in the preparation of an opening IFRS 17 consolidated statement of financial position at 1 January 2022 (the Group's date of transition) and 31 December 2022.

In preparing its opening IFRS 17 consolidated statement of financial position, the Group has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements under IFRS 4. An explanation of how the transition from IFRS 4 to IFRS 17 has affected the Group's financial position, for the respective periods, is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables.

Reconciliation of consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2022.

	IFRS 17			
	Pre-adoption of IFRS 17	Non IFRS 17 adjustments (Note 37)	Reclassification	Post adoption of IFRS 17
ASSETS				
Property and equipment	5,591,281	-	-	5,591,281
Goodwill	393,559	-	-	393,559
Right-of-use assets	36,292	29,372	-	65,664
Contract assets	9,464	-	-	9,464
Equity-accounted investees	12,078	-	-	12,078
Financial asset at FVTOCI	418,658	-	-	418,658
Inventories	284,088	-	-	284,088
Contract assets	6,514	(6,514)	-	-
Due from related parties	686,354	(677,515)	(8,839)	-
Financial asset at FVTPL	420,689	-	-	420,689
Trade and other receivables	694,994	581,170	(267,366)	1,008,798
Other current assets	-	102,859	-	102,859
Reinsurance contract assets	757,382	-	37,550	677,901
Short-term investments	348,632	-	-	348,632
Other bank balances	-	48,619	-	48,619
Cash and bank balances	349,407	(48,619)	-	300,788
TOTAL ASSETS	9,919,392	29,372	(238,655)	9,593,078
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Share capital	1,858,409	-	-	1,858,409
Legal reserve	377,398	-	-	377,398
General reserve	74,516	-	-	74,516
Translation reserve	(55,836)	1,117	-	(54,719)
Fair value reserve	3,786	-	-	3,786
Retained earnings	998,204	17,459	-	1,077,214
Non-controlling interests	(198)	-	-	(198)
Total Equity	3,256,189	18,576	-	3,336,316
LIABILITIES				
Loans and borrowings	4,325,409	41,452	-	4,366,861
Contract liabilities	5,267	-	-	5,267
Deferred tax liabilities	-	10,796	-	10,796
Provision for decommissioning costs	45,669	-	-	45,669
Provision for employees' end of service	101,259	-	-	101,259
Lease liabilities	44,815	-	-	44,815
Dividends payable	50,429	-	-	50,429
Trade and other payables	831,273	(6,620)	(221,696)	602,948
Due to related parties	44,507	(34,823)	(9,684)	-
Insurance contract liabilities	1,214,575	-	(7,275)	1,208,718
Total Liabilities	6,663,203	10,796	(238,655)	6,256,762

Reconciliation of consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022.

	IFRS 17			
	Pre-adoption of IFRS 17	Non IFRS 17 adjustments (Note 37)	Reclassification	Post adoption of IFRS 17
ASSETS				
Property and equipment	5,560,956	-	-	5,560,956
Goodwill	393,559	-	-	393,559
Right-of-use assets	27,731	21,840	-	49,571
Contract assets	13,104	-	-	13,104
Equity-accounted investees	28,088	-	-	28,088
Financial asset at FVTOCI	306,592	-	-	306,592
Inventories	393,170	-	-	393,170
Due from related parties	759,940	(671,219)	(88,721)	-
Financial asset at FVTPL	438,185	-	-	438,185
Trade and other receivables	799,656	550,386	(320,869)	1,029,173
Other current assets	-	120,833	-	120,833
Reinsurance contract assets	1,091,277	-	(244,232)	668,446
Short-term investments	745,126	-	-	745,126
Other bank balances	-	48,619	-	48,619
Cash and bank balances	395,447	(48,619)	-	347,828
TOTAL ASSETS	10,864,831	21,840	(653,822)	10,654,250
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Share capital	1,858,409	-	-	1,858,409
Legal reserve	384,339	-	-	384,339
General reserve	74,516	-	-	74,516
Translation reserve	(71,371)	45,410	-	(25,961)
Fair value reserve	(27,646)	-	-	(27,646)
Retained earnings	1,359,559	(43,199)	-	1,356,244
Non-controlling interests	(312)	-	-	(312)
Total Equity	3,568,485	2,211	-	3,628,589
LIABILITIES				
Loans and borrowings	4,289,232	78,823	-	4,368,055
Contract liabilities	5,267	-	-	5,267
Provision for decommissioning costs	45,899	-	-	45,899
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	112,028	-	-	112,028
Lease liabilities	41,371	-	-	41,371
Deferred tax liabilities	-	19,629	-	19,629
Dividends payable	48,619	-	-	48,619
Trade and other payables	1,046,056	(55,759)	(297,271)	693,026
Due to related parties	27,812	(23,073)	(4,739)	-
Insurance contract liabilities	1,668,009	-	(351,812)	1,079,705
Total Liabilities	7,296,346	19,629	(653,822)	6,425,616

Reconciliation of consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the period ended 31 December 2022

	IFRS 17			
	Previously reported	Relating to Discontinued operations	Non IFRS 17 adjustments (Note 37)	Post adoption of IFRS 17 and other adjustments
Revenue	3,665,539	(616,420)	-	2,145,788
Cost of sales	(2,992,873)	588,272	-	(1,634,852)
Gross profit from non-insurance operations	672,664	(28,148)	-	510,936
Insurance revenue	-	-	-	887,784
Insurance service expense	-	-	-	(660,689)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	(121,284)
Insurance service result	-	-	98,309	7,502
Gross profit and net insurance service results	672,664	(28,148)	-	616,747
Finance (expense)/income from insurance contracts issued	-	-	-	7,338
Finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	-	-	-	(18,500)
Net insurance finance income / (expense)	-	-	-	(11,162)
Other income	41,399	(866)	(13,122)	27,401
Other gains/(losses) – net	(61,647)	-	35,395	(26,252)
General and administrative expenses	(218,520)	20,648	-	(166,113)
Net gains on investments in debt securities measured at FVOCI reclassified to profit or loss on disposal	-	-	3,529	3,529
Net fair value gain/(loss) on financial assets at FVTPL	-	-	(25,897)	(25,897)
Net monetary gain arising from hyperinflation	(11,411)	-	32,171	20,760
Net impairment loss / reversal on financial assets	(779)	521	95	3,333
Operating profit	421,701	(7,845)	32,171	443,968

	IFRS 17			
	Previously reported	Relating to Discontinued operations	Non IFRS 17 adjustment (Note 37)	Post adoption of IFRS 17 and other adjustments
Finance income	38,387	(2,570)	-	35,817
Finance costs	(181,926)	1,550	-	(180,376)
Finance costs – Net	(143,539)	(1,020)	-	(144,559)
Share of net profits of equity accounted investees	17,577	-	-	17,577
Profit before income tax	295,739	(8,865)	32,171	315,386
Income tax expense	(5,688)	(8,226)	-	(13,914)
Profit for the year from continuing operation	290,051	(17,091)	32,171	304,472
(Loss) / Profit from discontinued operation (attributable to the shareholders of the Company)	-	8,258	(7,530)	726
Profit for the year	290,051	(8,833)	24,639	302,198

Profit for the year attributable to:

Shareholders of the Company	290,165	(8,833)	24,639	(3,660)	302,312
Non-controlling interests	(114)	-	-	-	(114)
Total	290,051	(8,833)	24,639	(3,660)	302,198

Other comprehensive income

Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss

Changes in the fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(31,432)	-	3,529	-	(27,903)
Net instruments at FVOCI reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	(3,529)	-	(3,529)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(15,535)	-	44,294	-	28,759
Other comprehensive income for the year	(46,967)	-	44,294	-	(2,673)
Total comprehensive income for the year	243,084	(8,833)	68,933	(3,660)	299,525

Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period attributable to:

Shareholders of the Company	243,198	(8,833)	68,933	(3,660)	299,639
Non-controlling interests	(114)	-	-	-	(114)
Total	243,084	(8,833)	68,933	(3,660)	299,525

*Other adjustments represent non IFRS 17 related restatements recognised by management. Refer to Note 37 for more details

Remeasurement impact on the consolidated statement of financial position on adoption of IFRS 17

Impact on equity:

Drivers of changes in equity	Impact on equity on transition to IFRS 17 on 1 January 2022	Impact on equity on transition to IFRS 17 on 31 December 2022
Changes in measurement of insurance contract liabilities	178,583	236,492
Changes in measurement of reinsurance contract assets	(117,031)	(178,599)
Total Impact	61,552	57,893

Impact on insurance contract liabilities:

Drivers of changes	Impact on liabilities on transition to IFRS 17 on 1 January 2022	Impact on liabilities on transition to IFRS 17 on 31 December 2022
Risk adjustment	176,986	218,701
Loss component on onerous contracts	364	15,497
Additional deferral of identified acquisition costs	1,233	2,295
Total Impact	178,583	236,493

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

4.1 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred is measured at the date of acquisition, and the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group 'controls' an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Non-controlling interests ('NCI')

NCI are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Associates

Associates are all entities over which the group has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. IAS28(38),(39) Where the group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity. IAS28(38),(39) Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity-accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

4.2 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are recognized at cost of acquisition and measured thereafter at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functional operation of the related equipment is treated as part of that equipment. If significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group

Depreciation

The estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

	Useful life
Buildings	4 -20 years
Aircraft	10-20years
Plant and machinery	2 - 7 years
Rights	15 - 30 years

Other property and equipment:

Ground and radio equipment and tools	4 - 6 years
Motor vehicles	4 - 5 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3 - 7 years
Computers	3 years

Depreciation is calculated from when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation is based on the estimated useful lives of the applicable assets on a straight-line basis, except capitalised maintenance expenditures, which are depreciated depending on the nature:

- 1) Spares such as engines, gearboxes are depreciated over 4 years as that's the established intervals for such maintenance (normal aviation practice is to have an inspection every 4 years) to ensure air worthiness,
- 2) Other spares which are consumed based on the flying hours and required to be replaced as per the air safety manual. Hence it is appropriate to depreciate these over the usage in terms of flying hours.

Capitalised maintenance expenditures represent major overhaul and inspections costs to aircraft, engines and gearboxes.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Derecognition

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Profit and loss on disposals of items of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from their disposals with their respective carrying amounts, and are recognised net within consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is carried at cost less impairment, if any. capital work-in-progress is not depreciated, once assets within the capital work-in-progress category are completed, they are reclassified to the relevant category and depreciated accordingly once they are put into use. Prepayments for property and equipment is included in capital work in progress.

4.3 INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured-at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost comprises the purchase price, import duties, transportation handling and other direct costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the following methods:

- Drilling related inventories are calculated using weighted average method;
- Aviation related inventories are calculated using specific identification method; and
- Catering related inventories are calculated using First-in-First Out (FIFO) method.

4.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(b) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

(i) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date, being the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the group classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- **FVOCI:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses), and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- **FVPL:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured either at FVTPL or at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in the consolidated statement profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

4.5 IMPAIRMENT

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables, see Note 5 for further details.

4.6 DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS (DAC)

An impairment review is performed at each reporting date or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises. When the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. DAC are included as a part of the liability adequacy test for each reporting period.

DAC are derecognised when the related contracts are either settled or disposed off.

4.7 INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Insurance contract liabilities include the provision for outstanding claims, provision for claims incurred but not reported and the provision for unearned premium. Insurance contract liabilities are recognized when contracts are entered into and premiums are charged. The provision for outstanding claims is recognized for claims reported but not settled and accounts for the liability for unpaid loss and loss adjustment expense amounts based on the management's and loss adjusters' best estimate.

The provision for claims incurred but not reported is calculated based on empirical data, historical trends and patterns and appropriate examination with the application of widely acceptable actuarial techniques.

The provision for unearned premium represents the portion of premium which relates to risks that have not expired as the reporting date. The provision for unearned premium is calculated based on the insurance service pattern provided by the insurance contract and is recognized as income over the term of the contract.

The Group reviews the adequacy of the provision for unearned premium to cover costs associated with liability arising from unexpired risk at each reporting date. Where the provision is considered inadequate to cover future contractual obligations for unexpired risks, a provision for premium deficiency is established and recognized.

4.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks, cash in hand and short-term deposits. Short-term deposits held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes, capable of being readily convertible to a known amount of cash and with an insignificant risk of changes in value are classified as cash and bank balances.

4.9 SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares and the special share issued by the Group are classified as equity. The special share grants rights to QatarEnergy as described in its Article of Association.

4.10 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised based on the amount of transaction price. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring control over promised goods or services to a customer, excluding the amounts collected on behalf of third parties. For further details refer to the below table.

Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies.

Type of services	Nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, significant payment terms
Drilling and related services	Customers generally contract for an agreement to provide integrated services to operate a rig and drill a well. The Group is seen by the operators as the overseer of all services.

Consideration for activities that are not distinct within the scope of contracts, such as mobilization, and demobilization do not align with a distinct time increment within the contract term are allocated across the single performance obligation and are recognised over the expected recognition period in proportion to the passage of each hour available to drill.

Drilling services are consumed as the services are performed and generally enhance a well site which the customer controls. Work performed on a well site does not create an asset with an alternative use to the contractor since the well/asset being worked on is owned by the customer. Therefore, the Group's measure of progress for a drilling contract is hours available to drill over the contracted duration. This unit of measure is representative of an output method as described in IFRS 15.

Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis and consideration is payable when invoiced.

Management fees	The Group entered into an agreement to provide management services to one of its Joint Venture entities. Revenue from management fee is recognized over time as the customer benefits from the services as they are provided. Revenue is recognised over time as the services are provided using the input method. Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis and consideration is payable when invoiced.
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Aviation revenue - Helicopter transportation services, operation services (MRO) and training services.	The revenue is derived from helicopter transportation services, operations services and training services.
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Transportation services
The revenue from helicopter transportation services includes air-charter, tourist flights, aerial photo flights, air ambulance and related services. Revenue is recognised as the transportation services have been provided.

Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis and consideration is payable when invoiced.

Operation services (MRO)
The revenue from operation services includes servicing and maintenance of charters and helicopters of the customers. Revenue is recognised as the services have been provided.

Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis and consideration is payable when invoiced.

Training services
The revenue from training services includes flight training provided to the customers. Revenue is recognised as the services have been provided.

Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis and consideration is payable when invoiced.

Revenue is recognised over time as the services are provided. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided, because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously. This is determined based on the flying hours spent relative to the total hours agreed in the contract.

Supply of spare parts	The Group provides spare parts of helicopters to its customers. The revenue is recognised point in time when control is transferred, being when the spare parts are delivered to the customer. The revenue is recognised point in time when control is transferred, being when the spare part are delivered to the customer.
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Premiums and reinsurance premiums are taken into income over the terms of the policies to which they relate. Gross insurance and reinsurance written premiums comprise the total premiums receivable for the whole period of cover provided by contracts entered into during the accounting period. They are recognised on the date on which the policy commences.

Unearned premiums represent the portion of net premiums written relating to the unexpired period of coverage calculated at actual number of days method (daily pro-rata basis). The change in the provision for unearned premium is taken to the statement of income in order that revenue is recognised over the period of risk.

4.11 SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. An operating segment's results are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available (Note 33).

Segment results that are reported to the Board of Directors include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly the parent company assets and related general and administrative expenses and goodwill recognized on business combination.

4.12 SOCIAL FUND CONTRIBUTION

The Group makes contributions equivalents to 2.5% of the adjusted consolidated net profit for the year into a state social fund for the support of sports, cultural, social and charitable activities. This is presented in the statement of changes of equity as an appropriation of profit in accordance with Law No. 13 of 2008.

4.13 DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividend distributions are at the discretion of the Group. A dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders is accounted for as a deduction from retained earnings. A declared dividend is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is approved by the shareholders.

4.14 INCOME TAX

International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to IAS 12

The International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12) provide a temporary mandatory exception from deferred tax accounting which is effective immediately and require new disclosures about the Pillar Two exposure. However, since in Qatar, where the Company and its parent QatarEnergy operates, have not enacted or substantively enacted the tax legislation related to the top-up tax as at the reporting date, there is no impact on the Group's financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December, 2023. Management is closely monitoring developments related to the implementation of the international tax reforms introducing a global minimum top-up tax. The adoption of new accounting standards and amendments did not have a significant impact on the Company's separate financial statements for this year.

Current tax

The Company's profits are exempt from income tax in accordance with the provisions of Qatar's Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018. Current tax in these financial statements comprises the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years related to the subsidiaries of the Group as per the tax laws and relevant subsequent executive regulations applicable in Qatar as at the reporting date. Refer to Note 30 for further details related to settlement mechanism of the above tax liabilities.

4.15 HYPERINFLATION

The Group has operations in Turkey through its indirect subsidiary namely Redstar Havaçılık Hizmetleri AS. The functional currency of the subsidiary in Turkey is Turkish Lira. From 1 April 2022, the Turkish economy has been considered hyperinflationary based on the characteristics established by International Accounting Standard 29, 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies' (IAS 29). This designation is determined following an assessment of a series of qualitative and quantitative circumstances, including the presence of a cumulative inflation rate of more than 100% over the previous three years. IAS 29 requires that the financial statements of the subsidiary are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the balance sheet date which requires restatement of the non-monetary assets and liabilities of the subsidiary to reflect the changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish Lira. The basic principles applied in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Adjustment for prior years

The comparative amounts in consolidated financial statements presented in a stable currency are not adjusted for subsequent changes in the price level or exchange rates. Opening equity in the consolidated financial statement reported in the stable currency will be affected by:

- the effect of restating non-monetary items from the date they were first recognised; and
- the effect of translating those balances to the closing rate.

This results in a difference between the closing equity of the previous year in the consolidated financial statements and the opening equity of the current year. The combined effect of restating in accordance with IAS 29 and translation according to IAS 21 is presented as a net change in other comprehensive income (OCI)

Adjustment for current year

Monetary assets and liabilities, which are carried at amounts current at the date of consolidated statement of financial position, are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at the date of consolidated statement of financial position. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are not carried at amounts current at the date of consolidated statement of financial position, and components of owners' equity are restated by applying the relevant conversion factors. Net monetary gain arising from hyperinflation is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. All items in the statement of profit or loss are restated by applying the conversion factors from the date on which the transaction originated except for those amounts deriving from non-monetary items, which are calculated based on the restated values of the related items.

The effect of application indices on the Group's net monetary position is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as monetary gain or loss.

All items in the consolidated statement of cash flows are expressed in a measuring unit current at the date of consolidated statement of financial position; they are therefore restated by applying the relevant conversion factors from the date on which the transaction originated.

4.16 LEASES

The leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable, if any; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Group:

- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Group, which does not have recent third party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, country, currency and security.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the group, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Payments associated with short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less from the date of contract.

5. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

5.1 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

- (a) Underwriting risk;
(b) Credit risk;
(c) Liquidity risk; and
(d) Market risk.

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

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group and to monitor risks.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse 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 maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(a) Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk comprises insurance risk, policyholder persistency risk and expense risk. The Group manages its underwriting risk based on the underwriting policy as approved by the Executive Risk Committee. The Risk Management Committee monitors the adequate application of the policy, and it reviews the trends in pricing, loss ratios and underwriting risks. The Committee is also involved in decisions made by the Executive Risk Committee on underwriting, pricing and market strategy.

Underwriting risk management – Property and Casualty

The frequency and severity of claims can be affected by several factors. The most significant are the level of awards for morbidity risk (for example, health recovery and incapacity for work) and the number of cases coming to court, especially for bodily injuries. This can be summarised as legislation risk. The amount of awards and the time for court settlement are set by the legislation. The above risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts.

The Group manages these risks through its underwriting strategy (two of the techniques that are pivotal for automobile insurance are product pricing and portfolio segmentation), adequate reinsurance arrangements and proactive claims handling. The objective of the underwriting strategy is to ensure that the underwritten risks are well diversified in terms of type and amount of risk. The variability of risks is improved by the careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategies, which are designed to ensure that risks are diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits.

The Group has limited its exposure by imposing maximum claim amounts on certain contracts, as well as using reinsurance arrangements in order to limit its exposure to aggregate amount of claims (for example, third party liability claims). The effect of such reinsurance arrangements is that the Group should not suffer total insurance losses above a certain level.

Underwriting limits are in place to enforce appropriate risk selection criteria. For example, the Group has the right not to renew individual policies, to re-price the risk on renewal, to impose deductibles, and to reject the payment of a fraudulent claim. Claims payment limits are always included to cap the amount payable on occurrence of the insured event.

Insurance contracts also entitle the Group to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (for example, subrogation).

The Group has a specialised claims unit dealing with the mitigation of risks surrounding known claims. This unit investigates and adjusts all material or suspicious claims. The claims are reviewed individually at least annually and adjusted to reflect the latest information on the underlying facts, current law, contractual terms and conditions, and other factors. The Group actively manages and pursues early settlements of claims, to reduce its exposure to unpredictable developments.

Expense risk

Expense risk is the risk of unexpected increases in policy maintenance, claim handling and other costs relating to fulfilment of insurance contracts. The risk is managed through budgeting and periodic cost evaluations.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as outstanding receivables.

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks, the group only deals with the reputed banks in the country. If wholesale customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions. The group's investment in debt instruments are considered to be low risk investments. The credit ratings of the investments are monitored for credit deterioration.

(ii) Security

For some trade receivables the group may obtain security in the form of guarantees, deeds of undertaking or letters of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECLs on:

- Trade receivables;
 - Other receivables;
 - Other financial assets at amortised cost
 - Debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
 - Contract assets.

Trade receivables and contract assets

The group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 24 months before 31 December 2023 or 1 January 2022 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group has identified the GDP in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

	Current (not past due)	1-90 days past due	91–180 days past due	181–365 days past due	More than 365 days past due	Total
31 December 2023						
Gross carrying amount						
– trade receivables	703,555	67,021	17,262	75,554	57,023	920,415
Gross carrying amount						
– contract assets	19,784	-	-	-	-	19,784

	Current (not past due)	1-90 days past due	91–180 days past due	181–365 days past due	More than 365 days past due	Total
31 December 2022						
Gross carrying amount						
– trade receivables	851,276	38,155	10,136	55,994	55,563	1,011,124
Gross carrying amount						
– contract assets	93,979	-	-	-	-	93,979

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 365 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables and contract assets are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Debt investments

All of the Group's debt investments at amortised cost and FVOCI are considered to have low credit risk , and the loss allowance recognised during the period was therefore limited to 12 months' expected losses. Management consider 'low credit risk' for listed bonds to be an investment grade credit rating with at least one major rating agency. Other instruments are considered to be low credit risk where they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

Other financial assets at amortised cost

Other financial assets at amortised cost include short term investments with local banks.

Debt instruments measured at FVOCI

Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) include managed funds and, listed and unlisted debt securities. The loss allowance for debt investments at FVOCI is recognised in profit or loss and reduces the fair value loss otherwise recognised in OCI.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Management's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the group's liquidity reserve (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities and cash and cash equivalents) on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in the operating companies of the Group, in accordance with practice and limits set by the group.

These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Group as at 31 December based on remaining undiscounted contractual obligations.

	Contractual cash flows			
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
At 31 December 2023				
Loans and borrowings	181,283	181,283	5,609,364	5,971,930
Insurance contract liabilities	351,028	351,028	549,820	1,251,876
Trade payables, accruals and other payables	636,542	2,163	-	638,705
Dividends payable	47,079	-	-	47,079
Lease liabilities	2,023	3,228	23,134	28,385
Contract liabilities	2,730	-	-	2,730
	1,220,685	537,702	6,182,318	7,940,705
	Contractual cash flows			
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
At 31 December 2022				
Loans and borrowings	1,145,660	590,188	2,639,072	4,374,920
Insurance contract liabilities	240,996	240,996	597,713	1,079,705
Trade payables, accruals and other payables	727,858	2,163	-	730,021
Dividends payable	48,619	-	-	48,619
Lease liabilities	31,938	2,000	7,432	41,370
Contract liabilities	14,590	-	2,730	17,320
	2,209,661	835,347	3,246,947	6,291,955

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

5.2 MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, equity prices and interest 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 optimising the return.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises when the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

	2023	2022
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Short term investments and term deposits	718,793	746,126
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
Loans and borrowings	4,406,830	4,368,055

Exposure to interest rate risk

Bank deposits are agreed at fixed rates, and hence does not exposes the Group to interest rate risk. Interest bearing loans and borrowings are issued at variable rates, which exposes the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group's management monitors the interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

(b) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Group's equity price risk exposure relates to financial assets and financial liabilities whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, principally investment in equity securities.

The Group's price risk policy requires it to manage such risks by setting and monitoring objectives and constraints on investments, diversification plans, limits on investments in each sector. The Group has no significant concentration of price risk.

The Group limits equity price risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio and by continuous monitoring of its investments. The majority of the Groups's equity investments comprise securities quoted on the Qatar Exchange.

A 10% change in the prices of equities, with all other variables held constant, would impact equity and consolidated statement of profit or loss by QR 12.97 million (2022: QR 11.68 million).

(c) Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the group entity's functional currency.

The Group is exposed to transactional foreign currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales, purchases, receivables and borrowings are denominated and the respective functional currencies of Group companies. The functional currencies of Group companies are primarily Qatari Riyal and Turkish Lira, the currencies in which these transactions are primarily denominated are US Dollar and Euro.

The transactions of the Group in the US Dollar bear no foreign currency risk as the US Dollar is pegged with the Qatari Riyal. With respect to Euro, management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and makes its effort to limit the transaction in these currencies without causing interruption to its operations.

The group's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in Qatari Riyals, was as follows:

Net Exposure (Liability)	2023	2022
Euro	108,125	16,145
	Increase/ decrease in Euro to the QR	Effect on profit before tax
2023	+/- 3%	444,741
2022	+/- 3%	62,367

5.3 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong capital base in order to support its business and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of economic conditions.

The Group monitors capital using a ratio of 'net debt' to 'equity'. The Group's capital management policy remained unchanged since the previous year.

	2023	2022
Total borrowings (i)	4,406,830	4,368,055
Lease liability	28,385	41,371
Less: Cash and cash equivalents*	(1,248,900)	(1,093,954)
Net debt	3,186,315	3,315,472
Total equity (ii)	3,836,653	3,628,589
Net debt to equity ratio	0.83	0.91

* Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments.

- (i)

Total borrowings are defined as short and long-term borrowings (loan and borrowings) as detailed in Note 19.
- (iii)

Total equity includes all capital, retained earnings and reserves of the Group that are managed as capital.

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land	Buildings	Rigs	Machineries	Aircraft	Other property and equipment	Capital work-in- progress	Total
Cost:								
As at 1 January 2023	90,826	172,764	6,573,810	1,269,415	1,670,155	653,289	173,553	10,603,812
Additions	-	986	1,744	105,042	108,773	58,348	64,497	333,300
Transfers	-	-	34,357	367	-	670	(35,364)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(37,440)	(5,002)	(391)	(42,833)
Write-offs	-	-	-	(10,305)	-	(11,979)	-	(22,284)
Effect of hyperinflation	-	-	-	-	-	4,069	-	22,590
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(268)	-	-	(76,466)	(6,485)	(4,541)	(87,729)
Disposal of a subsidiary	-	(53,467)	-	(62,721)	-	(52,741)	-	(168,929)
As at 31 December 2023	90,826	120,015	6,609,881	1,301,798	1,733,543	634,171	197,664	10,687,898
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:								
As at 1 January 2023	-	105,948	2,469,207	948,404	956,491	562,806	-	5,042,856
Depreciation charge for the year	-	3,037	202,624	51,812	49,812	43,953	-	351,238
Impairment loss (Note 6.3)	-	-	-	-	-	7,316	-	7,316
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(35,611)	(4,478)	(40,089)
Write-offs	-	-	(797)	-	(9,508)	(10,714)	-	(21,019)
Effect of hyperinflation	-	-	-	-	14,836	920	-	15,766
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(244)	-	-	(11,428)	(5,704)	-	(13,666)
Disposal of a subsidiary	-	(47,440)	-	(57,723)	-	(54,140)	-	(159,303)
As at 31 December 2023	-	61,301	2,671,034	942,493	971,908	534,553	-	5,181,289
Net carrying value:								
As at 31 December 2023	90,826	58,714	3,938,847	359,305	761,635	99,618	197,664	5,506,609

	Freehold land	Buildings	Rigs*	Machineries*	Aircraft*	Other property and equipment	Capital work-in- progress	Total
Cost:								
As at 1 January 2022	90,826	172,752	6,573,810	1,163,069	1,613,262	632,181	48,731	10,294,631
Additions	-	-	-	81,158	17,660	26,253	150,916	275,987
Transfers	-	-	-	33,445	(6,534)	357	(27,268)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(8,257)	862	(4,433)	(687)	(10,515)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	-	(6,103)	-	(13,213)
Effect of hyperinflation	-	-	-	-	-	78,013	2,443	88,789
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	12	-	-	(27,005)	(2,292)	(582)	(29,867)
As at 31 December 2022	90,826	172,764	6,573,810	1,269,415	1,670,155	653,289	173,553	10,603,812
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:								
As at 1 January 2022	-	101,080	2,266,476	893,301	995,160	533,333	-	4,793,350
Depreciation charge for the year	-	4,858	202,731	55,959	48,276	35,649	-	347,473
Impairment loss (Note 6.3)	-	-	-	2,202	-	-	-	2,202
Disposals	-	-	-	(856)	(6,437)	(3,901)	-	(11,194)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	(5,928)	(6,874)	-	(12,802)
Effect of hyperinflation property	-	-	-	-	-	2,141	-	2,141
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	10	-	-	12,778	(1,102)	-	11,686
As at 31 December 2022	-	105,948	2,469,207	948,404	960,051	559,246	-	5,042,856
Net carrying value:								
As at 31 December 2022	90,826	66,816	4,104,603	321,011	710,104	94,043	173,553	5,560,956

*Management has further disaggregated the property and equipment by class compared to prior year to improve the presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

- 6.1

Freehold land mainly comprises of a plot of land acquired by Al Koot Insurance and Reinsurance Company P.J.S.C. for the purpose of setting up an administrative and operations office.

- 6.2

Depreciation charge for the continuing operations for the year has been included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as follows:

	2023	2022
Cost of sales	346,593	343,643
General and administrative expenses	4,645	3,830
	351,238	347,473

6.3 Aircraft (Bell series)

Management has identified that the Bell series within the aviation segment is becoming technologically obsolete and does not foresee sustainable stream of revenue. On that basis management has impaired the Bell series within the aviation segment down to its fair value less cost to sell using market prices adjusted for the condition of the aircraft (Level 3). The carrying exceeded the recoverable amount and therefore management recognized an additional impairment of QR 7.3 million during the year (2022: QR 2 million). The carrying value of Bell series after the cumulative impairment amounted to QR 19.2 million as of 31 December 2023

Drilling Rigs

Further as of 31 December 2023 management has carried out an assessment of impairment of its rigs in light of the external indicators, current economic conditions surrounding the oil prices and market rates of such assets. The Group considers each of its drilling rigs within the drilling segment as individual CGUs. The recoverable amount was determined by the Value in Use method which uses the CGUs discounted projected cashflows.

Based on the assessment, recoverable amount of each CGU was found to be more than its carrying value. The impairment model did not identify any impairment losses. Management has determined the values assigned to each of the above key assumptions as follows:

Assumption	Approach used to determine values	Rigs average rate
Average revenue growth rate	Revenue assumptions are contractual when possible, with an average annual revenue growth rate over the forecasted period based on management's expectation of market development and product performance, based on anticipated new customers being added to the e-commerce platform.	4.4%
Pre-tax discount rate	Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	9.5%

Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in the WACC assumptions for Rigs could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recover

For the period/year ended	16 October 2023	31 December 2022
Revenue	354,485	616,420
Expenses	(349,381)	(616,087)
Profit before income tax	5,104	333
Income tax expense	(62)	(607)
Profit after income tax of discontinued operation	5,042	726
Loss on sale of the subsidiary after income tax	(26,279)	-
(Loss) / Profit from discontinued operation	(24,237)	726
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities	97,589	(1,095)
Net cash (outflow) and inflow from investing activities	(5,592)	21,399
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(85,977)	(13,781)
Net increase in cash generated by the subsidiary	6,020	6,453

Purchase consideration cash outflow as at 16 October	2023
Cash consideration	-
Less cash disposed	(127,414)
Net outflow of cash investing activities	(127,414)

Details of the of the subsidiary deconsolidated as at 16 October	2023
Consideration - Fair value of retained interest in Amwaj	344,693
Less carrying amount of net assets deconsolidated*	(370,902)
Loss on disposal	(26,279)
Amwaj's profit for the period until deconsolidation	2,042
Loss from discontinued operation	(24,237)

*This includes QR 303 million of goodwill

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of deconsolidation, 16 October 2023, were:

	2023
Property and equipment	9,626
Right-of-use assets	35,869
Total non-current assets	45,495
Inventories	13,768
Trade and other receivables	130,470
Cash and bank balances	127,414
Total current assets	271,352
Total assets	316,847
Lease liabilities	8,433
Provision for employees' end of service benefits	35,025
Provision for decommissioning costs	46,079
Total non-current liabilities	89,537
Lease liabilities	26,987
Trade and other payables	135,986
Total current liabilities	162,973
Total liabilities	249,504

In compliance with the provisions of International Accounting Standard (IAS 28) 'Investments in associates and joint ventures' a notional purchase price allocation (NPPA) was undertaken to account for the transaction. Based on the provisional NPPA performed, customer contracts of QR 11.6 million, and goodwill of QR 294 million were identified as intangible assets.

The Group applied judgment with the support of an independent valuer in order to determine the fair values of the combining entities and the fair values that formed part of the notional purchase price allocation using discounted cashflows.

8. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position

The statement of financial position shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Right-of-use assets	2023	2022
Buildings	11,966	46,072
Land	16,420	3,499
	28,386	49,571
Balance at 1 January	49,571	65,664
Additions for the year	28,385	15,973
Amortisation during the year	(13,701)	(31,166)
Disposal of subsidiary	(35,869)	-
	28,386	49,571

The Group had disposed of Amwaj during the year which held a right of use assets amounting to QR 36 million as of the disposal date.

9. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities

1) Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position

The Group has recorded lease liabilities as below:

	2023	2022
Balance at 1 January	41,371	44,815
Additions for the year	28,386	15,973
Finance cost for the year	202	535
Payments made during the year	(6,154)	(19,052)
Disposal of subsidiary	(35,420)	-
	28,385	41,371
Non-current liabilities	23,135	7,432
Current liabilities	5,250	33,939

2) Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	2023	2022
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	202	535
Amortisation of right of use assets	13,701	31,166

10. EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTEEES

Name of entity	% of ownership	2023	2022
Amwaj Catering	30%	349,519	-
Gulfdrill L.L.C.	50%	31,854	12,933
Other equity accounted investeees	49%	8,679	15,155
Total equity accounted investeees		390,052	28,088

The movement in the material equity accounted investeees is as follows:

	Amwaj Catering	Gulfdrill L.L.C.
Beginning of the year	-	12,933
Additions	344,623	-
Profit for the period/year	3,962	18,080
Other adjustments	934	841
Dividends paid	-	-
	349,519	31,854

a) Summarised financial information for equity accounted investeees

The tables below provide summarised financial information for equity accounted investeees and the Group's share of those amounts. They have been amended to reflect adjustments made by the entity when using the equity method, including fair value adjustments and modifications for differences in accounting policy.

Summarised statement of financial position	Amwaj Catering		Gulfdrill L.L.C.	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Current assets	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	175,773	-	1,369	26,516
Other current assets	300,354	-	505,660	375,404
Total current assets	566,127	-	507,029	401,920
Non-current assets	186,476	-	365,011	291,705
Current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	126,765	-	-	147,477
Other current liabilities	340,837	-	294,975	396,517
Total current liabilities	467,602	-	294,975	543,994
Non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	18,802	-	368,927	74,853
Other non-current liabilities	114,378	-	446,399	425,200
Total non-current liabilities	133,180	-	515,326	500,053
Net assets	151,821	-	61,739	25,578
Group's share in %	30%	-	50%	50%
Group's share	45,546	-	30,869	12,789
Other adjustments	9,621	-	985	144
Goodwill (Note 7)	294,352	-	-	-
Carrying amount	349,519	-	31,854	12,933

b) Individually immaterial joint ventures

In addition to the interests in the investments disclosed above, the Group also has interests in a number of individually immaterial joint ventures that are accounted for using the equity method.

	2023	2022
Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial joint ventures	15,155	12,078
Aggregate amounts of the Group's share of profit	984	4,644
Dividends received	(3,920)	(1,267)
Disposal	(3,537)	-
	8,679	15,155

	2023	2022
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	133,094	123,043
- Quoted debt securities (i)	206,527	171,538
- Quoted equity securities (i)	129,721	143,604
- Quoted shares in Qatari public shareholding companies	469,346	438,185
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	334,696	284,367
- Quoted debt securities (ii)	33,251	22,222
- Managed funds	33,251	3
- Unquoted shares	367,949	306,592

	2023	2022
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	133,094	123,043
- Quoted debt securities (i)	206,527	171,538
- Quoted equity securities (i)	129,721	143,604
- Quoted shares in Qatari public shareholding companies	469,346	438,185
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	334,696	284,367
- Quoted debt securities (ii)	33,251	22,222
- Managed funds	33,251	3
- Unquoted shares	367,949	306,592

	2023	2022
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	133,094	123,043
- Quoted debt securities (i)	206,527	171,538
- Quoted equity securities (i)	129,721	143,604
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- Quoted debt securities (ii)	33,251	22,222
- Managed funds	33,251	3
- Unquoted shares	367,949	306,592

(i)	These are acquired and incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing them in the near term or to take advantage of short term market movements.
(ii)	Quoted debt securities at FVOCI are with an original maturity of ranging between one to nine years.
(iii)	Financial investments at FVTPL and FVOCI, except unquoted shares, have been valued using Level 1 measurement basis and there have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Financial investments are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2023	2022
Non-current assets	367,949	306,592
Current assets	199,342	428,185
	847,292	744,777

Movement in provision for financial investments were as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at 1 January	4,274	7,898
Provision reversed during the year	4,511	(3,624)
Balance at 31 December	4,274	4,274

	2023	2022
Spare parts	494,303	432,013
Catering inventories	-	14,346
	494,303	446,359
Less: Provision for slow-moving and obsolete inventories	(440,351)	(393,170)
	53,952	53,189

Inventories consumed during the year are recognized as expenses in 'Cost of sales' (Note 26). Movement in provision for slow-moving and obsolete inventories during the year were as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at 1 January	53,189	71,877
Provision made during the year	763	1,554
Provision utilised during the year	-	(20,242)
Balance at 31 December	53,952	53,189

The movement in provision for slow-moving and obsolete inventories is included in 'General and administrative expenses' (Note 29).

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2023	2022
Trade receivables	920,887	1,024,069
Contract assets	6,680	80,875
	927,567	1,104,944
Less: Provision for impairment of trade and other receivables	(57,023)	(75,771)
	870,544	1,029,173

Movement in provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at 1 January	75,771	73,012
Disposal of subsidiary	(20,208)	-
Provision made during the year	1,460	2,759
	57,023	75,771

Provision for impairment loss/ (reversal of impairment) on financial assets is presented in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and analysed as follows:

	2023	2022
Financial investments (Note 11)	(237)	(3,624)
Trade and other receivables (Note 13)	1,460	2,759
Short-term investments	118	(2,914)
Cash and bank balances (Note 15)	131	126
	1,341	(3,353)

Contract assets presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2023	2022
Current	6,680	80,875
Non-current	13,104	13,104
	19,784	93,979

Contracts assets have reduced during the year mainly due to the disposal of Amwaj.

14. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	2023	2022
Short term investments	718,793	746,126

15. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2023	2022
Cash in hand	229	1,091
at bank	-	-
- Current accounts and call deposits	529,878	206,350
- Fixed and term deposits (1) & (2)	-	140,813
	530,107	348,254
Less: Provision for impairment of bank balances	7	(426)
Cash and cash equivalents as per consolidated statement of cash flows	530,107	347,828

(1) These fixed deposits held with banks are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes, capable of being readily convertible to a known amount of cash and with an insignificant risk of changes in value.

15.1 OTHER BANK BALANCES

	2023	2022
Cash at banks - restricted for dividend (Note 23)	47,079	48,619
	47,079	48,619

16. SHARE CAPITAL

	2023	2022
Issued and paid-up capital	1,858,409	1,858,409

The Group has an authorised share capital of QR 2,000 million, divided into 1 special share of nominal value of QR 1 and 1,999,999,999 ordinary shares of each of nominal value of QR 1. As at the reporting date, the Group had issued and paid up capital of QR 1,858,409 thousand (2022: QR 1,858,409 thousand) which consists of 1 special share of nominal value of QR 1 and 1,858,408,689 ordinary shares each of nominal value of QR 1 (2022: 1 special share of nominal value of QR 1 and 1,858,408,689 ordinary shares each of nominal value of QR 1). The special share is owned by QatarEnergy and may not be cancelled or redeemed without the consent of the QatarEnergy. The special share grants rights to QatarEnergy as described in its Article of Association.

Special share may be transferred only to the Government, any Government Corporation or any QatarEnergy affiliate. All ordinary shares carry equal rights.

17. RESERVES

(a) Legal reserve

The Articles of Association of the Company states that prior to recommending any dividend for distribution to the Shareholders, the Board shall ensure proper reserves are established in respect of voluntary and statutory reserves considered by the Board to be necessary or appropriate.

(b) General reserve

The general reserve is maintained in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company to meet any unforeseen future events. The balance under this reserve is not available for distribution, except in the circumstances specified in the Articles of Association

(c) Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

(d) Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of quoted debt securities, managed funds and unquoted investments.

18. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	2023	2022
Advances to employees	38,035	46,122
Advances to suppliers	111,581	74,711
	149,616	120,833

19. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	2023	2022
Loans related to drilling segment (i)	4,380,446	4,358,044
Loans related to aviation segment (ii)	26,384	10,011
	4,406,830	4,368,055

The movements of loans and borrowings were as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance at 1 January	4,368,055	4,366,861
Borrowings obtained during the year	20,440	106,288
Interest during the year	205,060	174,999
Repaid during the year	(193,374)	(285,259)
Movement in unamortized finance costs	6,649	5,166
Balance at 31 December	4,406,830	4,368,055

Presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2023	2022
Non-current liabilities	4,438,728	2,633,625
Current liabilities	268,102	1,734,430
	4,406,830	4,368,055

(i) These borrowings are related to the Group's subsidiary, Gulf Drilling International (Qatari Private Shareholding Company) ("GDI"). GDI has entered into various borrowing arrangements with different banks. The facilities bear interest rate of 3.3% and QCB rate +0.6%. Most of these loans are to be repaid in quarterly instalments. The loans obtained by GDI are unsecured.

In March 2023, the Group renegotiated its existing loan facilities and obtained 2 new loan facilities of QR 4,132 million from local banks. The loans will be repaid in 18 unequal annual instalments commencing from 2026

(b) Due from related parties – Trade receivables

Relationship		2023	2022
Name of the entity			
QatarEnergy	Shareholder	257,658	205,273
Oryx GTL Limited	Other related party	-	700
Qatargas Operating Company Limited	Other related party	128,410	126,226
Gulfdhill L.L.C.	Joint venture	227,263	240,605
Qatar Fuel Company (WOQOD) Q.P.S.C.	Other related party	-	16,881
North Oil Company	Other related party	17,672	22,706
Seef Limited	Other related party	-	-
Qatar Fertiliser Company (QAFCO) Q.P.S.C.	Other related party	-	24,801
Ras Laffan Olefins Limited	Other related party	-	-
Gasal Q.S.C.	Other related party	-	-
Others	Other related party	5,647	34,027
		636,650	671,219

The above balances are of trading nature, bear no interest or securities and are receivable on due date as per respective contracts, which is less than 12 months from the reporting date. These balances also include accrued revenues which are not yet billed to customers at year end.

(c) Due to related parties – Trade payables

Relationship		2023	2022
Name of the entity			
QatarEnergy	Shareholder	8,590	9,636
Amwaj	Equity investee	19,691	-
Qatar Fuel Company (WOQOD) Q.P.S.C.	Other related party	5,215	7,354
Others (1)	Other related parties	3,490	3,905
		36,986	20,895

Other related parties represent entities controlled or jointly controlled by QatarEnergy (shareholder).

- (1) This includes balance pertaining to accruals of Board of Directors' retainer and attendance allowance.
- (2) Except (1), above balances are of trading nature, bear no interest or securities and are payable on demand.
- (d) Remuneration of key management personnel

	2023	2022
Board of Directors allowances	3,800	2,660
Other key management personnel	20,850	27,757

25. REVENUE

25.1 REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH COSTUMERS

The Group mainly generates revenue from the aviation, drilling, rig management and insurance and reinsurance services.

(a) Revenues from contracts with customers

In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by primary major service lines and timing of revenue recognition.

	2023	2022
*Revenue from drilling and related services		
Drilling services	1,018,754	927,514
Management services	310,590	302,822
	1,329,344	1,230,336
*Revenue from aviation services		
Transportation services	909,685	790,962
Operation services	80,838	82,710
Supply of spare parts	42,133	39,401
Trainings services	2,591	2,379
	1,035,247	915,452
	2,364,591	2,145,788
*Revenue by geographic locations		
Qatar	1,926,140	1,806,830
Turkiye	301,547	231,467
Others	136,904	107,491
	2,364,591	2,145,788

*Management has further disaggregated revenue compared to the prior year to improve the presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

Unsatisfied long-term contracts

The following table shows unsatisfied performance obligations resulting from fixed-price long-term contracts:

	2023	2022
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at 31 December	2,070,710	3,103,183

Management expects that 50% of the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations as of 31 December 2023 will be recognised as revenue during the next reporting period (QAR 1.03 billion). The 42% (QAR 0.87 billion) will be recognised in the 2025 financial year and remaining 14% (Q&R 0.15 billion) will be recognised in the following years.

All other contracts are for periods of one year or less or are billed based on time incurred. As permitted under IFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

25.2 INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CONTRACTS

25.2.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for reinsurance contracts

Year ended 31 December 2023				
	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims	
	Excluding loss component	Loss recovery component	Excluding RA for non-financial risk	RA for non-financial risk
Reinsurance contracts held:				
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	(711,896)	2,964	1,322,580	54,798
				668,446
Reinsurance Service expenses				
Reinsurance expense	(661,393)	-	-	-
				(661,393)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	196,879	12,957
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	17,702	-	-
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	155,816	61,189
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	17,702	352,695	74,146
				444,543
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(661,393)	17,702	352,695	74,146
Finance income from reinsurers contracts held	-	-	50,949	2,857
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	990	-
Total changes in the statement of income	(661,393)	17,702	404,634	77,003
				(162,054)
Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	521,692	-	-	-
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(252,418)	-
Total cash flows	521,692	-	(252,418)	-
				269,274
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	(851,597)	20,666	1,474,796	131,801
				775,666

Year ended 31 December 2022				
	Remaining coverage		Incurred claims	
	Excluding loss component	Loss recovery component	Excluding RA for non-financial risk	RA for non-financial risk
Reinsurance contracts held:				
Opening Reinsurance Contract Assets	(555,292)	-	1,190,648	42,545
				677,901
Reinsurance Service expenses				
Reinsurance expense	(501,488)	-	-	-
				(501,488)
Amounts recoverable for incurred claims and other expenses	-	-	334,600	25,646
Loss-recovery on onerous underlying contracts and adjustments	-	2,964	-	-
Changes to amounts recoverable for incurred claims	-	-	30,831	(13,837)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims	-	2,964	365,431	11,809
				380,204
Net income or expense from reinsurance contracts held	(501,488)	2,964	365,431	11,809
Finance (expense) income from reinsurers contracts held	-	-	(20,289)	444
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	-	-	1,345	-
Total changes in the statement of income	(501,488)	2,964	346,487	12,253
				(139,784)

Cash flows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	344,885	-	-	-
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	-	(214,556)	-
Total cash flows	344,885	-	(214,556)	-
				130,329
Closing Reinsurance Contract Assets	(711,895)	2,964	1,322,579	54,798
				668,446

25.2.2 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for insurance contracts

Year ended 31 December 2023				
	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Excluding RA for non-financial risk	RA for non-financial risk
Insurance contracts issued:				
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	113,532	6,047	879,467	80,659
Insurance Revenue	(1,173,899)	-	-	-
				(1,173,899)
Insurance Service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	393,095	21,324
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	-	-	288,808	76,119
Losses (Reversal) of onerous contract	-	46,884	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortization	60,661	-	-	-
Insurance Service expenses	60,661	46,884	681,903	97,443
Insurance Service result	(1,113,238)	46,884	681,903	97,443
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	40,857	4,057
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(1,113,238)	46,884	722,760	101,500
				(242,094)
Cash flows				
Premiums received	1,237,595	-	-	-
Claims and other directly attributable Expenses paid	-	-	(774,957)	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(48,373)	-	-	-
Total cash flows	1,189,222	-	(774,957)	-
				414,265
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	189,516	52,931	827,270	182,159
				1,251,876

	Year ended 31 December 2022			
	Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)		Liability for incurred claims (LIC)	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Excluding RA for non-financial risk	RA for non-financial risk
Insurance contracts issued:				
Opening Insurance Contract Liabilities	80,705	-	880,863	67,152
Insurance Revenue	(887,784)	-	-	-
				(887,784)
Insurance Service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	689,910	53,323
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	-	-	(114,158)	(40,369)
Losses (Reversal) of onerous contract	-	6,047	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortization	65,935	-	-	-
Insurance Service expenses	65,935	6,047	575,752	12,954
Insurance Service result	(821,849)	6,047	575,752	12,954
Insurance finance expenses	-	-	(7,891)	553
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI	(821,849)	6,047	567,861	13,507
				(234,434)

Cash flows				
Premiums received	922,002	-	-	-
Claims and other directly attributable Expenses paid	-	-	(569,256)	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(67,326)	-	-	-
Total cash flows	854,676	-	(569,256)	-
				285,420
Closing Insurance Contract Liabilities	113,532	6,047	879,467	80,659
				1,079,705

26. COST OF SALES

	2023	2022
Staff salaries and related costs	697,292	619,197
Depreciation of machinery and equipment	346,593	343,643
Depreciation of Right of Use assets	3,498	3,498
Other Direct costs	715,401	668,514
	1,762,784	1,634,852

The cost of sales note has been disaggregated compared to prior year to improve the presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

27. OTHER INCOME

	2023	2022
Rental income	15,494	11,094
Income tax benefit recognized pursuant to MOU	5,723	5,688
Profit distribution from managed investment funds	1,655	3,652
Dividend income	4,928	3,543
Miscellaneous income	19,463	2,626
	47,263	27,403

28. OTHER GAINS/(LOSSES) – NET

	2023	2022
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	17,896	23,949
Miscellaneous	1,367	2,303
	19,263	26,252

This majority includes net foreign exchange loss.

29. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2023	2022
Salaries and other benefits	97,307	89,045
Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 6.2)	4,645	3,830
Legal and professional expenses	42,350	23,380
Service fees	7,414	7,061
Public relations and advertisement expenses	3,454	3,065
Communication expenses	863	369
Board of Directors' allowances	3,800	4,925
Repairs and maintenance expenses	1,406	1,163
Travel expenses	1,859	1,413
Qatar Exchange and QCSO expense	1,024	1,008
Printing and stationery expenses	331	501
Miscellaneous expenses	28,095	30,054
	192,548	166,113

The Group incurred the below fees from the auditor of the Group (PricewaterhouseCoopers) for the year:

	2023
Audit fee	1,366
Other assurance services	400
Total recurring Group fees	1,766

30. INCOME TAX

In light of the provisions of the Qatar Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018 and subsequent Executive Regulations, on 4 February 2020, Qatar Energy (Shareholder), Ministry of Finance and the General Tax Authority (GTA) reached an agreement through a Memorandum of Understanding ("the MOU") which provided a mechanism for the settlement of the income tax liability of subsidiaries and joint ventures (included in the said MOU) of certain companies listed on Qatar Exchange. All four of the Group's local subsidiaries (Note 1) were included in the said MOU, according to which the income tax liability of the subsidiaries would ultimately be borne by Ministry of Finance. However, as per the MOU, the Groups income tax from the local subsidiaries will be settled by the Ministry of Finance. Further, as per subsequent clarifications received from GTA, the subsidiaries assessed that they are taxable only on the profits attributable to the foreign shareholders of the Group.

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share has been calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

The basic and diluted earnings per share are the same as there were no dilutive effects on earnings.

	2023	2022
Profit attributable to owners of the Group	401,785	402,412
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at 31 December (in shares) (Note 16)	1,858,408,690	1,858,408,690
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in Q&R per share)	0.211	0.163

32. COMMITMENTS

Commitments

	2023	2022
Capital commitments (1)	730,212	703,624

(1) This relates to the commitments for the acquisition of aircraft.

33. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group has three reportable segments, as described below. The segments offer different services and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies and also incorporated as separate legal entities. For each of the segments, the Board of Directors reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis. The following summary describes the operations of each reportable segment:

Reportable segments	Operations
Insurance	Provides insurance and reinsurance services in Qatar
Aviation	Provides helicopter transportation services throughout the Gulf Region, Libya, Turkey, Morocco, and India. The aviation segment includes the information relating to Gulf Helicopters Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures.
Drilling	Provides drilling and ancillary services in Qatar.

				Amwaj Equity		Head office and	
For the year ended and as at 31 December 2023	Insurance	Aviation	Drilling	Accounting - Catering	Discontinued operations	Intercompany elimination	Total

Timing of revenue recognition	-	42,133	-	-	-	-	42,133
At a point in time	-	993,114	1,329,344	-	-	-	2,322,458
Over time	1,173,899	-	-	-	-	-	1,173,899
Insurance revenue	1,173,899	1,035,247	1,329,344	-	-	-	3,538,490
Segment revenue	1,173,899	1,035,247	1,329,344	-	-	-	3,538,490
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
External revenues	1,173,899	1,035,247	1,329,344	-	-	-	3,538,490

Segment profit before tax	102,657	343,461	(37,874)	4,896	(24,237)	11,793	400,696
Adjusted EBITDA	75,208	415,185	416,057	-	-	(349)	906,101
Finance income	31,794	11,810	189	-	-	26,643	70,436
Finance costs	-	(1,441)	(203,821)	-	-	-	(205,262)
Depreciation and amortization	(4,345)	(82,093)	(250,299)	-	-	(14,501)	(351,238)
Cost of sales	(1,103,743)	(627,952)	(1,126,104)	-	-	(5,469)	(2,863,268)
General and administrative expenses	(32,824)	(66,734)	(71,939)	-	-	(21,051)	(192,548)
Other Income	6,588	13,076	16,905	-	-	10,694	47,263
Other gains/(losses) – net	-	(17,142)	(1,369)	-	-	(752)	(19,263)
Income tax expense	(2,380)	(6,701)	-	-	-	-	(9,081)
<u>Other material non-cash items:</u>							
Provision of impairment losses on financial assets	119	(1,460)	-	-	-	-	(1,341)
Impairment loss on property and equipment	-	-	(2,202)	-	-	-	(2,202)
<u>Other information</u>							
Share of results and impairment losses from equity accounted investees	-	981	18,921	4,896	-	-	24,798
Investments in equity accounted investees	-	8,679	31,854	-	-	349,519	390,052
(b) Adjusted EBITDA				-			
Adjusted EBITDA reconciles to operating profit before income tax as follows:							
Total Adjusted EBITDA	75,208	415,185	416,057	-	-	(349)	906,101
Finance income	31,794	11,810	189	-	-	26,643	70,436
Finance costs	-	(1,441)	(203,821)	-	-	-	(205,262)
Depreciation and amortisation	(4,345)	(82,093)	(250,299)	-	-	(14,501)	(351,238)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	102,657	343,461	(37,874)	-	-	11,793	420,037

