

إشعار إلى السادة مساهمي

شركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات ش.م.ع.ق.

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

يسرنا أن ندعوكم لحضور اجتماع الجمعية العامة العادية للشركة والمقرر عقده في تمام الساعة الثالثة والنصف عصرًا بتوقيت الدوحة من يوم الخميس الموافق 27 فبراير 2025م في قاعة الريان بفندق شيراتون – الدوحة. وفي حال عدم تحقق النصاب القانوني للحضور، فسيعقد اجتماع ثانٍ بنفس المكان عند الساعة العاشرة مساءً من يوم الخميس الموافق 13 مارس 2025م.

جدول أعمال اجتماع الجمعية العامة العادية

- سماع كلمة رئيس مجلس الإدارة بشأن السنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024.
- المصادقة على تقرير مجلس الإدارة حول نشاط الشركة والأداء المالي للسنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024.
- سماع تقرير مراقب حسابات الشركة بشأن البيانات المالية المُوحدة للشركة للسنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024 والمصادقة عليه.
- مناقشة البيانات المالية المُوحدة للشركة للسنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024 والمصادقة عليها.
- عرض تقرير حوكمة الشركة لسنة 2024 والمصادقة عليه.
- الموافقة على اقتراح مجلس الإدارة بشأن توزيع أرباح نقدية على المساهمين عن سنة 2024 بواقع 0.17 ريال قطري للسهم الواحد، وبما يمثل نسبة 17% من القيمة الاسمية للسهم.
- إبراء ذمة أعضاء مجلس إدارة الشركة من المسؤولية عن أعمالهم خلال السنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024 وتحديد مكافآتهم.
- تعيين مراقبي حسابات الشركة للسنة المالية المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2025 وتحديد أتعابهم.

خالد بن خليفة آل ثاني

رئيس مجلس الإدارة

شركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات

يسر مجلس الإدارة تقديم استعراضه السنوي حول الأداء المالي والتشغيلي لشركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات عن السنة المالية 2024.

استعراض الاقتصاد الكلي:

أظهر قطاع خدمات النفط والغاز خلال عام 2024 قدرة عالية على التكيف، متجاوزًا بذلك مع الطابع الديناميكي للاقتصاد الكلي التي تأثرت بفعل تقلبات أسعار الطاقة والعوامل الجيوسياسية. كما سجل القطاع نموًا مدفوعًا باستمرار الاستثمارات في الأنشطة المتعلقة في صناعات النفط والغاز والصناعات التحويلية، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على تحقيق الكفاءة التشغيلية والابتكار التكنولوجي. شهد قطاع مزودي الخدمات في وظائف الدعم تناميًا في الفرص المتاحة بفضل زيادة الأنشطة وارتفاع مستوى الطلب على خدمات الدعم المتكامل. وشكّل التركيز على ضمان أمن الطاقة والتوسعات الإقليمية عاملاً محفزًا للتعاون الاستراتيجي والارتفاع بمستوى عمل القطاع.

أظهر القطاع مرونة وقدرة على التكيف بالرغم من التحديات التي واجهها، ومنها الضغوط الناجمة عن التضخم والتغيّر على مستوى الأطر التنظيمية. واستفادت الشركات من عروض الخدمات المتنوعة لاكتساب حصة في السوق وتحسين مستوى الكفاءة التشغيلية، متوافقةً بذلك مع الاحتياجات المتغيرة للسوق.

مستجدات الأعمال والتوسّع في السوق

استعراض أداء قطاع الحفر:

أحرز قطاع الحفر تقدمًا بارزًا يُمثّل بتعزيز مستوى استقراره المالي وكفاءته التشغيلية من خلال تنفيذ المبادرات الاستراتيجية. ومن الإنجازات المهمّة للقطاع شراء ثلاث منصات بحرية كانت سابقًا مُستأجرة من شركة سي دريل، وبالتالي فقد ساهم هذا التحوّل من وضعية الاستئجار إلى الملكية في تحسين إدارة التكاليف وتوليد الإيرادات. فمن خلال امتلاك منصات الحفر المشار إليها، تخلّصت الشركة من تكاليف الاستئجار المتكررة وأصبحت الإيرادات اليومية المتأثية من تشغيل هذه المنصات تعود لصالح الشركة؛ الأمر الذي ساهم في تعزيز إجمالي إيراداتها بشكل كبير، وتمكّن القطاع من الاستفادة بشكل أفضل من الطلب المتزايد على خدمات الحفر البحري.

كما تجدر الإشارة إلى أنّ هذا التحوّل الاستراتيجي يساهم في تعزيز المرونة التشغيلية، والحد من التكاليف الأساسية، وزيادة معدل استخدام الأصول، وبالتالي يُصبح هناك أساس قوي لتحقيق النمو المستدام. فضلًا عن ذلك، تؤدي الجهود المتواصلة لتعزيز مستوى الانتشار والإدارة التشغيلية إلى ترسيخ المكانة الرائدة لشركة الخليج العالمية للحفر في السوق القطري لخدمات الحفر؛ الأمر الذي يساعد على تحقيق الاستقرار المالي وإنشاء قيمة على المدى الطويل.

إضافة إلى ما سبق، حققت عملية إعادة هيكلة الديون الناجحة التي أُنجزت العام الماضي مكاسب ملموسة ساهمت في خفض تكاليف التمويل بشكل كبير وتحسين مستوى الأرباح، مما أدى في نهاية المطاف إلى تعزيز قدرة شركة الخليج العالمية للحفر على تخصيص الموارد بشكل أفضل من قبل.

بالنسبة للمستجدات على مستوى الأسطول والعقود، فقد نجحت الشركة في تمديد عقد إحدى منصاتها البحرية لمدة 5 سنوات مع تحسين معدل التشغيل اليومي. أما على صعيد قطاع الحفر البري، فقد عزّزت الشركة من مستوى حضورها المحلي من

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ملاحظات

- لكل مساهم حق حضور اجتماع الجمعية العامة، ويكون له عدد من الأصوات يعادل عدد أسهمه، وتصدر القرارات بالأغلبية المطلقة لأسهم الممثلة في الاجتماع، وبما لا يتعارض مع أحكام النظام الأساسي للشركة.
- يُمثّل القصر والمحجور عليهم النائبون عنهم قانونًا.
- 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 مساهمًا، وأن يكون التوكيل خاصًا وثابتًا 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

خلال عمديد عقدين من عقودها الحالية لمنصتي حفر بريتين لمدة 4 سنوات. إلى جانب ذلك، تستحوذ الشركة على الحصة السوقية الأكبر في السوق البحري القطري، بإجمالي عدد منصات حفر يبلغ 12 منصة عاملة، مع مواصلة الشركة أتباع استراتيجيات فحالة لزيادة حصتها في السوق ودفع عجلة النمو للأمام.

- استعراض أداء قطاع الطيران:

سجل قطاع الطيران خلال العام زيادةً في الطلب على طائرات هليكوبتر التي تدعم خدمات النفط والغاز البحرية في الأسواق المحلية والعالمية، وشهد أداء الأعمال تحسّنًا ملحوظًا على خلفية زيادة عدد ساعات الطيران في هذه العمليات. وإلى جانب ذلك، استفاد القطاع من أنشطة الصيانة والإصلاح والتجديد، حيث ساهمت هذه العوامل الرئيسية في تعزيز مستوى الأداء العام للقطاع بشكل كبير؛ وهو ما يؤكد على الالتزام الراسخ تجاه التميّز التشغيلي والمكانة الاستراتيجية في سوق الطيران العالمي. ضمن إطار استراتيجية تحديث أسطول طائراتها، وقّعت الشركة عقدًا لشراء خمس طائرات هليكوبتر من إحدى الشركات المؤزدة المرموقة في المجال مع إمكانية شراء خمس طائرات إضافية في وقت لاحق. وشهد النصف الثاني من هذا العام تسليم أول ثلاث طائرات هليكوبتر من الطائرات الخمس المشار إليها.

- استعراض أداء قطاع التأمين:

يُعزى الأداء القوي لقطاع التأمين في عام 2024 إلى توسّعه الاستراتيجي في مجال التأمين الطبي، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على العقود ذات الأقساط العالية والمطالبات المنخفضة. وكانت شركة الكوت قد نجحت في تعزيز مكانتها كشركة رائدة في قطاع التأمين الطبي في دولة قطر. وفي قطاع الطاقة، ركّزنا على تعزيز أعمالنا المحلية من خلال الاحتفاظ بعقود كبيرة طويلة الأجل وتأمين عملاء جدد.

كما نجحت شركة الكوت خلال العام في تجديد عقود مجموعة من العملاء الرئيسيين وتوسيع محافظتها الدولية من خلال استقطاب عملاء جُدد. وأطلقت الشركة في الربع الثاني من عام 2024 عملياتها في قطاع التأمين على السيارات؛ وهو ما يُعد دليلاً على التزامها تجاه تعزيز مستوى حصتها في السوق ودفع عجلة النمو نحو الأمام في هذا القطاع الجديد. ويتجلّى الأداء المالي القوي لشركة الكوت بشكل أكبر في قوتها المالية وتصنيفها الائتماني عند «A-»، مع إعطائها نظرة مستقبلية مستقرة بحسب وكالة ستاندرد آند بورز للتصنيفات الائتمانية.

- استعراض أداء قطاع التمويل:

حقّق قطاع التمويل مجموعة رائعة من النتائج على خلفية عملية الاستحواذ التبادلي الناجمة لثلاثة كيانات، حيث أدّت هذه الخطوة الإستراتيجية إلى إنشاء شركة رائدة في مجال التمويل، مما جعل هذه الشركة الجديدة المؤزدة المفضّل لتلبية الاحتياجات الضخمة المتعلقة بالتمويل والإسكان الصناعي في دولة قطر.

تحقيق الكفاءة من حيث خفض التكاليف واستخدام الأصول

تؤكد المجموعة على التزامها بترشيد التكاليف وتحسين استخدام الموارد بما يتماشى مع رؤيتها الرامية إلى إطلاق عمليات تنسم بمرونة وكفاءة أكبر. وبفضل الإجراءات الصارمة المتخذة لتقليل التكاليف، تُحرز المجموعة تقدمًا متواصلًا نحو تعزيز الكفاءة التشغيلية وتحقيق النمو المستدام.

فيما يتعلق باستخدام الأصول، تُؤي المجموعة الأولوية لتعزيز مستوى الأداء مع

تقرير مدققي الحسابات المستقل

أمر التدقيق الرئيسية	كيفية تناولنا لأمر التدقيق الرئيسية خلال التدقيق
المحاسبة عن الاستعارة على الموجودات	وتضمنت إجراءات ما يلي: فحص اتفاقية الشراء والبيع لفهم الشروط والأحكام الرئيسية. تم التحقق، بناءً على اتفاقيات الشراء وكذلك المعايير المحددة في المعيار الدولي للتقرير المالي رقم 3 "اندماج الأعمال" (للحصة المفقّدة) والمعيار الدولي للتقرير المالي رقم 15 "إيرادات من العقود مع العملاء" (للخزانات)، من التقييم الذي أجرته الإدارة فيما يتعلق بالسلطة على الخزانات والحصص المتفقّة. قيّمنا كفاءة وموضوعية واستقلالية المقيمين الخارجيين الذين عينتهم المجموعة، كما حصلنا على تقارير التقييم وناقضناها مع المقيمين الخارجيين فيما يتعلق بالمنهجيات والاقراضات الرئيسية المستخدمة. نقدّنا الإجراءات المثّلة، باستخدام مخذلات خراء التقييم الداخليين لدينا (عند الضرورة)، فيما يتعلق بالتقييم العامل للخزانات والتقييم العامل للحصة المفقّدة، حسب الانصاف. - نظرنا في مدى ملاءمة المنهجية والاقراضات المستخدمة في تحديد القيم المعلنه بناءً على متطابقات التقارير المالية وممارسات السوق المعول بها. قرأنا بعض المداخلات غير الفعّالة للملاحظة الرئيسية التي تقوم عليها القيم المعلنه بالارتفاق الداعمة مثل التوفّعات والميزانيات. - قيّمنا مدى معرّية القيم المعلنه للكجة بناءً على بيانات السوق الفعّالة للمقارنة. - نظرنا في مدى ملاءمة السياسات المحاسبية والإصاحات ذات الصلة في البيانات المالية الموحدة.
تقييم موجودات ومطلوبات عقود التأمين	تقييم مطلوبات المطالبات المتكدّة - أفضل تقدير للمطلوبات ونسوية المخاطر في 31 ديسمبر 2024، كما هو مبين في الإيضاح رقم 1-7، بلغ تقدير القيمة المالية للتغطّات التقفية وتعديل المخاطر المخاطر غير المالية 1,116,489,949 ريال قطري (2023 - 1,012,689,849 ريال قطري). بعد تقييم مطلوبات المطالبات المتكدّة بموجب المعيار الدولي للتقرير المالية رقم 17 محالًا أساسيًا للإدارة، حيث يتطلب بشكل أساسي استخدام طرق إكثوارية معقّدة لتقدير التغطّات التقفية المتعاقبة، وتحديدًا توقعات المطالبات النهائية وأملط تطور المطالبات. وتمتدّد القيمة الحالية للتغطّات التقفية المستقبلية إلى أفضل تقدير للتكلفة النهائية لجميع مطلوبات المطالبات المتكدّة ولكن لم يتم تسويتها في تاريخ التقرير، سواء أتم الإبلاغ عنها أم لا. إلى جانب تكاليف معالجة المخاطر ذات العلاقة، بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يتم تطبيق تعديل المخاطر للمخاطر غير المالية على القيمة الحالية للتغطّات التقفية المستقبلية. التكدّ بشأن قيمة وتوقيت التغطّات التقفية من المخاطر غير المالية، وتطبق المجموعة الأحكام والاقراضات الرئيسية في اتخاذ القرار بشأن التغطية المستخدمة لحديد تعديل المخاطر للمخاطر غير المالية. ونظرًا لحالات عدم التكدّ من التقييم المتأصلة وعدم الموضوعية المتضمنة في تقييم مطلوبات المطالبات المتكدّة الناجمة عن عقود التأمين، قد اعتبرنا هذا الأمر من أمور التدقيق الرئيسية.
أمر التدقيق الرئيسية	كيفية تناولنا الإجراءات المثّلة: - حصلنا على فهم ومعرفة عملية الإدارة في تقييم المطالبات القائمة واختبرنا الوسائط الرئيسية. - حصلنا من خبير الإدارة المستقل الخارجي على تقرير احتياطيات المطالبات المتكدّة غير مبلغ عنها والأحكام والاقراضات الداعمة. - قيّمنا كفاءة وفقرات وموضوعية خبير الإدارة بناءً على مؤهلاته المهنية وخبرته كما قيّمنا استقلاليتّه. - أجرينا اختبارات أساسية، على أساس العينة، على المبلغ المسجّل للمطالبات المبلغ عنها والمنووعة، بما في ذلك مقارنة مبلغ المطالبات القائمة بالرتفاق المدعّرة المناسبة لتقييم احتياطيات المطالبات القائمة. - تحققًا من اكتمال البيانات الرئيسية المستعملة كمدخلات في التقييمات الإكثوارية، كما اختبرنا، على أساس العينة، بة بيانات المدخلات الرئيسية المستخدمة في تقرير (1) القيمة المالية للتغطّات التقفية المستقبلية و(2) تعديل المخاطر للمخاطر غير المالية من خلال مقارنة بيانات المدخلات المحاسبية وأخرى. - أشركنا المختصين الإكثرايين لدينا فيما يلي: - تقييم المنهجية والاقراضات المثّلة بأفضل تقدير للمطلوبات (مخططي المطالبات المتكدّة غير المبلغ عنها) وتعديل المخاطر والحصص مقابل مطلوبات المعيار الدولي للتقرير المالية رقم 17. - تقييم مدى ملاءمة الاقراضات الإكثوارية الرئيسية المستخدمة بما في ذلك نسب المطالبات والتكرار المتوقع وخطورتها. - إعادة إجراء، على أساس العينة، تقرير مستقل لقيمة المالية للتغطّات التقفية المستقبلية لاطاعات الأصل المالية ومقارنة النتائج بالبيع على مسبقها للإدارة. - تحديد نطاق معول مستقل لحساب تقييم المخاطر باستخدام نماذج المجموعة بما إذا كان يقع ضمن نطاق معول من المبلغ على مسبقها للإدارة. - اختبار الإيضاح عن الحركة التي يتطلّبه المعيار. - تفكيّ إجراءات تحليلية شاملة مسئلة على أرصدة مطلوبات المطالبات المتكدّة. - تقييم كفاءة وملاءمة الإصاحات ذات العلاقة في البيانات المالية الموحدة.

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: **2088 4013 974+**



شركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات ش.م.ع.ق.

1-6 تتكون الأريسي ذات الملكية الحرة بشكل رئيسي من قطعة أرض استحوذت عليها شركة كوك للبتاين وإعادة التأمين، ش.م.ع.ق. لغرض إنشاء مكتب إداري وتشغيلي.

2-6 أُنجزت تكلفة الاستهلاك للمباني المستمرة للسنة في بيان الأرباح أو الخسائر الموحدة كالتالي:

	2024	2023
(مئة)		
تكلفة مباني (إيضاح 26)	426,609	356,959
مصرفوات عينية وإدارية	10,028	4,645
	436,637	361,604

3-6 المظاروت (مجموعة طائرات طراز بيل)

حددت الإدارة أن مجموعة الطائرات طراز بيل ضمن قطاع الطيران أصبحت متفادئة من الناحية التكنولوجية ولا تتوقع تدفقا مستداما لإيرادات، وعلى هذا الأساس، قامت الإدارة بتخفيض قيمة سلسة بيل ضمن قطاع الطيران وصولاً إلى قيمتها المعلنة ناقصاً تكلفة البيع باستخدام أسعار السوق المعلنة لحالة الطائرة (المسوى 3)، بلغت القيمة التقديرية لسلسلة بيل بعد الانخفاض التراكمي مبلغ 19.2 مليون ريال فكري كما في 31 ديسمبر 2024.

المخازنات

علاوة على ذلك، كما في 31 ديسمبر 2024، أجرت الإدارة تقييماً لانخفاض قيمة المخازنات في ضوء المؤشرات الخارجية والظروف الاقتصادية الحالية المحيطة بالسمار. النقط ومعدلات السوق لهذه الموجودات. تعتبر المجموعة كل من آلات الحفر التابعة لها ضمن قطاع الحفر ووحدة فريدة من وحدات الكرين. لذلك، تم تحديد المبلغ القليل للاسترداد من خلال طريقة القيمة الاستخدمانية التي تستخدم التفتقات التقديرية المتوقعة المحسومة من لوحات كوكين الكرين.

بناء على التقييم، يُقَدَّر أن المبلغ القليل للاسترداد لن يحدث من وحدات كوكين الكرين. لذلك، لم يحدد نموذج الانخفاض في القيمة أي خسائر انخفاض في القيمة.

حددت الإدارة القيم المحسوبة للاقتراضات الرئيسية كل على حدة كالتالي:

الاقتراض	المبلغ المستحق في تحديد التقييم	متوسط معدل المخازنات
تعد اقتراضات الإذارات تعاقبية عندما يكون ذلك ممكناً، ويشير إلى متوسط معدل نمو الإيرادات المالية خلال الفترة المتوقعة بناءً على توقعات الإدارة لتطوير السوق واداء المنتج		
متوسط معدل نمو الإيرادات	المنتج	60.89%
معدل الخصم قبل الضريبة	متوسط التكلفة المرجح لرأس المال	7.84%

وقد حددت الإدارة أن التغيير المحتمل بشكل معقول في افتراضات متوسط التكلفة المرجح لرأس المال بالنسبة للمخازنات قد يؤدي إلى تجاوز القيمة التقديرية للسلع القليل للاسترداد. سودوي الانخفاض في معدل النمو بنسبة 70.5 إلى انخفاض في القيمة بمبلغ 178 مليون ريال فكري. لم تكن نماذج الانخفاض في القيمة حساسة بشكل كبير للاقتراضات الأخرى.

7 مصليات متوقّعة

في 22 أبريل 2024، باعت المجموعة شركتها التابعة في الهند، بولياند هيلينبارتزر الخاصة المحدودة وأدرجتها في البيانات المالية للامتير السنة المنتهية في 30 يونيو 2024 كمالية متوقّعة.

في الفترة المنتهية في 30 يونيو 2023، تم تصنيف أمواج على أنها محتفظ بها للبيع وتم بيعها لاحقاً خلال السنة مع الانخفاض بالواردات كشرية مستمر فيها بطريقة حقوق الملكية. وفقاً لإحكام الميعار المحاسبي الدولي (28) "استثمارات في شركات ربيطة ومشترية مشتركة"، تم إجراء محخص سعر الشراء الأسي كما في 31 ديسمبر 2023 لحساب المعدلة. بناءً على محخص سعر الشراء الأسي الذي تم تعديله، تم تحديد قيمة المعدلة بقيمة 11.6 مليون ريال فكري والشهرة بمبلغ 294 مليون ريال فكري كموجودات غير ملموسة. خلال السنة، أُنهِت الإدارة هذه العملية وتم يتم الاعتراف بأي تعديلات على فترة القيمة.

التقييم التقدي الخارجي لتقييم الشراء في 16 أكتوبر	2023
مقابل تقدي	-
ناقصاً التقدي المتصرف فيه	(127,414)
صافي التفتقات الخارجة من أنشطة الاستثمار التقدي	(127,414)
تفاصيل الشركة التابعة التي تم تقيدها بعدد كما في 16 أكتوبر	
مقابل تقدي - القيمة المعلنة للخصص المحتفظ بها في أمواج	344,623
بالنسبة لقيمة مجعولة للأصول المساقية المستهدفة	(370,929)
خسارة عند التصرف في الأصول	(26,279)
أرباح أمواج للفترة حتى الترحيد	2,042
الخسارة عن توقف الترحيد	(24,237)

إن المعلومات المالية المتعلقة بالمعاملات المتوقعة للفترة حتى تاريخ الاستبعاد مبينة أدناه:

	بولياندي هيلينبارتزرز الخاصة المحدودة	31 ديسمبر 2024	31 ديسمبر 2023
	الف ريال فكري	الف ريال فكري	الف ريال فكري
إيرادات	-	-	-
مصرفوات	-	-	-
إيرادات أخرى	-	-	-
إيرادات تمويل	-	-	-
الخسارة قبل ضريبة الدخل	-	-	-
مصرفوات ضريبة الدخل	-	-	-
الخسارة بعد ضريبة الدخل للمصليات المتوقّعة:	-	-	-
خسارة من بيع الشركة التابعة بعد ضريبة الدخل	(205)	-	-
خسارة من العمليات المتوقّعة	(205)	-	-
صافي التفتقات التقديّة (الصادر) / الواردة من الأنشطة التشغيلية	-	-	-
صافي التفتقات التقديّة (الصادر) / الواردة من الأنشطة الاستثمارية	-	-	-
صافي التفتقات التقديرية الصادرة من الأنشطة التمويلية	-	-	-
صافي التغيرات في النقد الناتج من الشركة التابعة	-	-	-

تفاصيل الشركة التابعة غير الموحدة كما في 22 أبريل 2024	2024
الف ريال فكري	
المقابل المستلم	730
تم مدينة من بولياند هيلينبارتزرز الخاصة المحدودة - تقلّزت عنها المجموعة	(4,997)
ناقصاً القيمة التقديرية لـصافي المظاروت غير الموحدة	4,062
خسارة من الاستبعاد	(205)

8 موجودات حق الانقاع

المبلغ المعترف بها في بيان المركز المالي الموحد

يظهر بيان المركز المالي المبلغ المالية المتعلقة بعقدو الإيجار:

موجودات حق الانقاع	2024	2023
مئتي	9,532	11,966
أرض	13,136	16,420
حظارات	130,578	-
	153,246	28,386

	2024	2023
الرصيد في 1 يناير	28,386	49,571
إضافات خلال السنة	190,102	28,385
إلغاء خلال السنة	(65,242)	(13,701)
استبعاد شركة تابعة	-	(35,869)
	153,246	28,386

9 مظاروت الإيجار

مظاروت الإيجار

(1) **المبالغ المعترف بها في بيان المركز المالي الموحد**

سجلات المجموعة مظاروت الإيجار على النحو التالي:

	2024	2023
الرصيد في 1 يناير	28,385	41,371
تكاليف خلال السنة	178,999	28,386
إستبعاد التمويل للسنة	6,799	202
إستبعاد مدددة خلال السنة	(63,191)	(6,154)
استبعاد شركة تابعة	-	(35,420)
	150,992	28,385

	2024	2023
مظاروت غير متداولة	54,928	23,135
مظاروت متداولة	96,064	5,250

(2) **المبالغ المعترف بها في بيان الأرباح أو الخسائر الموحدة والدخل الشامل الأخر.**

يظهر بيان الأرباح أو الخسائر والدخل الشامل الأخر المبالغ التالية المتعلقة بعقدو الإيجار:

	2024	2023
مصرفوات فوات (مدرجة في تكلفة التمويل)	6,799	202
إلغاء موجودات حق الانقاع	65,242	13,701

10 الشركات المستمر في بطريقة حقوق الملكية

اسم المنشأة	نسبة الملكية (%)	2024	2023
أمواج لخدمات الترميم	30%	374,025	349,519
شركة الخليج للخدمات ت.م.م	50%	-	31,854
مشروع شركة غير مالية	49%	20,736	8,679
إجمالي الشركات المستمر فيها بطريقة حقوق الملكية		394,761	390,052

كانت الحركة في الشركات المستمر فيها بطريقة حقوق الملكية على النحو التالي:

	أمواج الترميم	شركة الخليج للخدمات ت.م.م	مشاريع مشتركة
بداية السنة	349,519	31,854	8,679
ربح الفترةالسنة	35,010	11,604	12,057
استبعاد	-	(43,458)	-
الدخل الشامل الأخر	6,531	-	-
إلغاء موجودات غير ملموسة	(2,486)	-	-
توزيعات أرباح مقبوضة	(14,549)	-	-
	374,025	20,736	-

(أ) **المعلومات المالية المرجعة للشركات المستمر فيها بطريقة حقوق الملكية:**

تقدم الجداول أدناه المعلومات المالية المختصرة للشركات المستمر فيها بطريقة حقوق الملكية وتعرض من حصة المجموعة في هذه المبالغ. وقد غُذّت لكي تعكس التعديلات التي تمت من قبل المنشأة عند استخدام طريقة حقوق الملكية، بما في ذلك تعديلات القيمة المعلنة والتغيرات في فروق القيمة المحاسبية.

بيان المركز المالي الموزج	2024	أمواج لخدمات الترميم	2023
الموجودات المتداولة	88,713	176,375	128,883
موجودات متداولة أخرى	435,299	382,424	558,799
إجمالي الموجودات المتداولة	524,012	558,799	683,232
موجودات غير متداولة	-	706,578	-

مظاروت متداولة	2024	2023
مظاروت مالية (بما في ذلك الدائنة التجارية)	28,893	219,240
مظاروت متداولة أخرى	309,735	290,002
إجمالي المظاروت المتداولة	338,628	509,242
مظاروت غير متداولة	-	15,305
مظاروت مالية	6,701	128,883
مظاروت متداولة أخرى	135,584	143,545
إجمالي المظاروت غير المتداولة	683,032	612,590

حصة المجموعة %	30%	2024	2023
حصة المجموعة	204,910	183,777	124,436
حصة المجموعة	9,949	153,306	153,306
شركة	159,165	153,306	153,306
قيمة تقديرية	374,024	349,519	349,519

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

28 الخسائر الأخرى

2023	2024	
17,896	40,250	صافي أرباح/ (خسائر) صرف العملات الأجنبية
-	2,487	إطفاء موجودات غير ملموسة
1,367	335	متنوعة
19,263	43,072	

ويشمل هذا بشكل أساسي صافي خسارة صرف العملات الأجنبية.

29 المصروفات العمومية الإدارية

2023	2024	
97,307	99,039	رواتب ومزايا أخرى
4,645	12,463	استهلاك وإطفاء
42,350	33,370	مصروفات قانونية ومهنية
7,414	4,202	رسوم الخدمات
3,454	2,089	مصروفات علاقات عامة وإعلان
863	1,203	مصروفات الاتصالات
3,800	3,800	مخصصات مجلس الإدارة
1,406	2,058	مصروفات إصلاح وصيانة
1,859	1,218	مصروفات سفر
1,024	411	مصروفات بورصة قطر وشركة قطر للإيداع المركزي للأوراق المالية
331	296	مصروفات طباعة وقرطاسية
28,095	38,812	مصروفات متنوعة
192,548	198,961	

تتكوّن المجموعة الرسوم التالية من مراقب حسابات المجموعة (برايس ووترهاوس كوبرز) للسنة:

30 ضريبة الدخل

2023	2024	
1,366	1,628	رسوم التدقيق
400	149	خدمات ضمان أخرى
1,766	1,777	إجمالي رسوم المجموعة المتكررة

في ضوء أحكام قانون ضريبة الدخل القطري الجديد رقم 24 لسنة 2018 والوائح التنفيذية اللاحقة، بتاريخ 4 فبراير 2020، توصلت شركة قطر للطاقة (الشركة الأم النهائية) ووزارة المالية والهيئة العامة للضرائب إلى اتفاقية من خلال مذكرة تفاهم والتي تقيم آلية لتسوية مطلوبات ضريبة الدخل للشركات التابعة والمشاريع المشتركة (الدرجة في مذكرة التفاهم المذكورة) لبعض الشركات المدرجة في بورصة قطر. تم تضمين جميع الشركات التابعة للمجموعة الموجودة في قطر في مذكرة التفاهم المذكورة والتي بموجبها تتحمل وزارة المالية التزام ضريبة الدخل للمجموعة في النهاية. ومع ذلك، وبموجب مذكرة التفاهم، يتعين على الشركات التابعة احتساب ضريبة الدخل المستحقة على أساس ملكية المجموعة ودفع مبالغ ضريبة الدخل مباشرة إلى الشركة الأم.

في فبراير 2024، اتفقت المجموعة مع الهيئة العامة للضرائب على تغيير القاعدة الضريبية بموجب قانون ضريبة الدخل رقم 24 لسنة 2018 (المعدل) بموجب القانون رقم 11 لسنة 2022، مما أدى إلى اعتماد القاعدة الضريبية بنسبة 100 ٪ من قبل جميع الشركات التابعة والزميلة لشركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات. يسري هذا الاعتماد على جميع الشركات التابعة والمرتبطة للمجموعة اعتبارًا من الفترة التي تبدأ في أو بعد 1 يناير 2023. وبناءً على ذلك، احتسبت المجموعة ضريبة الدخل للسنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024 باستخدام معدل ضريبي فعلي بنسبة 10 ٪ (2023: 10 ٪).

بموجب أحكام مذكرة التفاهم، لم تقم المجموعة بتسجيل أي مصروفات ضريبية أو دخل وعرضت التأثير على أساس صافي للشركات التابعة والمرتبطة للمجموعة في قطر. ولم يتم إعادة عرض أرقام المقارنة للفترة السابقة لكونها غير جوهرية.

قامت المجموعة باحتساب مصروف ضريبة الدخل المتعلق بالمطلوبات الضريبية الحالية والموجلة للشركات التابعة للمجموعة بمبلغ 18.18 مليون ريال قطري في بيان الأرباح أو الخسائر كما هو مفصل أدناه:

2023	2024	
6,287	13,805	مصروفات / (إيرادات) الضريبة الحالية:
2,794	4,375	رسوم الفترة الحالية
9,081	18,180	رسوم الضريبة الموجلة

في عام 2023، أصبحت شركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات طرفًا في اتفاقية تبادل الاسم بين شركة تموين كاثيتال د.م.م. وأبيل قطر الدولية، ووافقت شركة الخليج الدولية للخدمات على تحمل مصاريف الضرائب على عمليات شركة أمواج لخدمات التموين المحدودة. وبشكل هذا التزامًا ماليًا بموجب المعيار الدولي لإعداد التقارير المالية رقم 9، ومع ذلك، تتوقع الإدارة أن يكون تأثير هذا غير جوهري اعتبارًا من 31 ديسمبر 2024 حيث تتوقع إدراج الكيانات المكتسبة حديثًا ضمن مذكرة التفاهم. وبالتالي، لم يتم تسجيل أي التزام في البيانات المالية بهذا السند اعتبارًا من 31 ديسمبر 2024.

31 ربحية المسهم

اُحْصِيَت الأرباح الأساسية للسهم الواحد بقسمة أرباح السنة العائدة للمساهمين العاديين على المتوسط المرجح لعدد أسهم حقوق الملكية القائمة في نهاية فترة التقرير.

إن الأرباح الأساسية والمخفضة للسهم الواحد هي نصيب حيث لم يكن هناك أي تأثيرات مخفضة على الأرباح.

2023	2024	
366,283	711,000	الربح العائد لمالكي المجموعة
1,858,408,690	1,858,408,690	المتوسط المرجح لعدد الأسهم العادية القائمة في 31 ديسمبر (بالأسهم) (إيضاح 16)
0.211	0.383	الأرباح الأساسية والمخفضة للسهم الواحد (مبّعراً عنها بالريال القطري للسهم الواحد) من العمليات المستمرة
(0.013)	(0.000)	الأرباح الأساسية والمخفضة للسهم الواحد (مبّعراً عنها بالريال القطري للسهم الواحد) من العمليات المتوقّفة

كما تمت إعادة بيان الأرباح الأساسية والمخفضة للسهم الواحد من الأرباح المنسوبة إلى مساهمي الشركة للسنة السابقة. وكان مبلغ التصحيح الأساسي والمخفضة للسهم الواحد عبارة عن انخفاض للأرباح قدره 0.014 سنًا للسهم الواحد.

32 الارتباطات

الارتباطات

2023	2024	
730,212	566,492	ارتباطات رأسمالية (1)

وتتعلق هذه الارتباطات بشراء سبعة طائرات من طراز AW 139 وتحديث أجهزة محاكاة AW 139 و AW 139 AW . وسيتم تسليم الطائرات المروحية، وسيستحق سداد الارتباطات خلال السنوات الثلاث المقبلة.

33 القطاعات التشغيلية

لدى المجموعة ثلاثة قطاعات تصدر عنها تقارير، كما هو موضح أدناه. تقدم القطاعات خدمات مختلفة ويتم إدارتها بشكل منفصل لأنها تتطلب استراتيجيات تقنية وتسويقية مختلفة وتدار بشكل منفصل لأنها تتطلب استراتيجيات تقنية وتسويقية مختلفة كما تُسجَل ككيانات قانونية منفصلة. بالنسبة لكل قطاع من القطاعات، يراجع مجلس الإدارة تقارير الإدارة الداخلية على أساس ربع سنوي على الأقل. يوضح الملخص التالي عمليات كل قطاع تصدر عنه تقارير:

القطاعات التي تصدر عنها تقارير العمليات	
تأمين	يقدم خدمات التأمين وإعادة التأمين في قطر.
الطيران	يقدم خدمات النقل بالهليكوبتر في جميع أنحاء منطقة الخليج وليبيا وتركيا والمغرب. يتضمن قطاع الطيران المعلومات المتعلقة بشركة هليكوبتر الخليج وشركتها التابعة ومشاريعها المشتركة.
الحفر	يقدم خدمات الحفر والخدمات الإضافية في قطر.

للسنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024	التأمين	الطيران	الحفر	مساهمة شركة أمواج بطريقة حقوق الملكية - التموين	عمليات متنوعة	استثمار المقر الرئيسي والشركات المشتركة	الإجمالي
499,289	-	499,289	-	-	-	-	499,289
79,767	-	79,767	-	-	-	-	79,767
1,239,775	1,239,775	-	-	-	-	-	2,479,550
4,157,101	1,743,904	1,173,422	-	-	-	-	7,074,426
(3,489)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,489)
4,153,632	1,743,904	1,173,422	-	-	-	-	7,074,426
729,385	248,199	303,674	-	-	-	-	1,281,258
1,337,011	823,581	409,595	-	-	-	-	2,569,187
136,314	9,050	104,744	-	-	-	-	249,108
(242,861)	(195,137)	(4,647)	-	-	-	-	(492,651)
(501,879)	(350,248)	(169,324)	-	-	-	-	(1,021,451)
(2,828,388)	(1,257,830)	(809,723)	-	-	-	-	(4,895,941)
(198,963)	(79,650)	(68,873)	-	-	-	-	(347,486)
49,660	25,943	11,165	-	-	-	-	86,768
(43,072)	(335)	(39,542)	-	-	-	-	(82,949)
(18,180)	8,927	(58,834)	-	-	-	-	(68,087)
102	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58,671	35,010	11,604	-	-	-	-	105,285
1,337,011	823,581	409,595	-	-	-	-	2,569,187
136,314	9,050	104,744	-	-	-	-	249,108
(242,861)	(195,137)	(4,647)	-	-	-	-	(492,651)
(501,879)	(350,248)	(169,324)	-	-	-	-	(1,021,451)
1,337,011	823,581	409,595	-	-	-	-	2,569,187
729,385	248,199	303,674	-	-	-	-	1,281,258

الربح قبل ضريبة الدخل من العمليات المستمرة

للسنة المنتهية وبما في 31 ديسمبر 2023	التأمين	الطيران	الحفر	مساهمة شركة أمواج بطريقة حقوق الملكية - التموين	عمليات متنوعة	استثمار المقر الرئيسي والشركات المشتركة	الإجمالي
42,133	-	42,133	-	-	-	-	42,133
2,322,458	-	993,114	-	-	-	-	3,315,572
1,177,159	1,177,159	-	-	-	-	-	2,354,318
3,541,750	1,329,344	1,035,247	-	-	-	-	5,906,341
(5,260)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,260)
3,536,490	1,329,344	1,035,247	-	-	-	-	5,906,341
375,104	11,793	(24,237)	-	-	-	-	362,660
877,463	(19,104)	-	-	-	-	-	858,359
128,732	30,142	-	-	-	-	-	158,874
(285,915)	(3,500)	-	-	-	-	-	(289,415)
(384,086)	(15,086)	-	-	-	-	-	(400,172)
(2,863,288)	(4,569)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,867,857)
(192,448)	(21,051)	-	-	-	-	-	(213,499)
47,263	10,694	-	-	-	-	-	57,957
(19,263)	(752)	-	-	-	-	-	(19,995)
(9,081)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,081)
(1,341)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,341)
(2,202)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,202)
24,798	18,921	981	-	-	-	-	26,760
390,052	31,854	8,679	-	-	-	-	430,585
375,104	11,793	(24,237)	-	-	-	-	362,660
877,463	(19,104)	-	-	-	-	-	858,359
128,732	30,142	-	-	-	-	-	158,874
(285,915)	(3,500)	-	-	-	-	-	(289,415)
(384,086)	(15,086)	-	-	-	-	-	(400,172)
47,263	10,694	-	-	-	-	-	57,957
(19,263)	(752)	-	-	-	-	-	(19,995)
(9,081)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,081)
(1,341)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,341)
(2,202)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,202)
24,798	18,921	981	-	-	-	-	26,760
390,052	31,854	8,679	-	-	-	-	430,585

الربح قبل ضريبة الدخل من العمليات المستمرة

2-25 عقود التأمين وإعادة التأمين

1-2-25 التحليل حسب التغطية المتبقية والمطالبات المتكبدة لمعود (إعادة التأمين)

فيما يلي تفصيل المبالغ الموضوعة في بيان المركز المالي لمطلوبات عقود التأمين ومطلوبات عقود (إعادة التأمين):

السنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024				
الزام التغطية المتبقية				
الطبي	الطاقة	أخرى	الطبي	الطاقة
الطبي	الطاقة	أخرى	الطبي	الطاقة
3,265	98,753	84,238	52,854	-
(637,071)	(365,636)	(237,068)	-	-
18,680	22,449	14,842	-	-
-	-	-	(13,502)	-
18,680	22,449	14,842	-	-
(618,391)	(343,187)	(222,226)	(13,502)	-
(618,391)	(343,187)	(222,226)	-	-
566,667	355,128	246,445	-	-
(17,202)	(16,347)	(16,958)	-	-
549,465	338,781	229,487	-	-
(65,661)	94,347	91,499	39,352	-

السنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024				
الزام التغطية المتبقية				
الطبي	الطاقة	أخرى	الطبي	الطاقة
الطبي	الطاقة	أخرى	الطبي	الطاقة
206,211	319,562	304,757	18,703	85,111
403,054	62,481	30,704	7,174	8,170
201,071	126,961	58,736	(18,456)	(29,658)
604,125	189,442	89,440	(11,283)	(39,340)
604,125	189,442	89,440	(11,283)	(39,340)
8,926	19,940	14,698	656	4,021
612,151	200,382	104,138	(16,627)	(17,487)
(615,935)	(36,917)	(96,521)	-	-
(615,935)	(36,917)	(96,521)	-	-
202,427	483,027	312,377	8,076	67,644

السنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2023				
الزام التغطية المتبقية				
الطبي	الطاقة	أخرى	الطبي	الطاقة
الطبي	الطاقة	أخرى	الطبي	الطاقة
11,059	83,914	40,677	63	7
(579,521)	(404,534)	(193,104)	-	-
16,230	32,311	12,120	-	-
-	-	-	(63)	70
16,230	32,311	12,120	-	-
(563,291)	(372,222)	(180,985)	(63)	70
(563,291)	(372,222)	(180,985)	-	-
592,952	405,511	239,131	-	-
(15,337)	(18,450)	(14,585)	-	-
577,615	387,061	224,546	-	-
3,265	96,753	84,238	52,854	77

السنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2023				
الزام التغطية المتبقية				
الطبي	الطاقة	أخرى	الطبي	الطاقة
الطبي	الطاقة	أخرى	الطبي	الطاقة
164,838	479,181	235,448	18,132	42,493
368,746	5,447	22,161	16,429	80
169,495	47,934	71,380	(16,562)	52,173
538,241	53,381	93,541	(133)	56,991
538,241	53,381	93,541	(133)	56,991
6,185	23,303	11,369	704	1,323
544,426	76,684	104,909	571	42,518
(503,053)	(236,303)	(35,601)	-	-
(503,053)	(236,303)	(35,601)	-	-
206,211	319,562	304,757	18,703	85,111

2-2-25 التحليل حسب التغطية المتبقية والمطالبات المتكبدة لمعود التأمين

السنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024				
الزام التغطية المتبقية				
الطبي	الطاقة	أخرى	الطبي	الطاقة
الطبي	الطاقة	أخرى	الطبي	الطاقة
896,826	4,644	40,584	20,595	-
(241,186)	(246,433)	(189,816)	-	-
-	-	-	(7,106)	46
(241,186)	(246,433)	(189,816)	-	-
(241,186)	(246,433)	(189,816)	-	-
(47,058)	265,918	186,237	-	-
(47,058)	265,918	186,237	-	-
1,220,830	369,935	269,249	4,453	54,772

السنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024				
الزام التغطية المتبقية				
الطبي	الطاقة	أخرى	الطبي	الطاقة
الطبي	الطاقة	أخرى	الطبي	الطاقة
1,003,297	213,178	258,322	8,106	56,566
120,279	42,920	20,187	3,670	6,355
59,292	122,844	62,186	(7,658)	(10,809)</

1-34	إيرادات التمويل	
	2024	2023
إيرادات الفائدة	73,137	70,436
	73,137	70,436
2-34	تكاليف التمويل	
	2024	2023
رسوم التمويل المدفوعة لمطلوبات الإيجار	6,799	202
فوائد ورسوم التمويل المدفوعة/المستحقة للمطلوبات المالية التي ليست بالقيمة العادلة من خلال الربح أو الخسارة	192,985	218,299
	199,784	218,501

35

الأدوات المالية - بالقيمة العادلة

يتم تحديد القيمة العادلة للاستثمارات المالية التي يتم تداولها بشكل نشط في أسواق مالية منظمة بالرجوع إلى أسعار العرض المعلنة في السوق للموجودات والمطلوبات عند إغلاق الأعمال في نهاية فترة التقرير.

بالنسبة للأدوات المالية التي ليس لها سوق نشط، فإن القيمة العادلة يتم تحديدها باستخدام طرق التقييم. وتشمل هذه الطرق استخدام معاملات حديثة تتم على أساس تجاري وحدد والرجوع إلى القيمة السوقية الحالية لأداة مالية أخرى تعتبر مماثلة بشكل جوهري و/أو تحليل التدفقات النقدية المخصومة. وفيما يتعلق بطرق التدفقات النقدية المخصومة، تعتمد التدفقات النقدية المستقبلية المقدرة على أفضل تقديرات للإدارة ويكون معدل الخصم المستخدم هو معدل السوق المرتبط بأداة مشابهة.

القيمة العادلة هي السعر الذي سيتم استلامه لبيع أصل أو دفعه لتحويل التزام في معاملة نظامية بين المشاركين في السوق في تاريخ القياس. إن القيمة الدفترية للموجودات والمطلوبات المالية تقارب قيمها العادلة. القيم العادلة المقدرة للأدوات المالية الرئيسية للمجموعة مبيّنة في الجداول أدناه:

القيمة العادلة من خلال الربح والخسارة	القيمة العادلة من خلال الدخل الشامل الآخر	التكلفة المطفأة	القيمة الدفترية الإجمالي	القيمة العادلة
31 ديسمبر 2024				
الموجودات				
-	-	773,091	773,091	773,091
-	-	467,217	467,217	467,217
-	-	1,025,773	1,025,773	1,025,773
464,085	467,052	-	931,137	931,137
464,085	467,052	2,266,082	3,197,219	3,197,219
المطلوبات				
-	-	5,614,404	5,614,404	5,614,404
-	-	605,150	605,150	605,150
-	-	42,077	42,077	42,077
-	-	6,261,631	6,261,631	6,261,631

	القيمة العادلة من خلال الربح والخسارة	القيمة العادلة من خلال الدخل الشامل الآخر	التكلفة المطفأة	القيمة الدفترية الإجمالي	القيمة العادلة
31 ديسمبر 2023					
نقد وأرصدة لدى البنوك	-	-	577,186	577,186	577,186
استثمارات قصيرة الأجل	-	-	718,793	718,793	718,793
ذمم مدينة تجارية وأخرى (معدلة)	-	-	902,686	902,686	902,686
استثمارات مالية	469,343	367,949	-	837,292	837,292
	469,343	367,949	2,198,665	3,035,957	3,035,957
مطلوبات	-	-	4,447,985	4,447,985	4,447,985
قروض واقتراضات	-	-	670,847	670,847	670,847
ذمم دائنة تجارية وأخرى (معدلة)	-	-	47,079	47,079	47,079
توزيعات أرباح مستحقة الدفع	-	-	5,165,911	5,165,911	5,165,911
	-	-			

التسلسل الهرمي للقيمة العادلة					
إن القيمة العادلة للأدوات المالية تقارب قيمتها الدفترية.					
تستخدم المجموعة التسلسل الهرمي لتحديد والإصاح عن القيمة العادلة للأدوات المالية من خلال طرق التقييم:					
المستوى 1: الأسعار المعلنة (غير المعدلة) في الأسواق النشطة للموجودات والمطلوبات المتماثلة					
المستوى 2: الأساليب الأخرى التي تكون فيها جميع المدخلات التي لها تأثير جوهري على القيمة العادلة المسجلة قليلة للملاحظة سواء بشكل مباشر أو غير مباشر					
المستوى 3: الأساليب التي تستخدم المدخلات والتي لها تأثير جوهري على القيمة العادلة المسجلة والتي لا تعتمد على بيانات السوق القابلة للملاحظة.					

في تاريخ التقرير، احتفظت المجموعة بالاستثمارات المالية التالية المقاسة بالقيمة العادلة.	المستوى 1	المستوى 2	المستوى 3	الإجمالي
31 ديسمبر 2024				
موجودات مقاسة بالقيمة العادلة	464,085	-	18,382	482,467
استثمارات مالية بالقيمة العادلة من خلال الربح أو الخسارة	-	-	-	-
استثمارات مالية بالقيمة العادلة من خلال الدخل الشامل الآخر	448,668	2	-	448,670
	912,753	18,384	-	931,137
31 ديسمبر 2023				
موجودات مقاسة بالقيمة العادلة	367,949	-	-	367,949
استثمارات مالية بالقيمة العادلة من خلال الربح أو الخسارة	-	-	-	-
استثمارات مالية بالقيمة العادلة من خلال الدخل الشامل الآخر	469,343	-	-	469,343
	837,292	-	-	837,292

خلال السنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024 و 31 ديسمبر 2023، لم يتم إجراء تحويلات بين قياسات القيمة العادلة بالمستوى 1 والمستوى 2، ولم يتم إجراء تحويلات من وإلى قياسات القيمة العادلة بالمستوى 3.

367,949	-	-	367,949	استثمارات مالية بالقيمة العادلة من خلال الربح أو الخسارة
469,343	-	-	469,343	استثمارات مالية بالقيمة العادلة من خلال الدخل الشامل الآخر
837,292	-	-	837,292	

خلال السنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024 و 31 ديسمبر 2023، لم يتم إجراء تحويلات بين قياسات القيمة العادلة بالمستوى 1 والمستوى 2، ولم يتم إجراء تحويلات من وإلى قياسات القيمة العادلة بالمستوى 3.

البيانات المالية المستقلة

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يقدم هذا الإيضاح بعض المعلومات المتعلقة بالمركز المالي غير الموحد للمجموعة والأرباح أو الخسائر والدخل الشامل الآخر كما هي وللجنة المنتهية في 31 ديسمبر 2024 وستنتها المقارنة. تم إصدار البيانات المالية المستقلة الكاملة للمجموعة وفقاً لمعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 27 "البيانات المالية المستقلة" بشكل منفصل. يتم تقديم هذه المعلومات فقط لمساعدة المجموعة في إعداد تقاريرها المقدمة إلى هيئة قطر للأسواق المالية (أنظمة الرقابة الداخلية على إعداد التقارير المالية).

	2024	2023
الموجودات		
موجودات غير متداولة	223,508	225,300
عقارات استثمارية	237	114
أثاث وتجهيزات	34,624	344,624
استثمار في الشركات المستثمر فيها بطريقة حقوق الملكية	2,387,215	2,077,215
استثمارات في شركات تابعة	107,653	-
فرض إلى شركة تابعة	-	-
إجمالي الموجودات غير المتداولة	2,753,237	2,647,253
الموجودات المتداولة		
مبالغ مدفوعة مقدماً وذمم مدينة أخرى	8,363	6,728
مبالغ مستحقة من أطراف ذات علاقة	70,351	5,820
استثمارات مالية	31,009	31,787
أرصدة بنكية أخرى	42,077	47,079
نقد وشبه النقد	403,129	498,411
إجمالي الموجودات المتداولة	554,929	589,825
إجمالي الموجودات	3,308,166	3,237,078

	2024	2023
حقوق الملكية والمطلوبات		
حقوق الملكية		
رأس المال	1,858,409	1,858,409
احتياطي قانوني	23,928	23,928
أرباح مدورة	1,351,736	1,279,168
إجمالي حقوق الملكية	3,234,072	3,161,505

المطلوبات		
مطلوبات متداولة		
توزيعات أرباح مستحقة الدفع	42,077	47,079
ذمم دائنة تجارية وأخرى	20,981	16,684
مبالغ مستحقة إلى أطراف ذات علاقة	11,036	11,810
إجمالي المطلوبات المتداولة	74,094	75,573
إجمالي المطلوبات	74,094	75,573
إجمالي حقوق الملكية والمطلوبات	3,308,166	3,237,078

(ب) بيان الأرباح أو الخسائر والدخل الشامل الآخر المستقل		
	2024	2023
إيرادات توزيعات الأرباح	291,022	263,115
إيرادات أخرى	72,890	18,201
مصروفات أخرى	(1,486)	(752)
مصروفات عمومية وإدارية	(16,844)	(25,361)
خسارة استبعاد شركة تابعة	-	(82,559)
الربح التشغيلي	345,582	172,644
إيرادات تمويل	23,520	26,642
ربح السنة	369,102	199,286
الدخل الشامل الآخر	-	-
إجمالي الدخل الشامل للسنة	369,102	199,286
ربحية السهم		
ربحية السهم الأساسية والمخفضة غير الموحدة للسهم الواحد (بالريال القطري)	0.199	0.107
ربحية السهم الأساسية والمخفضة الموحدة للسهم الواحد (ريال قطري)	0.383	0.197

37 اقتناء الموجودات والمطلوبات

في 25 يونيو 2024، اشترت الشركة الحصة المتبقية البالغة 50% من شركة سيدريل جاك أب هولدنغ ليمتد (شريك المشروع المشترك السابق) في شركة الخليج للحفر ذ.م.م. ترتب على ذلك، تغير حصة الشركة القابضة من 50% كحصة في مشروع مشترك إلى شركة تابعة مملوكة بالكامل لشركة الخليج العالمية للحفر المحدودة (شركة قطرية مساهمة خاصة). وبناء على ذلك، ألغى الاعتراف بالحصة السابقة البالغة 4.42 مليون دولار أمريكي في شركة الخليج للحفريات ذ.م.م. وتم الاعتراف بربح قيمة عادلة بقيمة 7.9 مليون دولار أمريكي، كفرق بين القيمة الدفترية للحصة السابقة في المشروع المشترك وقيمتها العادلة.

نظراً لأن كل القيمة العادلة للموجودات والمطلوبات المستحوذ عليها تركّزت تقريباً في مجموعة من الموجودات، وهي الحفارات الثلاث التي تم شراؤها وموجودات حق الانقاع لحفارتين مسجلتين في شركة الخليج للحفريات ذ.م.م، فقد سُجِّلت المعاملة كعملية استحواذ على الموجودات.

علاوة على ذلك، أسّست شركة الخليج العالمية للحفر المحدودة (شركة قطرية مساهمة خاصة) شركة قلف جاك أب أس بي سي ذ.م.م كشركة ذات غرض خاص وفقاً لأحكام تنظيمات مركز قطر للمال. كجزء من نفس المعاملة وفي اليوم نفسه، استحوتت شركة قلف جاك أب أس بي سي ذ.م.م على ثلاث حفارات من شركات تابعة مملوكة بالكامل لشركة سيدريل ليمتد

فيما يلي تفاصيل مقابل الشراء، وصافي الموجودات المستحوذ عليها:

مقابل الشراء	25 يونيو 2024
القيمة العادلة للجهة المستثمر فيها بطريقة حقوق الملكية المحتفظ بها سابقاً	50,459
النقد المدفوع	1,230,319
إجمالي مقابل الشراء	1,280,778

خُصِّصَ سعر الشراء على الموجودات والمطلوبات نتيجة لعملية الاستحواذ بناءً على القيم العادلة النسبية كما يلي:

25 يونيو 2024	
الف ريال قطري	
1,183,000	حفارات
175,892	موجودات حق الانقاع
22,562	موجودات العتد
127,559	مبالغ مستحقة من أطراف ذات علاقة
165,242	ذمم مدينة تجارية وأخرى
3,629	نقد وشبه النقد
(172,176)	مطلوبات الإيجار
(70,523)	مطلوبات العتد
(84,228)	ذمم دائنة تجارية وأخرى
(70,179)	مبالغ مستحقة إلى أطراف ذات علاقة
1,280,778	صافي الموجودات المكتتة للتحديد والمستحوذ عليها

نتج عن الفرق بين القيمة الدفترية لموجودات المشاريع المشتركة السابقة كما في 25 يونيو 2024 والقيمة العادلة للمقابل المدفوع ربح قدره 5.84 مليون ريال قطري، والذي خُصِّصَ لموجودات حق الانقاع كما في 25 يونيو 2024.

(1)	ربح من الشركة المستثمر فيها بطريقة حقوق الملكية.
25 يونيو 2024	
الف ريال قطري	
50,459	القيمة العادلة للجهة المستثمر فيها بطريقة حقوق الملكية المحتفظ بها سابقاً
(42,474)	القيمة الدفترية للجهة المستثمر فيها بطريقة حقوق الملكية المحتفظ بها سابقاً
7,985	الربح من الجهة المستثمر فيها بطريقة حقوق الملكية

(2) تسوية عقود الإيجار السابقة.

قبل الاستحواذ على الموجودات، سجلت شركة الخليج للحفر ذ.م.م. موجودات حق الانقاع ومطلوبات الإيجار المتعلقة بالحفارات الثلاث التي استحوتت عليها شركة قلف جاك أب أس بي سي ذ.م.م في 25 يونيو 2024. وبناء على ذلك، ألغى الاعتراف بمطلوبات الإيجار مع موجودات حق الانقاع المقابلة، مما أدى إلى تحقيق ربح كما هو موضح أدناه. سُجِّلَ هذا الربح ضمن الإيرادات الأخرى في بيان الأرباح أو الخسائر المختصر الموحد.

25 يونيو 2024	
الف ريال قطري	
50,459	موجودات حق الانقاع
(42,474)	مطلوبات الإيجار
6,327	الربح الناتج عن تسوية عقود الإيجار السابقة

38 التّعدّيلات

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 التعامل معها بشكل مناسب بموجب معايير المحاسبة الدولية. وعند الضرورة، تم إجراء تغييرات في العرض وفقاً للمعيار الدولي لإعداد التقارير المالية 1 - عرض البيانات المالية ("المعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 1") والمعيار الدولي لإعداد التقارير المالية 8 - السياسات المحاسبية والتغييرات في التقديرات المحاسبية والأخطاء ("المعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 8") .

(1) **القوائد المستحقة المتأخرة**
في العام السابق، أعدت المجموعة التقارّض بشأن بعض القروض كجزء من عملية إعادة الهيكلة داخل المجموعة، وقد تم التقليل من قيمة مصروفات الفائدة على أحد القروض في الفترات السابقة. وبالتالي، أدى ذلك إلى التقليل من قيمة القروض والاقتراضات، فضلاً عن تكاليف التمويل لعامي 2022 و2023 بمقدار 28 مليون ريال قطري و13 مليون ريال قطري على التوالي.

(2) **إعادة تصنيف المخزون**
خلال الفترة، قامت الإدارة بتسوية أرصدة المخزون ولاحظت أن بعض قطع الغيار المتعلقة بالألات والمعدات تم تسجيلها في المخزون وليس ضمن الممتلكات والمصانع والمعدات في بيان المركز المالي. وقد نتج عن ذلك ما يلي:

- عرض غير صحيح لقطع الغيار كأصول متداولة في المخزون بدلاً من الأصول غير المتداولة في الآلات والمعدات.
- لم يتم الاعتراف بأي إهلاك على قطع الغيار ذات الصلة كما هو مطلوب بموجب المعايير الدولية لإعداد التقارير المالية. وقد أدى ذلك إلى التقليل من التكاليف المباشرة في بيان الربح أو الخسارة والدخل الشامل الآخر.

3 عرض المطلوبات الخاصة بالدفوعات المقدمة وودائع العملاء مقابل الذمم المدينة التجارية				
خلال السنة، حدثت المجموعة دفوعات مقدّمة بمبلغ 25.5 مليون ريال قطري وودائع مستلمة من العملاء بقيمة 6.6 مليون ريال قطري بموجب عقود الإيرادات التي تم مقاصفيتها سابقاً مقابل الذمم المدينة التجارية كما في 31 ديسمبر 2023 وتم عرضها كإرسيد مساهلي. قامت الإدارة بتقييم الإرشادات بموجب المعايير الدولية للتقارير المالية بما في ذلك الإرشادات الواردة في المعيار المحاسبي الدولي رقم 1 – عرض البيانات المالية والمعيار المحاسبي الدولي ورقم 32 عرض الأدوات المالية – لتحديد إذا كان هذا العرض مناسباً وافادت إلى أنه لا ينبغي إجراء مقاصة بين هذه الأرصدة والذمم المدينة التجارية لأن الأرصدة تمثل حقوق والتزامات مختلفة. ينبغي إعادة تصنيف أرصدة الدفوعات المقدمة والودائع المستلمة من "الذمم المدينة التجارية والأخرى" إلى "الذمم الدائنة التجارية والأخرى" باعتبارها "دفوعات مقدّمة من العملاء" و"ودائع من العملاء على التوالي". إن تأثير إعادة التصنيف هذا هو كما يلي.				
يتم تخفيض تأثير هذه التعديلات على بيان المركز المالي الموحد، وبيان الربح أو الخسارة والدخل الشامل الآخر الموحد، وبيان التغييرات في حقوق الملكية الموحد، وبيان التدفقات النقدية الموحد أدناه:				
بيان المركز المالي في 31 ديسمبر 2023 - ملخص	معدلة 1	معدلة 2	معدلة 3	معدلة
ممتلكات ومعدات	-	65,522	-	5,572,131
مخزون	-	(88,817)	-	351,534
أرباح مدورة	1,551,370	(41,155)	(23,295)	1,486,920
قروض واقتراضات (غير متداولة)	4,138,728	-	-	4,179,883
الذمم المدينة التجارية والأخرى	870,544	-	32,142	902,686
ذمم دائنة تجارية وأخرى	638,705	-	32,142	670,847

بيان المركز المالي في 1 يناير 2023 - ملخص	التقرير السابق	معدلة 1	معدلة 2	معدلة
ممتلكات ومعدات	5,560,956	-	-	5,605,671
مخزون	393,170	-	(55,746)	337,424
أرباح مدورة	1,365,244	(27,916)	(11,032)	1,326,296
قروض واقتراضات (غير متداولة)	2,633,625	27,916	-	2,661,541

بيان الأرباح أو الخسائر والدخل الشامل الآخر في 31 ديسمبر 2023 - ملخص	التقرير السابق	معدلة 1	معدلة 2	معدلة
ممتلكات ومعدات	5,560,956	-	-	5,605,671
مخزون	393,170	-	(55,746)	337,424
أرباح مدورة	1,365,244	(27,916)	(11,032)	1,326,296
قروض واقتراضات (غير متداولة)	2,633,625	27,916	-	2,661,541

بيان الأرباح أو الخسائر والدخل الشامل الآخر في 31 ديسمبر 2023 - ملخص	التقرير السابق	معدلة 1	معدلة 2	معدلة
تكلفة المبيعات	(1,762,784)	-	(12,263)	(1,775,047)
تكاليف تمويل	(205,262)	(13,239)	-	(218,501)

بيان التغيرات في حقوق الملكية في 31 ديسمبر 2023 - ملخص	التقرير السابق	معدلة 1	معدلة 2	معدلة
أرباح مدورة	1,551,370	(41,155)	(23,295)	1,486,920

بيان التغيرات في حقوق الملكية في 1 يناير 2023 - ملخص	التقرير السابق	تعديل 1	تعديل 2	معدلة
أرباح مدورة	1,365,244	(27,916)	(11,032)	1,326,296

بيان التدفقات النقدية في 31 ديسمبر 2023 - ملخص	التقرير السابق	معدلة 1	معدلة 2	معدلة 3
ربح / (خسارة) قبل الضريبة	400,696	(13,239)	(12,263)	-
تعديلات لـ:				
استهلاك الآيات ومعدات	351,238	-	10,366	-
تكاليف تمويل	211,709	13,239	-	-

التغييرات في:	-	33,071	-	(28,641)
مخزون	-	-	-	(5,024)
ذمم مدينة تجارية وأخرى	-	27,118	(32,142)	-
ذمم دائنة تجارية وأخرى	79,620	-	32,142	111,762

التدفقات النقدية من الأنشطة الاستثمارية:

استحواذ على الآيات ومعدات	(333,300)	-	(31,174)	-
				(364,474)

يمكنكم مسح رمز QR ضوئياً باستخدام كاميرا هاتفكم

الذكي للحصول علي البيانات المالية الموحد بالكامل



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

Estimates of future cash flows to fulfil insurance contracts

In estimating future cash flows, the Group incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. This information includes both internal and external historical data about claims and other experiences, updated to reflect current expectations of future events. The estimates of future cash flows reflect the Group view of current conditions at the reporting date, as long as the estimates of any relevant market variables are consistent with observable market prices.

The estimates of these future cash flows are based on probability-weighted expected future cash flows. The Group estimates which cash flows are expected and the probability that they will occur as at the measurement date. In making these expectations, the Group uses information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions. The Group's estimate of future cash flows is the mean of a range of scenarios that reflect the full range of possible outcomes. Each scenario specifies the amount, timing and probability of cash flows. The probability-weighted average of the future cash flows is calculated using a deterministic scenario representing the probability-weighted mean of a range of scenarios.

When estimating future cash flows, the Group takes into account current expectations of future events that might affect those cash flows. However, expectations of future changes in legislation that would change or discharge a present obligation or create new obligations under existing contracts are not taken into account until the change in legislation is substantively enacted. The Group also derives cost inflation assumptions. Cash flows within the boundary of a contract relate directly to the fulfilment of the contract, including those for which the Group has discretion over the amount or timing. These include payments to (or on behalf of) policyholders, insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts.

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the activities of selling, underwriting and starting a group of contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of contracts to which the group belongs. Other costs that are incurred in fulfilling the contracts include claims handling, maintenance and administration costs, and recurring commissions payable on instalment premiums receivable within the contract boundary. Insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling contracts comprise both direct costs and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads. Cash flows are attributed to acquisition activities, other fulfilment activities and other activities at local entity level using activity-based costing techniques. Cash flows attributable to acquisition and other fulfilment activities are allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational and are consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics. Other costs are recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Where estimates of expenses-related cash flows are determined at the portfolio level or higher, they are allocated to groups of contracts on a systematic basis. The Group has determined that this method results in a systematic and rational allocation. Similar methods are consistently applied to allocate expenses of a similar nature. The Group performs regular expense studies to determine the extent to which fixed and variable overheads are directly attributable to fulfill the insurance contracts.

Group uses significant judgement to determine at what level of granularity the Group has reasonable and supportable information that is sufficient to conclude that all contracts within a set are sufficiently homogeneous and will be allocated to the same group without performing an individual contract assessment. The Group established a process to determine onerous, potentially onerous and profitable contracts by assessing the profitability of the different portfolios at the start of the underwriting year.

Risk adjustment

Because the risk adjustment represents compensation for uncertainty, estimates are made on the degree of diversification benefits and expected favourable and unfavourable outcomes in a way that reflects the Group's degree of risk aversion. The Group estimates an adjustment for non-financial risk separately from all other estimates.

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. Per the decision to use a bottom-up approach, no adjustment for the removal of credit risk is required in the derivation of the Group's discount rates.

The yield curves that were used to discount the estimates of future cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of the underlying items are as follows:

All portfolios (issued and reinsurance held)	2024	2023
1 year	4.7%	5.7%
2 years	4.6%	4.6%
3 years	4.6%	4.5%
4 years	4.5%	5.0%
5 years	4.5%	4.4%
6 years	4.5%	4.8%
7 years	4.5%	5.1%
8 years	4.6%	4.8%
9 years	4.5%	4.8%
10 years	4.6%	4.8%

2.4.2 Significant judgements and estimates in applying IFRS 9

The Group assess loss allowance for the insurance receivable using the lifetime ECL model. At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the Group's insurance receivables are credit impaired. While assessing whether the receivables are 'credit-impaired' the Group assesses whether one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the receivable balances have occurred.

As at the reporting date, the management's assessment has concluded that amounted to QR 15,426,233 (2023: QR 16,102,516) as of 31 December 2024 of the receivable balances were credit impaired.

3. NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS EFFECTIVE FROM 1 JANUARY 2024

The group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for its annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2024:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Noncurrent liabilities with covenants – Amendments to IAS 1.
- Lease liability in sale and leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16.
- Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7.

As a result of the adoption of the amendments to IAS 1, the group changed its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings:

"Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless at the end of the reporting period, the group has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period."

This new policy did not result in a change in the classification of Group's borrowings. The group did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to IAS 1.

3.2 NEW, AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Certain amendments to accounting standards have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2024 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the group. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

The following are the amendments to the standards:

- Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7
- IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'
- IFRS 19, 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

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 in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized 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 recognized 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 liability is classified as equity, 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 recognized 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 recognized at cost.

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognized 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 recognized 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(28),(30) 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 functionality of the related equipment is capitalized 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 recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized 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
Machineries	2 - 7 years
Rigs	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:

- 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.
- 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.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized 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 recognized 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 recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized 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 amortized 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 recognized 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 to account 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 recognized on trade date, being the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized 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:

- Amortized 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 amortized 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 recognized 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 recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized 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 amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognized 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 recognized 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 amortized 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized 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 derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized 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 amortized 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 recognized 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 recognized in profit or loss. DAC are included as a part of the liability adequacy test for each reporting period.

DAC are derecognized 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 assumption 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 are deposits with a maturity of less than 12 months from the date of acquisition and are held for a period, 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 subsidiary. Revenue from management fee is recognized over time as the customer benefits from the services as they are provided. Revenue is recognized over time as the services are provided using the input method. Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis and consideration is payable when invoiced.
Aviation revenue - Helicopter transportation services, operation services (MRO) and training services.	The revenue is derived from helicopter transportation services, operations services and training services. Transportation services The revenue from helicopter transportation services includes air-charter, tourist flights, aerial photo flights, air ambulance and related services. Revenue is recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized as the services have been provided. Customers are invoiced on a monthly basis and consideration is payable when invoiced. Revenue is recognized over time as the services are provided. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized 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 recognized point in time when control is transferred, being when the spare parts are delivered to the customer. The revenue is recognized point in time when control is transferred, being when the spare part are delivered to the customer.

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 recognized 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 recognized 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 recognised 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 recognized as a liability in the period in which it is approved by the shareholders.

4.14 INCOME TAX

In light of the provisions of the new Qatar Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018 and subsequent Executive Regulations, on 4 February 2020, Qatar Energy (the ultimate parent), 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 Qatar based subsidiaries of the group are included in the said MOU according to which, the income tax liability of the Group will ultimately be borne by Ministry of Finance ("MoF"). However, as per the MOU, the subsidiaries are required to calculate the income tax due based on the Group's ownership and pay such income tax amounts directly to the parent company.

The Subsidiaries have accounted for tax expense based on the tax rate applicable in accordance with the Qatar Income Tax Law.

Global Minimum Tax

Management is closely monitoring developments related to the implementation of the international tax reforms introducing a global minimum top-up tax.

The Group has adopted International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12) upon their release on 23 May 2023. The amendments provide a temporary mandatory exception from deferred tax accounting for the top-up tax.

The Group mainly operates in Qatar, Turkey, Morocco and Libya.

Through the issuance of its amended Tax Law No. 11 of 2022, the State of Qatar has committed to introducing global minimum tax with minimum effective tax rate of 15%. On 23 December 2024, State of Qatar approved amendments to select provisions of the Income Tax Law promulgated under Law No. 24 of 2018. The amendment to the law is aimed to enable multinational companies to file their tax returns for the Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax (QDMTT) in Qatar. Under the legislation, the group is liable to pay a top-up tax for the difference between the effective tax rate for each jurisdiction and the 15% minimum rate. The amended law is not yet effective for the period ended 31 December 2024.

Management is in process of assessing the impact of this change on future reporting periods.

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 and overseas jurisdiction 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 Havacilik 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 recognized; 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)



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Notes to the consolidated financial statements (Continued)
(All amounts are expressed in Qatari Riyals '000 unless otherwise stated)

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 recognized 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 recognized 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.

4.17 INSURANCE OPERATIONS

(i) Definition and classification

The Group issues insurance contracts that transfer insurance risk. Insurance contracts are those contracts where the insurer accepts significant insurance risk from the policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. In making this assessment, all substantive rights and obligations, including those arising from law or regulation, are considered on a contract-by-contract basis. The Group uses judgement to assess whether a contract transfers insurance risk (that is, if there is a scenario with commercial substance in which the Group has the possibility of a loss on a present value basis) and whether the accepted insurance risk is significant. Cash flows from insurance contracts are split into Liability for Incurred Claims ("LIC") and Liability for Remaining Coverage ("LRC").

(ii) Unit of account and measurement model

The Group manages insurance contracts issued by product lines or lines of business within an operating segment, where each product line includes contracts that are subject to similar risks. The segmentation based on business classes reflects the way the business is managed, given that each segment is evaluated separately by senior management resulting in the following portfolios: Medical; Energy/Operational; Engineering; Marine; Liability; Property & Terrorism; and Group Life.

All insurance contracts within a product line represent a portfolio of contracts. Each portfolio is further disaggregated into groups of contracts that are issued within a calendar year (annual cohorts) and are: (i) contracts that are onerous at initial recognition; (ii) contracts that at initial recognition are not onerous and have no significant possibility of becoming onerous; or (iii) the group of remaining contracts. These profitability groups represent the level of aggregation at which insurance contracts are initially recognized and measured. Such groups are not subsequently reclassified.

For each portfolio of contracts, the Group determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available, to assess whether these contracts are onerous at initial recognition and whether non-onerous contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous. This level of granularity determines sets of contracts. The Group uses judgement to determine at what level of granularity the Group has reasonable and supportable information that is sufficient to conclude that all contracts within a set are sufficiently homogeneous and will be allocated to the same group without performing an individual contract assessment.

Portfolios of reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation separately from portfolios of insurance contracts issued. Applying the grouping requirements to reinsurance contracts held, the Group aggregates reinsurance contracts held concluded within a calendar year (annual cohorts) into groups of: (i) contracts for which there is a net gain at initial recognition, if any; (ii) contracts for which, at initial recognition, there is no significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently; and (iii) remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any.

Reinsurance contracts held are assessed for aggregation requirements on an individual contract basis. The Group tracks internal management information reflecting historical experiences of such contracts' performance. This information is used for setting pricing of these contracts such that they result in reinsurance contracts held in a net cost position without a significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently.

The Group holds reinsurance contracts that provide coverage on the insurance contracts for claims incurred during an accident year and are accounted for under the PAA since the Group does not expect significant variability in the fulfilment cash flows that would affect the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage under general measurement model.

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. For non-onerous contracts, the Group assesses the likelihood of changes in the applicable facts and circumstances in the subsequent periods in determining whether contracts have a significant possibility of becoming onerous. This assessment is performed at a policyholder-pricing-groups level.

The General Measurement Model ("GMM") is the default model to measure insurance contracts using updated estimates and assumptions that reflect the timing of cash flows and any uncertainty relating to insurance contracts. The premium allocation approach ("PAA") is a simplified approach for the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage, that an entity may choose to use when the premium allocation approach provides a measurement which is not materially different from that under the general measurement model ("PAA eligibility test") or if the coverage period of each contract in the Group of insurance contracts is one year or less.

The Group uses the PAA for contracts with a coverage period of one year or less for the measurement of LRC. Some contracts have a coverage period of more than one year, but passed the PAA eligibility test.

The Group applied the PAA approach to all its insurance contracts which include mainly energy, medical and other lines of business and to its reinsurance contracts held.

Before the Group accounts for an insurance contract based on the guidance in IFRS 17, it analyses whether the contract contains components that should be separated. IFRS 17 distinguishes three categories of components that have to be accounted for separately:

- cash flows relating to embedded derivatives that are required to be separated;
- cash flows relating to distinct investment components; and
- promises to transfer distinct goods or distinct services other than insurance contract services.

The Group applies IFRS 17 to all remaining components of the contract. The Group does not have any contracts that require further separation or combination of insurance contracts and thus all components of the contracts are measured under IFRS 17.

(iii) Recognition, derecognition, initial and subsequent measurement

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

- the beginning of the coverage period;
- the date when the first payment from the policyholder is due or actually received, if there is no due date; and
- when the Group determines that a group of contracts becomes onerous.

The Group initially recognizes a group of reinsurance contracts held it has entered into from the earlier of the following:

- (a) For reinsurance contracts that provide proportionate coverage, at the later of:
- the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts and
 - the initial recognition of any underlying contract.

- (b) All other groups of reinsurance contracts held are recognized from the beginning of the coverage period of the Group of reinsurance contracts.

However, if the Group entered into the reinsurance contract held at or before the date when an onerous group of underlying contracts is recognized prior to the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held, the reinsurance contract held, in this case, is recognized at the same time as the group of underlying insurance contracts is recognized.

Only contracts that individually meet the recognition criteria by the end of the reporting period are included in the group. When contracts meet the recognition criteria in the group after the reporting date, they are added to the group in the reporting period in which they meet the recognition criteria, subject to the annual cohorts restriction. Composition of the groups is not reassessed in subsequent periods.

For insurance contracts issued, on initial recognition, the Group measures the LRC at the amount of premiums received, less any acquisition cash flows paid.

For reinsurance contracts held, on initial recognition, the Group measures the remaining coverage at the amount of ceding premiums paid, plus broker fees paid to a party other than the reinsurer and any amounts arising from the derecognition of any other relevant pre-recognition cash flows.

An insurance contract is derecognized when it is:

extinguished (that is, when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or the contract is modified and additional criteria discussed are met.

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts issued at the end of each reporting period is the sum of:

- the LRC; and
- the Liability for Incurred Claims ("LIC"), comprising the fulfilment cash flows ("FCF") related to past service allocated to the Group at the reporting date.

For insurance contracts issued, at each of the subsequent reporting dates, the LRC is:

- increased for premiums received in the period;
- decreased for insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period;
- decreased for the amounts of expected premium receipts recognized as insurance revenue for the services provided in the period; and
- increased for the amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows in the period recognized as insurance service expenses in the reporting period.

For the Liability for Incurred Claims "LIC":

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

- increased for ceding premiums paid in the period;
- decreased for net ceding commissions received in the period;
- decreased for the expected amounts of ceding premiums and ceding commissions recognized as net reinsurance expenses for the services received in the period.

The Group estimates the liability for incurred claims and expenses as the fulfilment cash flows related to incurred claims and expenses. The fulfilment 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 fulfil its obligation under the insurance contracts, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The Group presents the entire change in risk adjustment as part of insurance service results.

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 unwritten and reinsurance contracts placed by the Group. The ultimate cost of claims liabilities is estimated by using generally accepted standard actuarial techniques.

Significant judgements

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. In most cases, no explicit assumptions are made regarding future rates of claims inflation or loss ratios. Instead, the assumptions used are those implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based.

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 and levels of claims inflation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy features and claims handling practices). The Group uses consistent assumptions to measure the present the probability-weighted expected value outcome from the range of possible outcomes, taking into account all the uncertainties involved.

Refer to note 2 for significant judgements and estimates related to the estimates of future cash flows to fulfil insurance contracts under IFRS 17.

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 fulfilment 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:

- are based on a probability-weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes;
- are determined from the perspective of the Group, provided that the estimates are consistent with observable market prices for market variables; and
- 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 groups 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 reinsurance contracts held, the probability-weighted estimates of the present value 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 group of reinsurance contracts held and such estimates for the groups of underlying insurance contracts.

(iv) Onerous contracts

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 recognized in insurance service expenses, and a loss component is established for the amount of the loss recognized. 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 recognized 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 recognized in profit or loss and a loss-recovery component is established or adjusted for the amount of income recognized.

The referred income is calculated by multiplying the loss recognized on underlying insurance contracts by the percentage of claims on underlying insurance contracts that the Group expects to recover from the reinsurance contract held that are entered into before or at the same time as the loss is recognized on 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 insurance contracts held measured under the PAA with underlying contracts measured under the GMM.

(v) 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 Company fulfils insurance contracts. The Group has chosen the confidence level of the 55th percentile (2023 - 65th 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.

For the LIC, the risk adjustment was calculated at a portfolio level and then allocated down to each group of contracts in accordance with their risk profiles. The Value at Risk (VAR) method was used to derive the risk adjustment for non-financial risk per portfolio. In the confidence level method, the risk adjustment is determined by selecting the confidence level per portfolio and then determining the overall reserve (best estimate and risk adjustment) at this confidence level - the difference between the overall reserve at the chosen confidence interval and the best estimate reserve is taken to be the risk adjustment. The table below shows the risk adjustments taken on LIC and LRC:

Portfolio	Risk adjustments on LIC	
	Risk Adjustment 2024	Risk Adjustment 2023
Medical	4%	9.1%
Energy	14.4%	26.7%
Other portfolios	14.4%	26.7%

For the LRC, the risk adjustment for groups of onerous contracts was approximated using a combination of the Group's internal data and regulatory rates, as follows:

Portfolio	Risk adjustments on LRC	
	Risk Adjustment 2024	Risk Adjustment 2023
Medical	4%	16%
Energy	14.4%	13%
Other portfolios	14.4%	13%

(vi) 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 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:

- 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
- both of the following criteria are satisfied:
 - 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
 - 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 recognized 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 recognized in other operating expenses as incurred.

vii) 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 fulfilment of the groups 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-attribution costs are reported under other operating expenses. The Group amortises the insurance acquisition costs over the contract period.

viii) Amounts recognized in comprehensive income

(a) Insurance service result from insurance contracts issued

Insurance revenue

The insurance revenue for the period is the amount of expected premium receipts allocated to the period. The amount of insurance revenue recognized in the reporting period depicts the transfer of promised services at an amount that reflects the portion of consideration that the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

For groups of insurance contracts measured under the PAA, the Group recognises insurance revenue based on the passage of time over the coverage period of a group of contracts. The impact of seasonality is not considered material in relation to recording the insurance revenue.

Insurance revenue is adjusted to allow for policyholders' default on expected premium receipts. The default probability is derived from IFRS 9 Expected Loss Model.

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

- incurred claims for the year;
- other incurred directly attributable expenses;
- insurance acquisition cash flows amortization;
- changes that relate to past service - changes in the FCF relating to the LIC;
- changes that relate to future service - changes in the FCF that result in onerous contract losses or reversals of those losses.

For contracts measured under the PAA, amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is based on the passage of time.

(b) Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held

Net income (expenses) from 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:

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

Reinsurance expenses are recognized similarly to insurance revenue. The amount of reinsurance expenses recognized 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.

(c) Insurance finance income or expenses

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

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

For contracts measured under the PAA, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

- interest accreted on the LIC; and
- the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions.

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:

- Underwriting risk;
- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- 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 analyze the risks faced by the Group and to monitor risks.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze 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 amortized 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 investments

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 amortized 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 2024 or 1 January 2024 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 2024						
Gross carrying amount						
- trade receivables	652,661	162,872	70,678	36,583	128,336	1,051,430
Gross carrying amount - contract assets	-	-	-	35,309	-	35,309

	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 (restated)	736,169	67,021	17,262	75,554	57,023	953,029
Gross carrying amount - contract assets	19,784	-	-	-	-	19,784

	Contractual cash flows			
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
At 31 December 2023				
Loans and borrowings (restated)	181,283	181,283	4,085,419	4,447,985
Insurance contract liabilities	331,028	351,028	549,820	1,231,876
Trade and other payables (restated)	668,684	2,163	-	670,847
Dividends payable	47,079	-	-	47,079
Lease liabilities	2,023	3,228	23,134	28,385
Contract liabilities	2,730	-	-	2,730
	1,252,827	537,702	4,658,373	6,448,902

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:

	2024	2023
		(restated)
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Short term investments and term deposits	467,217	718,793
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	-	-
Loans and borrowings	5,614,404	4,447,985
<i>Exposure to interest rate risk</i>		

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.

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land	Buildings	Rigs	Machineries	Aircraft	Other property and equipment	Capital work-in-progress	Total
Cost:								
As at 1 January 2024 (restated)	90,826	120,015	6,609,881	1,379,583	1,733,543	634,171	197,664	10,765,683
Reclassification	(1,500)	(22,388)	103,523	(416,623)	(9,515)	220,021	(223)	(126,705)
Additions	-	11,078	1,184,528	60,784	175,845	77,094	190,384	1,699,712
Transfers	-	-	-	-	43,358	15,155	(100,581)	(3,066)
Disposals	-	-	-	42,068	(4,000)	(4,000)	-	(3,406)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	(2,304)	-	-	-	(1,060)	-	(3,363)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	(9,011)	(15,148)	-	(24,160)
Effect of hyperinflation	-	-	-	-	87,639	6,206	5,066	98,911
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	(42,748)	(3,178)	(3,859)	(49,785)
As at 31 December 2024	89,326	106,401	7,897,932	1,065,812	1,976,405	932,861	288,451	12,357,188
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:								
As at 1 January 2024 (restated)	-	61,301	2,671,034	954,756	971,908	534,553	-	5,193,552
Reclassification	-	(20,743)	28,473	(258,205)	-	123,770	-	(126,706)
Depreciation charge for the year	-	3,343	237,904	77,024	74,591	43,773	-	436,637
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(1,180)	(338)	-	(1,518)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	(2,248)	-	-	-	(788)	-	(3,036)
Write-offs	-	-	-	-	(7,285)	(15,027)	-	(22,312)
Effect of hyperinflation	-	-	-	-	15,498	3,471	-	18,669
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	-	-	(8,525)	(4,462)	-	(12,987)
As at 31 December 2024	-	41,653	2,937,411	773,575	1,045,007	687,454	-	5,485,099
Net carrying value:								
As at 31 December 2024	89,326	64,748	4,960,521	292,236	931,398	245,411	288,451	6,872,089

- 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:

	2024	2023
		(Restated)
Cost of sales (Note 26)	426,609	356,959
General and administrative expenses	10,028	4,645
	436,637	361,604

6.3 AIRCRAFT (BELL SERIES)

Management has identified that the Bell series within the aviation segment is becoming technologically obsolete and does not foresee a 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 value of Bell series after the cumulative impairment amounted to QR 19.2 million as of 31 December 2024.

Drilling Rigs

Further as of 31 December 2024 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.	0.80%
Pre-tax discount rate	Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	7.84%

Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in the WACC assumptions for Rigs could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. Reduction in the growth rate by 0.5% will result in an impairment of QR 178 million. The impairment models were not significantly sensitive to other assumptions.

7. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On 22 April 2024, the Group sold its subsidiary in India, United Helicharters Private Limited ("UHPL") and reported it in the financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2024 as a discontinued operation.

In the period ended 30 June 2023, Amwaj was classified as held for sale and it was subsequently sold (effective 16 October 2023) during the year with interest retained as an equity accounted investee. 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 as at 31 Dec 2023 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. During the year, management concluded the exercise and no measurement period adjustments were recognized.

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	344,623
Less carrying amount of net assets deconsolidated*	(370,992)
Loss on disposal	(26,370)
Amwaj's profit for the period until deconsolidation	2,042
Loss from discontinued operation	(24,327)

Financial information relating to the discontinued operations for the period to the date of disposal is set out below:

	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
	QR '000	QR '000
Revenue	-	-
Expenses	-	-
Other income	-	-
Finance income	-	-
Loss before income tax	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss after income tax of discontinued operation	-	-
Loss on sale of the subsidiary after income tax	(205)	-
Loss from discontinued operation	(205)	-
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from operating activities	-	-
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from investing activities	-	-
Net cash outflow from financing activities	-	-
Net change in cash generated by the subsidiary	-	-
Details of the of the subsidiary deconsolidated as at 22 April 2024	2024	QR '000
Consideration received	730	
Receivable from UHPL - waived by the Group	(4,997)	
Less carrying amount of net liabilities deconsolidated	4,062	
Loss on disposal	(205)	

8. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position

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

	2024	2023
Buildings	9,532	11,966
Land	13,136	16,420
Rigs	130,378	-
	153,046	28,386

	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	28,386	49,571
Additions for the year	190,102	28,385
Amortisation during the year	(65,242)	(13,701)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	(35,869)
	153,246	28,386

9. LEASE LIABILITIES

Lease liabilities

1) Amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position

The Group has recorded lease liabilities as follows:

	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	28,385	41,371
Additions for the year	178,999	28,386
Finance cost for the year	6,799	202
Payments made during the year	(63,191)	(6,154)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	(35,869)
	150,992	28,385

	2024	2023
Non-current liabilities	54,928	23,135
Current liabilities	96,064	5,250

(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' 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 48.2 million (2023: QR 46.9 million).

(c) Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognized 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:

	Freehold land	Buildings	Rigs	Machineries	Aircraft	Other property and equipment	Capital work-in-progress	Total
Cost:								
As at 1 January 2023 (restated)	90,826	172,764	6,573,810	1,347,200	1,670,155	653,289	173,553	10,681,597
Additions	-	986	1,744	105,042	108,773	52,348	64,497	333,300
Transfers	-	-	34,327	367	-	670	(35,364)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(37,440)	(5,002)	(391)	(42,833)
Write-offs	-	-	-	(10,305)	-	(11,979)	-	(22,284)
Effect of hyperinflation	-	-	-	-	68,521	4,069	-	72,590
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(268)	-	-	(76,466)	(6,483)	(4,541)	(87,758)
Disposal of a subsidiary	-	(53,467)	-	(62,721)	-	(52,711)	-	(168,920)
As at 31 December 2023 (restated)	90,826	120,015	6,609,881	1,379,583	1,733,543	634,171	197,664	10,765,683
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:								
As at 1 January 2023 (restated)	-	105,948	2,469,207	960,667	956,491	562,806	-	5,044,753
Depreciation charge for the year	-	3,037	202,624	5,812	43,953	43,953	-	361,604
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	-	15,756
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(244)	-	-	(11,428)	(3,794)	-	(15,466)
Disposal of a subsidiary	-	(47,440)	-	(57,723)	-	(54,140)	-	(159,323)
As at 31 December 2023 (restated)	-	61,301	2,671,034	954,756	971,908	534,553	-	5,193,552
Net carrying value:								
As at 31 December 2023 (restated)	90,826	58,714	3,938,847	424,827	761,635	99,618	197,664	5,572,131

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:

	2024	2023
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	6,799	202
Amortisation of right of use assets	65,242	13,701

10. EQUITY-ACCOUNTED INVESTEEES

Name of entity	% of ownership		2024	2023
	2024	2023		
Amwaj Catering	30%	30%	374,025	349,519
Guldrill LLC	0%	50%	-	31,854
Immaterial joint ventures	49%	49%	20,736	8,679
Total equity accounted investees			394,761	390,052

The movement in the equity accounted investees is as follows:

	Amwaj Catering	Goldrill LLC	Immaterial joint ventures
Beginning of the year	349,519	31,854	8,679
Profit for the year	35,010	11,604	12,057
Disposal	-	(43,458)	-
Other comprehensive income	6,531	-	-
Amortization of intangibles	(2,496)	-	-
Dividends received	(14,549)	-	-
	374,025	-	20,736

(a) Summarized financial information for equity accounted investees

The tables below provide summarised financial information for equity accounted investees 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	
	2024	2023
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	88,713	176,375
Other current assets	435,599	382,424
Total current assets	524,012	558,799
Non-current assets	633,232	706,678
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities (excluding trade payables)	28,893	219,240
Other current liabilities	399,735	290,002
Total current liabilities	338,628	509,242
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities	6,701	15,395
Other non-current liabilities	128,882	128,249
Total non-current liabilities	135,584	143,645
Net assets	683,932	612,690
Group's share in %	30%	30%
Group's share	204,910	183,777
Intangibles	9,949	12,436
Goodwill	159,166	153,396
Carrying amount	374,024	349,519

Summarised statement of comprehensive income	Amwaj Catering	
	2024	2023
Revenue	1,387,080	468,330
Interest income	6,516	5,256
Depreciation and amortisation (right of use assets)	(100,692)	(28,304)
Interest expense	(10,974)	(3,078)
Other operating expenses	(1,143,438)	(428,877)
Income tax expense	(31,771)	(160)
Profit for the period	116,701	13,207
Total comprehensive income	138,474	13,207

(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.

	2024	2023
Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial joint ventures	8,679	15,155
Aggregate amounts of the Group's share of profit	12,057	981
Dividends received	-	(3,920)
Disposal	20,736	8,679

11. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial investments are as follows:

	2024	2023
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
- Quoted debt securities (i)	143,936	133,094
- Quoted equity securities (i)	207,105	206,527
- Quoted shares in Qatari public shareholding companies	113,044	129,721

Presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Non-current liabilities	5,265,850	4,179,883
Current liabilities	348,554	268,102
	5,614,404	4,447,985

(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 and a balloon payment of 35% upon maturity in 2048. During the year GDI entered into a new loan agreement to finance the consideration payable pursuant to assets purchase agreement of drilling rigs and any costs associated with the transaction.

The refinancing did not result in any extinguishment gain/loss. However, transaction cost of QR 21 million relating to the new facility was recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the previous year.

Ine June 2024, the group obtained a new loan facility of QAR 1,106 million from a financial institution to finalize the consideration payable pursuant to asset purchase agreement of drilling rigs and any cost associated with the transaction. The loan will be repaid in 40 quarterly instalments commencing from June 2024.

(ii) The borrowings are related to the Group's subsidiary, Gulf Helicopters Company (Qatari Private Shareholding Company) ("GHC"). GHC had entered into a borrowing facility to finance the purchase of helicopters. The facility had an interest rate of SOFR plus 1.35% - 2.75% (2023: LIBOR plus 1.35% - 2.75%). During the year GHC has entered into new loan agreement to finance the purchase of helicopters, the facility has an interest rate of 3 months SOFR plus agreed margin.

The Group's loans are denominated in US Dollars.

The group is not in breach of its covenants as at 31 December 2024.

The maturity profiles of the loans are as follows:

At 31 Dec 2024	Year of maturity	1 year	1 – 5 years	>5 years	Total
Loans related to drilling segment (i)	2025-2048	273,773	840,437	4,304,852	5,421,062
Loans related to aviation segment (ii)	2025-2031	31,002	137,595	24,745	193,342
		306,775	978,032	4,329,597	5,614,404

20. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES' END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	80,668	112,028
Provision made during the year	17,680	16,236
Payments made during the year	(21,733)	(15,571)
Disposal of subsidiary	-	(32,025)
Balance at 31 December	76,615	80,668

The provision for employees' end of service benefits is included in salaries and other benefits in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

21. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Trade payables	309,014	420,007
Accrued expenses	246,926	240,901
Deposits	123	149
Accrued social fund contribution	49,087	9,790
	605,150	670,847

Out of the total balance of trade and other payables, QR 30 million (2023: 9 million) relates to balances due to related parties.

22. CONTRACT LIABILITIES

Contract liabilities include payments received for mobilization activities which are allocated to the overall performance obligation and recognized ratably over the initial term of the contract. Contract liabilities also include expected costs to be incurred for demobilization activities which are estimated at the contract inception and accrued over the expected contract period. Such accrued expected costs are recorded as contract liabilities.

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

	2024	2023
Non-current liabilities	15,289	2,730
Current liabilities	69,824	-
	85,113	2,730

23. DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors has proposed a final cash dividend of QR 0.17 per share amounting to QR 315.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: QR 278.8 million). The proposed final cash dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024 will be submitted for formal approval at the Annual General Meeting.

During the period, the shareholders approved dividend amounting to QAR 0.15 per share. Below is the movement in dividends payable during the year:

	2024	2023
Balance at 1 January	47,079	48,619
Dividends declared during the year	278,762	185,841
Dividends paid during the year	(283,764)	(187,384)
Balance at 31 December	42,077	47,079

24. RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

The Group, in the ordinary course of business, carries out transactions with other business enterprises that fall within the definition of related parties as per International Accounting Standard (IAS) 24 "Related Party Disclosures".

The balances with related parties as at the year-end and the transactions during the year, are disclosed as follows:

(a) Transactions with related parties

Transaction with related parties during the year are as follows:

Name of the entity	Relationship	2024		2023	
		Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses
QatarEnergy	Shareholder	1,471,440	282,799	1,070,393	30,659
Qatar Petrochemical Company (QAPCO) Q.P.J.S.C.	Other related party	550,566	1,337	189,301	345
Gulfdrill L.L.C.	Joint venture	147,420	-	32,191	47,770
North Oil Company	Other related party	103,587	-	71,499	-
Qatar Fertiliser Company (QAPCO) Q.P.S.C.	Other related party	41,092	10,369	53,738	3,735
Qatar Fuel Company (WOQOD) Q.P.S.C.	Other related party	31,589	-	11,723	-
Oryx GTL Limited	Other related party	12,786	-	113,926	-
QatarEnergy LNG	Other related party	-	-	310,590	-
Others	Other related party	84,667	121,440	91,921	58,967
		2,443,147	415,945	1,945,282	141,476

(b) Due from related parties – Trade receivables

Name of the entity	Relationship	2024	2023
QatarEnergy	Shareholder	214,577	257,658
Qatar Energy LNG	Other related party	411,022	128,410
Gulfdrill L.L.C.	Subsidiary (previously joint venture)	-	227,263
North Oil Company	Other related party	29,041	17,672
Others	Other related party	2,370	5,647
		657,010	636,650

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

Name of the entity	Relationship	2024	2023
QatarEnergy	Shareholder	6,976	8,590
Amwaj	Equity investee	14,823	19,691
Qatar Fuel Company (WOQOD) Q.P.S.C.	Other related party	4,569	5,215
Others (i)	Other related parties	3,556	3,490
		29,924	36,986

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

	2024	2023
Board of Directors allowances*	3,800	3,800
Other key management personnel	17,923	20,850

*This amount only includes the board of directors' allowances for the Group company.

25. REVENUE

25.1 REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS

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.

	2024	2023
*Revenue from drilling and related services		
Drilling services	1,572,946	1,018,754
Management services	170,958	310,590
	1,743,904	1,329,344
*Revenue from aviation services		
Transportation services	1,026,145	909,685
Operation services	64,014	80,838
Supply of spare parts	77,844	42,133
Trainings services	5,418	2,591
	1,173,421	1,035,247
	2,917,325	2,364,591

	2024	2023
*Revenue by geographic locations		
Qatar	2,283,645	1,926,140
Turkiye	331,983	301,547
Others	281,697	136,904
	2,917,325	2,364,591

Unsatisfied long-term contracts

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

	2024	2023
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to long-term contracts that are partially or fully unsatisfied as at 31 December	2,687,083	2,070,710

Management expects that 53% of the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations as of 31 December 2024 will be recognized as revenue during the next reporting period (QAR 1.4 billion). The 26% (QAR 0.7 billion) will be recognized in the 2026 financial year and remaining 21 % (QAR 0.6 billion) will be recognized 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 2024								
Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)								
Excluding loss component			Loss component			Intercompany Revenue	Total	
Medical	Energy	Other	Medical	Energy	Other			
Insurance contracts issued:	3,265	98,753	84,238	52,854	-	77	-	239,187
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(637,071)	(365,636)	(237,068)	-	-	-	-	(1,239,775)
Insurance revenue						3,468		(1,236,307)
Insurance service expenses								
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	18,680	22,449	14,842	-	-	-	-	55,971
Reversal of losses of onerous contract	-	-	-	(13,502)	-	307	-	(13,195)
Insurance service expenses	18,680	22,449	14,842	(13,502)	-	307	-	42,776
Insurance service result	(618,391)	(343,187)	(222,226)	(13,502)	-	307	3,468	(1,193,531)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(618,391)	(343,187)	(222,226)	(13,502)	-	307	3,468	(1,193,531)
Cash flows								
Premiums received	566,667	355,128	246,445	-	-	-	-	1,168,240
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(17,202)	(16,347)	(16,958)	-	-	-	-	(50,507)
Total cash flows	549,465	338,781	229,487	-	-	-	-	1,117,733
Closing insurance contract liabilities	65,661	94,347	91,499	39,352	-	384	-	159,921

Year ended 31 December 2024								
Liability for incurred claims (LIC)								
Estimate of present value of cash flows			RA for non-financial risk			Total		
Medical	Energy	Other	Medical	Energy	Other			
Insurance contracts issued:	206,211	319,562	304,757	18,703	85,111	78,347	1,012,691	
Opening insurance contract liabilities								
Insurance service expenses								
Inced claims and other directly attributable expenses	403,054	62,481	30,704	7,174	8,170	3,868	515,451	
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	201,071	126,961	58,736	(18,456)	(29,658)	(43,208)	295,446	
Insurance service expenses	604,125	189,442	89,440	(11,283)	(21,488)	(39,340)	810,896	
Insurance service result	604,125	189,442	89,440	(11,283)	(21,488)	(39,340)	810,896	
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	8,026	10,940	14,698	656	4,021	3,936	42,277	
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	612,151	200,382	104,138	(10,627)	(17,467)	(35,403)	853,174	
Cash flows								
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(615,935)	(36,917)	(96,521)	-	-	-	(749,373)	
Total cash flows	(615,935)	(36,917)	(96,521)	-	-	-	(749,373)	
Closing insurance contract liabilities	202,427	483,027	312,377	8,076	67,644	42,943	1,116,494	

25.2.2 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims for insurance contracts

Year ended 31 December 2023								
Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)								
Excluding loss component			Loss component			Intercompany Revenue	Total	
Medical	Energy	Other	Medical	Energy	Other			
Insurance contracts issued:	(11,059)	83,914	40,677	5,977	63	7	-	119,579
Opening insurance contract liabilities	(579,521)	(404,534)	(193,104)	-	-	-	3,260	(1,173,899)
Insurance revenue								
Insurance service expenses								
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	16,230	32,311	12,120	-	-	-	-	60,661
Losses of onerous contract	-	-	-	46,877	(63)	70	-	46,884
Insurance service expenses	16,230	32,311	12,120	46,877	(63)	70	(3,260)	104,285
Insurance service result	(563,291)	(372,222)	(180,985)	46,877	(63)	70	-	(1,069,614)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	(563,291)	(372,222)	(180,985)	46,877	(63)	70	-	(1,069,614)
Cash flows								
Premiums received	592,952	405,511	239,131	-	-	-	-	1,237,594
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid	(15,337)	(18,450)	(14,585)	-	-	-	-	(48,372)
Total cash flows	577,615	387,061	224,546	-	-	-	-	1,189,222
Closing insurance contract liabilities	3,265	98,753	84,238	52,854	-	77	-	239,187

Year ended 31 December 2023							
Liability for incurred claims (LIC)							
	Estimate of present value of cash flows			RA for non-financial risk			Total
	Medical	Energy	Other	Medical	Energy	Other	
Insurance contracts issued:							
Opening insurance contract liabilities	164,838	479,181	235,448	18,132	42,493	20,033	960,125
Insurance service expenses							
Inced claims and other directly attributable expenses	368,746	5,447	22,161	16,429	80	4,818	417,681
Changes that relate to past service - adjustments to the LIC	169,495	47,934	71,380	(16,562)	40,507	52,173	364,927
Insurance service expenses	538,241	53,381	93,541	(133)	40,587	56,991	782,608
Insurance service result	538,241	53,381	93,541	(133)	40,587	56,991	782,608
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	6,185	23,303	11,369	704	2,031	1,322	44,914
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss	544,426	76,684	104,909	571	42,618	58,313	827,522
Cash flows							
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(503,053)	(236,303)	(35,601)	-	-	-	(774,957)
Total cash flows	(503,053)	(236,303)	(35,601)	-	-	-	(774,957)
Closing insurance contract liabilities	206,211	319,561	304,757	18,703	85,111	78,346	1,012,689

26. COST OF SALES

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Staff salaries and related costs	717,522	697,292
Depreciation of machinery, property and equipment	426,609	356,959
Depreciation of Right of use assets	66,808	3,498
Other Direct costs	864,777	737,298
	2,074,716	1,775,047

27. OTHER INCOME

	2024	2023
Rental income	5,011	8,862
Income tax benefit recognized pursuant to MOU	185	-
Profit distribution from managed investment funds	-	1,555
Dividend income	23,064	4,928
Gain on settlement of pre-existing lease contracts	6,327	-
Gain on equity-accounted investee	7,985	-
Miscellaneous income	7,088	26,095
	49,660	47,255

28. OTHER LOSSES

	2024	2023
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	40,250	17,896
Amortization of intangibles	2,487	-
Miscellaneous	335	1,367
	43,072	19,263

This majorly includes net foreign exchange loss.

29. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024	2023
Salaries and other benefits	99,039	97,307
Depreciation and amortization	12,463	4,445
Legal and professional expenses	33,370	42,350
Service fees	4,202	7,414
Public relations and advertisement expenses	2,089	3,454
Communication expenses	1,203	863
Board of Directors' allowances	3,800	3,800
Repairs and maintenance expenses	2,058	1,406
Travel expenses	1,218	1,859
Qatar Exchange and QCSD expense	411	1,024
Printing and stationery expenses	296	331
Miscellaneous expenses	38,812	28,095
	198,561	192,548

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

	2024	2023
Audit fee	1,628	1,366
Other assurance services	149	400
Total recurring Group fees	1,777	1,766

30. INCOME TAX

In light of the provisions of the new Qatar Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018 and subsequent Executive Regulations, on 4 February 2020, Qatar Energy (the ultimate parent), 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 Qatar based subsidiaries of the group are included in the said MOU according to which, the income tax liability of the Group will ultimately be borne by Ministry of Finance ("MoF"). However, as per the MOU, the subsidiaries are required to calculate the income tax due based on the Group's ownership and pay such income tax amounts directly to the parent company.

In February 2024, the Group agreed with General Tax Authority (GTA) on the change in the tax base of under Income Tax Law No. 24 of 2018 (as amended) by Law No. 11 of 2022, resulting in the adoption of 100% tax base by all of GIS subsidiaries and affiliates. This is effective for all of the Group's subsidiaries and affiliates from the period beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Accordingly, the Group has accounted for income tax for the year ended 31 December 2024 using the effective rate of 10% (2023: 10%).

Under the provisions of MOU, the Group has not recorded any tax expense or income and presented the effect on a net basis for the Group's subsidiaries and affiliates in Qatar. The prior period comparatives being immaterial have not been re-presented.

The Group has accounted for the tax expense relating to the current and deferred tax liabilities of Group's foreign subsidiaries amounting to QR 18.18 million in the statement of profit or loss as detailed below:

	2024	2023
Current tax expense / (income):		
Current period charge	13,805	6,287
Deferred tax charge	4,375	2,794
	18,180	9,081

In the year 2023, GIS, became a party to an all share exchange agreement, between Tamween Capital W.L.L, Abela Qatar International and GIS have agreed to bear the tax expense on the operations of Amwaj Catering Services Limited. This constitutes a financial liability under IFRS 9, however, Management expect the impact of this to be immaterial as at 31 Dec 2024 as it expects the newly acquired entities to be included within the MOU. No liability has therefore been recorded in the financial statements in this respect as at 31 Dec 2024.

	Insurance	Aviation	Drilling	Amwaj Equity Accounting - Catering	Discontinued operations	Head office and Intercompany elimination	Total
<i>Timing of revenue recognition</i>							
At a point in time	-	499,259	-	-	-	-	499,259
Over time	-	674,162	1,743,904	-	-	-	2,418,066
Insurance revenue	1,239,775	-	-	-	-	-	1,239,775
Segment revenue	1,239,775	1,173,422	1,743,904	-	-	-	4,157,101
Inter-segment revenue	(3,469)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,469)
External revenues	1,236,306	1,173,422	1,743,904	-	-	-	4,153,632
Segment profit before tax	137,593	303,674	248,199	-	-	39,918	729,385
Adjusted EBITDA	79,767	409,595	823,581	-	-	24,067	1,337,011
Finance income	104,744	8,050	-	-	-	23,520	136,314
Finance costs	(42,277)	(4,647)	(195,137)	-	-	-	(242,061)
Depreciation and amortization	(4,644)	(109,324)	(980,245)	-	-	(7,669)	(201,879)
Cost of sales	(1,150,654)	(809,723)	(1,257,830)	-	-	292,819	(2,925,388)
General and administrative expenses	(37,235)	(68,873)	(79,050)	-	-	(13,805)	(198,963)
Other Income	6,655	11,165	25,043	-	-	6,797	49,660
Other gains/(losses) – net	-	(39,542)	(335)	-	-	(3,195)	(43,072)
Income tax expense	(20,406)	(58,834)	8,927	-	-	52,133	(18,180)
<i>Other material non-cash items:</i>							
Provision of impairment losses on financial assets	102	-	-	-	-	-	102
Impairment loss on property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other information</i>							
Share of results and impairment losses from equity accounted investees	-	12,057	11,604	35,010	-	-	58,671
Investments in equity accounted investees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Adjusted EBITDA	79,767	409,595	823,581	-	-	24,067	1,337,011
Adjusted EBITDA reconciles to operating profit before income tax as follows:	104,744	8,050	-	-	-	23,520	136,314
Total Adjusted EBITDA	(42,277)	(4,647)	(195,137)	-	-	-	(242,061)
Finance income	(4,644)	(109,324)	(980,245)	-	-	(7,669)	(201,879)
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	79,767	409,595	823,581	-	-	24,067	1,337,011
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	137,593	303,674	248,199	35,010	-	39,918	729,385

34. FINANCE COSTS

34.1 FINANCE INCOME

	2024	2023
Interest income	73,437	70,436
	73,437	70,436

34.2 FINANCE COSTS

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Finance charges paid for lease liabilities	6,799	202
Interest and finance charges paid/payable for financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	192,985	218,299
	199,784	218,501

35. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS- FAIR VALUE

The fair value of financial investments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices for assets and offer prices for liabilities at the close of business at the end of the reporting period.

For financial instruments where there is no active market, the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length transactions, reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same and/or discounted cash flow analysis. For discounted cash flow techniques, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market related rate for a similar instrument.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The carrying value of the financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair values. The estimated fair values of the Group's major financial instruments are provided in the tables below:

	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized cost	Total Carrying value	Fair value
31 December 2024					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances and other bank balances	-	-	773,091	773,091	773,091
Short-term investments	-	-	467,217	467,217	467,217
Trade and other receivables	-	-	1,025,773	1,025,773	1,025,773
Financial investments	464,085	467,052	-	931,137	931,137
	464,085	467,052	2,266,082	3,197,219	3,197,219
Liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	-	-	5,614,404	5,614,404	5,614,404
Trade and other payables	-	-	605,150	605,150	605,150
Dividends payable	-	-	42,077	42,077	42,077
	-	-	6,261,631	6,261,631	6,261,631

	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized cost	Total Carrying value	Fair value
31 December 2023					
Assets					
Cash and bank balances and other bank balances	-	-	577,186	577,186	577,186
Short-term investments	-	-	718,793	718,793	718,793
Trade and other receivables (restated)	-	-	902,686	902,686	902,686
Financial investments	469,343	367,949	-	837,292	837,292
	469,343	367,949	2,198,665	3,035,957	3,035,957
Liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	-	-	4,447,985	4,447,985	4,447,985
Trade and other payables (restated)	-	-	670,847	670,847	670,847
Dividends payable	-	-	47,079	47,079	47,079
	-	-	5,165,911	5,165,911	5,165,911

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments approximates their carrying values.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that is not based on observable market data.

At the reporting date, the Group held the following financial investments measured at fair value.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2024				
Assets measured at fair value				
Financial investments at FVTPL	464,085	-	18,382	482,467
Financial investments at FVOCI	448,668	-	2	448,670
	912,753	-	18,384	931,137
31 December 2023				
Assets measured at fair value				
Financial investments at FVTPL	367,949	-	-	367,949
Financial investments at FVOCI	469,343	-	-	469,343
	837,292	-	-	837,292

During the year ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

36. SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This note provides certain information related to the Group's unconsolidated financial position, and profit or loss and other comprehensive income as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024 and its comparative year. The complete set of separate financial statements of the Group prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 27 'Separate Financial Statements' (IAS 27) are issued separately. This information is provided only to assist the Group in its reporting to the Qatar Financial Markets Authority (Internal Control Over Financial Reporting ("ICOFR")).

(a) Separate statement of financial position

	2024	2023
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Investment properties	223,508	225,300
Furniture and fittings	237	114
Investment in equity accounted investee	34,624	344,624
Investments in subsidiaries	2,387,215	2,077,215
Loan to subsidiary	107,653	-
Total non-current assets	2,753,237	2,647,253
Current assets		
Prepayments and other receivables	8,363	6,728
Due from related parties	70,351	5,820
Financial investments	31,009	31,787
Other bank balances	42,077	47,079
Cash and cash equivalents	402,429	498,411
Basic current assets	554,929	599,825
TOTAL ASSETS	3,308,166	3,237,078
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Share capital	1,858,409	1,858,409
Legal reserve	23,928	23,928
Retained earnings	1,351,736	1,279,168
Total equity	3,234,072	3,161,505
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Dividends payable	42,077	47,079
Trade and other payables	20,981	16,684
Due to related parties	11,036	11,810
Total current liabilities	74,094	75,573
Total liabilities	74,094	75,573
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	3,308,166	3,237,078

	2024	2023
Dividend income	291,022	263,115
Other income	72,890	18,201
Other expenses	(1,486)	(752)
General and administrative expenses	(16,844)	(25,361)
Loss on disposal of a subsidiary	-	(82,559)
Operating profit	345,582	172,644
Finance income	23,520	26,642
Profit for the year	369,102	199,286
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	369,102	199,286

(b) Separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2024	2023
Earnings per share		
Basic and diluted unconsolidated earnings per share (Qatari Riyal)	0.199	0.107
Basic and diluted consolidated earnings per share (Qatari Riyal)	0.383	0.197

37. ACQUISITION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

On 25 June 2024, the Company purchased from Seadrill Jack Up Holding Ltd. (former joint venture partner), the residual interest of 50% in GulfdriII LLC. As a result of the transaction, the holding changed from 50% joint venture interest to 100% owned subsidiary of Gulf Drilling International Limited (Qatari Private Shareholding Company). Accordingly, the previously held interest of QAR 42.4 million in GulfdriII LLC was derecognized and a fair value gain of QAR 7.9 million was recognized as the difference between the carrying value of the previously held interest in the former joint venture and its fair value.

Since almost all of the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities were concentrated in a group of assets i.e., the 3 rigs purchased and the right of use asset for 2 rigs recorded in GulfdriII LLC, the transaction was recorded as an asset acquisition.

Further, Gulf Drilling International Limited (Qatari Private Shareholding Company) incorporated Gulf Jackup SPC LLC as a Special Purpose Company in accordance with the provisions of the Qatar Financial Centre Companies Regulations. As part of the same transaction on the same day, Gulf Jackup SPC LLC acquired 3 rigs from wholly owned subsidiaries of Seadrill Limited.

Details of the purchase consideration and net assets acquired are as follows:

	25 June 2024
Purchase consideration	QR. '000
	QR. '000
Fair value of previously held equity-accounted investee	50,459
Cash paid	1,230,319
Total purchase consideration	1,280,778
The purchase price has been allocated to the assets and liabilities as a result of the acquisition based on relative fair values as follows:	
	25 June 2024
	QR. '000
Rigs	1,183,000
Right-of-use assets	175,892
Contract assets	22,562
Due from related parties	127,559
Trade and other receivables	165,242
Cash and cash equivalents	3,669
Lease liabilities	(172,176)
Contract liabilities	(70,523)
Trade and other payables	(84,228)
Due to related parties	(70,179)
Net identifiable assets acquired	1,280,778

The difference between the carrying value of the former joint ventures assets as at 25 June 2024 and the fair value of the consideration paid gave rise to a gain amounting to QAR 5.84 million, which was allocated to Right of use assets as at 25 June 2024.

(i) Gain on equity-accounted investee:

	25 June 2024
	QR. '000
Fair value of previously held equity-accounted investee	50,459
Carrying value of previously held equity-accounted investee	(42,474)
Gain on equity-accounted investee	7,985

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share has been calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the adjusted weighted average number of equity 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.

	2024	2023 (Restated)
Profit attributable to owners of the Group	711,000	366,283
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 QR per share) from continuing operations	0.383	0.211
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in QR per share) from discontinued operations	(0.000)	(0.013)

Basic and diluted earnings per share from profit attributable to shareholders of the Company for the prior year have also been restated. The amount of the correction for basic and diluted earnings per share was a decrease of 0.014 cents per share.

32. COMMITMENTS

	2024	2023
Capital commitments	566,492	730,212

These relates to the commitments for the acquisition of seven AW 139 aircraft, upgradation of AW 139 and AW 189 simulators. The helicopters will be delivered, and the commitments will fall due over the next 3 years.

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 and Morocco. The aviation segment includes the information relating to Gulf Helicopters Company and its subsidiaries and joint ventures.